DEMORATIO FIRALD

CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

MILWAUKEB, WIS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901.

Whole No. 166.

stated that SDATE persons per-al the sames or homicides in the Matter during the five pears ender of our capitalistic system

mention and organization in every of two-this is school-district is what wast. Every reader of The Herald make systematic propagands for and also organise a branch of if there is nobe in his vicinity.

thode Island SL2 per cent. of the tion in 190.) lived in cities or towns 0 inhabitants or more, while this t also constitutes 76 per cent. of plation in Massachusetts, 68.5 ant in New York, 61.2 per cent. in Jersey and 53.2 per cent. in Con No wonder the Socialists of states care little for the farmer a farmer's programme. But states form only a small fraction

minister of the gospel, Rev. Dr. m of Oyster Bay, has had the sense amid a tempest of anarchi calle from the pulpit, to say that "A nor is anarchy in any way led ety and ignorance. Education is the en in New York unable to at d school. It is wrong to class the gmen with Anarchists. They are spart. There is as much difference be cialism and anarchy as there is tween good and bad. Socialis one of the poet and the philosopher should be more justice in our Leg blatures, for there are many unjus

There is a decided tendency among a of superficial observers to exagger ate the influence exerted by the news The newspaper is a power, very turally, and a great power. But ever er of the press is on the decline newspapers do not mold public opinany more: they often only express have about as good a daily press we deserve. Just as soon as people rill want a better class of daily papers laily papers that will convey news of the day, instead of preading sensations, scandals or vituwill be willing to subscribe for better news publications, even though they will set less "paper" for a penny or twosoon will we have better newspame, and preachers who have a ten dency to sermonize against Hearst, Pu litzer, etc., ought to bear that in mind. It is officially stated that the Amalga

safed Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers gave up its right to control the following mills:

The Crescent, Irondale, Chester, Star Monongahela, Demmler and Monesse mills of the American Tinplate company

The Canal Dover, Hyde Park, dow, Saltsburgh, Dewees, Wood and Welisville mills of the American She company; the Painter, McCutch con & Clark mills of the American Hoop The Joliet and Milwaukee mills of the

Tederal Steel company.
All of the mills of the American

The Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel Workers has by this defeat more than a third of its member which was always rather small-15,000 in good standing. But if s lesson that the time for an exand that labor of every descrip at unite in order to be able to nat concentrated capitalism succe furthermore, if the members o algamated learn by this les hereoft) is insufficient; and that la the economic warfare (the strike strongest weapon nowadays is the to be a blessing in disguise even for

brewery lords are expected to commigress again the coming During the last session, when of reducing the war taxes. Figureas efforts were pu the representatives of the brown share a reduction much below the finally egreed upon. H. L. chaleman of the Republican committee, of Milwaukee and presentatives of the Milwankee to have the tax reduced.

comes of the fish. This might form a hands for an advance bearinn for the workers, and also for a national benefit incurance against want in cases of rick-ness, but of work, etc. But, also, we are not advanced even as far as that.

Simus Goldman wants to repeat in Chi-cingo the Cleveland speech, which is sup-posed to have inculcated murder in the mind of assessin Coolgons according to his confession. One would think that his confession. One would think man his confession. One would think man if she be some or decent would keep quiet after the detestable role she played in this borrible affair. Not so, Emma. The is bound to get all the advertising and "glory" out of that das-tardly murder in Buffalo that she possibly can. Which is another proof of total degeneracy of that woman.

No wonder Aparchists are growing up in this country like weeds. The "ruling" cil of Milwaukee. Yet this "ruling" business has become the most expensive bus'annually to shut up shop, to stay home or go to China.

The chief characteristic of the Nineteenth century has been the extension of the benefits of education to the masses of the people. Its chief lesson is that education increases the wealth is that education increases the wealth producing power of a people in direct proportion to its distribution and thoroughness. In fact the relations between education and productivity are so well understood now that you can measure the wealth producing power of a people by the school privileges. measure the wealth producing power of a people by the school privileges which they have enjoyed. Statistics show, for example, that the power of the people of the different states to earn money is in direct proportion to the length of the period the average citisen of each has attended school.— Appleton Post.

All well and good-the money earning ower of people may be in direct propor tion to the length of the period the average citizen has attended school. Yet. the money getting power has not been tendency towards a "learned" proletariat Socialists would a thousand times rather have an educated proletariat than an illiterate one, for the chances are that a mass composed of men with a good education will understand the faults of the present system and also see the remedy. The Socialists the world over are in favor of as much education as can possibly be gotten.

A Paris dispatch tells us with a horrified air that the Socialistic illustrated lette au Beurre, which means 'butterplate," in a recent number issued series of illustrations, drawing caricatures and cartoons from the pen of the well-known French artist, Jean Weber, dealing with events of the Transvani war which cartoons were violent personal attacks on the late Queen Victoria, King Edward, Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Kitcheber, The cartoons are, according to the capitalistic cable dispatch, "of the king description" and set the boulevards by the ears with amazement

One picture respresents Queen Victoria as burning amid red flames and appealing vainly to Mme. Kruger in heaven for de liverance. Another shows President Kruger washed up naked on the beach and dying, while the monarchs of Europe turn their heads away. Still another co stitutes a "mountrous insult" to King Ed-ward and is indescribable, says the dispatch. Others represent emacisted Trans-vani women lying in the threes of death, while British soldiers steal their chil-

We must confuse that we camput see anything "terrible" or "shocking" in all these. Such attacks are more than excusable in the face of the British atrocities in South Africa. It is the had convicions of the plutaracy of the world that makes from transleaver the excitations of the plutaracy of the world that makes from transleaver of the world that makes from transleavery of the world that makes from transleavery of the world that makes from transleavery of the plutaracy of the service of the inut. One has reaches including the resonance of the Chicago American and Stew York Journal type—are constant to the plutaracy of the property and transleaver.

TO UNDERSTAND THE PARTY A NEWS PROM GERMANY.

A emble dispatch of part wees has reported that the exercention of the Social Democratic party of Germany has consured the famous Socialist writer, Edward Bernstein, severely for his criticisms of some of Marx's theories. It seems odd that a man should be consured by the national convention of a great party for during to point out in a strictly scientific manner some theoretical weaknesses of the theory of a scientist. We must say that this procedure smells more of a church than of a political party. Still Bernstein, who is the present theoretical leader of the evolutionary school of socialism in Germany, need not despair. A glance of the past history of his party will prove that he is certain to win.

In Germany there have been two opposite principles in the Socialist move ment from of old-t. c. the political revolutionary, the inheritance of the French and German revolutions of 1839 and 1848; and the economic-evolutionary

Inciple, the best legacy of Karl Marx to his followers.

During the youth of the party, especially in the '60s and '70s of the Nineenth century, the "revolutionary" principle was in the ascendant. Most business has become the most farcical of the German Socialists had taken some part in the bloody struggles of business in this country; all a man has 1848, and had seen for themselves how that revolution, through the fault of to do in order to convince himself of the bourgeoisie, had suddenly stopped in its triumphal career and had faller that is to attend a session of the Legis- powerless without accomplishing ita aim.

To them the duty of Social Democracy was this: The awakened prolets riat must finish the uncompleted wark of the bougeoisie, and win democracy freedom and equality for Germany, but at the same time it must take one long ness on the face of the earth. It would and decisive step forward and unite economical to political emancipationactually be money in the pockets of the to give the people bread besides self-government. Therefore besides demo people to pay our members of Congress cratic political constitution it must establish the socialistic system. The economical as well as the political aim of the party should be attained, if possible nomical as well as the political aim of the party should be attained, if possible by one single revolutionary exploit.

to Chins. We have a sufficient This policy was changed to some extent in the time of the anti-Socialist of capitalistic laws on hand to last law, which was a "creation" of Bismarck. While this law no doubt helped the a long while and we cannot expect a growth of the Social Democratic party in Germany in many ways, yet the twelv years of oppression also called the attention of the Social Democracy in the cialists have acquired sufficient strength most impressive manner to the power of the ruling class and to the fact that the to give it to us.

most impressive manner to the power of the ruling class and to the fact that the prevailing economical institutions were infinitely stronger than they had been Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee, has recently been making a study of the influence of education on production, based upon data derived from official reports, the result of which is contained in a simple leaflet that is before us. It is full of meat and although it was designed for Tennessee readers—by way of reminding them of an imperative duty—it should be scattered as far and wide as the leaves of autumn. It is especially worthy of the attention of the mossbacks in every city, village, hamlet and in country parts throughout the land who contend that the work of education is being overdone and complain of the cost thereof to the tax-payers. This class of people is mostly impressed by the dollar argument and this is why we commend President Dabney's findings to its consideration aparts:

The chief characteristic of the Ninegiven credit for in the propaganda. People were OBLIGED to SME

should be concentrated in a few hands, at which point of development the transfer of all business, all wealth and power, to the hands of the great propertyless mass, collectively-in other words, the rise of the Socialist society would be comparatively rapid and easy.

This, which might well be called the PASSIVE theory of Socialist evolution was held by the great majority of our German comrades along with the revolutionary theory, towards the close of the period of the anti-Socialist law. which might well be called the PASSIVE theory of Socialist evolution After the repeal of the anti-Socialist law in 1890 it was seen how little thes

so principles were connected. Three fundamentally different views in regard to the future tactics of the party at once made their appearance. One faction in Berlin-not a very large one-regarded the repeal of the anti-

Socialist law as a confession of weakness and defeat on the part of the ruling classes. To this faction the political situation was the same as it was befor 1878, only with far more favorable conditions. Accordingly it demanded that the old tactics of the party should be renewed with redoubled energy. That is that the so-called revolutionary principle should again be authoritatively placed in the foreground. These were the so-called "Jungen" ("Young Men"), kd by Wildberger and Werner. Another group, with Georg von Vollmar at their head, represented the

the economic-evolutionary, but no longer merely in its passive acceptance, as had been the case under the anti-Socialist law, but as a continuation of this theory in an ACTIVE sense. That is, Vollmar declared: "The twelve years of the anti-Socialist law have cured us forever of laying the chief stress on the so-called revolutionary principle of the early day, and the inter-pretation which has been put upon it of late has completely robbed it of its true significance." He said: "Since we claim that we desire only the revolutionizing of men's minds, we must lay all stress to point out the economical evolution of the capitalist system. We also must use all the influence and power we pos-sess to so affect the economical and political development of affairs that it will benefit the working class as much as possible today and strengthen it in every way. Yet, at the same time, we must continually take steps forward to our ultimate economical goal, to the emancipation of the working class; the abolition of wage labor and the establishment of the Socialistic system.

Accordingly, without disowning our "final goal," the "co-operative commonwe must make present practical political work our strong point, and only by this means, step by step, can we approach our ideal.

In two meetings at Comrade which should be realized first. They were: More legislation and more protection for laboring men and their families; the right of free association of workingmen; no state or police interference in struggles between employes and workingmen; new legislation in regard to industrial contracts, and the abolition of all taxes

The third and numerically by far the strongest group, behind which the masses of the party, occupied the middle ground between the two factions just described, and was led by Liebknecht, Singer and Bebel. Their policy was the same as held sway toward the close of the period under the anti-Socialist law. They emphasized as before the "revolutionary" principle, but construed the word as meaning a "revolutionizing of men's minds only." overthrow of the powers that be, and promised a "day of reckoning;" yet, with these rulers it lay to decide whether that day should pass with or without bloodshed. They held fast to the idea described above of the clumination of capitalistic concentration on one hand and an increasing growth of the proletariat on the other; while at the same time they stood for taking an energetic part in parliamentary work, not only for purposes of agitation, but also in order to obtain economical and political advantages for the working class.

These three factions within the Social Democratic party of Germany at one sharply antagonised each other.

Wildberger and Werner accused Liebknecht and Bebel, and they in turn ac cused Volimar, of simple "opportunism," of renouncing the "final aim" of Social-lam, and corrupting the party with "petty bourgeois ideas." It came to a clash in the conventions at Halle in 1890 and Erfurt in 1891; Werner and Wilderger were defeated and expelled. They withdrew from the ranks of Socialist With them the old unadulterated "revolutionary principle in the German party was subdued forever. In this victory of Lieb known and Bebel over their opponents the party had taken a distinct step for ward. This appeared in the adjustment of the dispute with Velkmar. After a statement from him that he did not renounce "das Endsiel," the "final sim" of Socialism, and in reality did not even wish to introduce any new tactics, he and the principle represented by him remained in the next. principle represented by him remained in the party.

In 1898 the same discussion in regard to tactics and also est

ples arose into same discussion in regard to tactics and also essential princ ples arose between Bebel, Liebknecht and Auer on one side, and Logies, th leader of the labor union suprement, on the other. The point at issue this ten-was the importance of the labor unions, and their greater independence, the the Social Democratic party, for its Germany the trade unions (Governmantation ware single leaked upon as morniting greater for the property of the state.

before the s

In answer to a question: I don't be-liese Sam Gompers, the president of the American Federation, is dishonest. He a surely not dishonest in the vulgar e of the word. Yet his influence is mischierous to the cause of progrest and of organized labor. Gompers is another illustration that esty," that is the common business hon-esty, is not the only essential qualifica-tion in a leader. Foresight, large views and energy are each just as essential. Now, Gompers has none of these He is narrow, timid and vain. He likes to play the "big man" and be praised by capitalistic papers as a "conservative leader." In reality he has little or nothing to lead. Each trade is absolutely independent and a few stragling "Federal Unions" are about the only bodies in the large army of labor which Mr. Gempers really commands. But instead can Federation of Labor as far as actual work is concerned, he talks in a grandiloquent way of the 600,000 organized rorkmen of which his army consists No wonder he is in hot water every t.me anybody expects any results from his is that they ask supreme autonomy for grand talk, which under the conditions can be nothing but bluff and bluster.

The Coal Miners # # and Socialism.

Laurence Gronlund once said in a mag azine article that one day a great labor statistician in Washington (Gronlund does not mention the name) unbosomed himself for the first time on the subject of Socialism in this wise: "I am opposed Socialism, because I do not want to b ordered down into a coal mine. To have er consent to. No. I would not do it. should ever come, I certainly shall com-Our great labor statistician in Wash-

ngton at that time still believed that the socialist state would be a great and general penitentiary where everybody would be "commanded" to do a certain kind of work and as a rule would be compelled to do just the kind of work that he did not want to do. knows better now. He knows that under a socialist system everybody will do the useful work he wants or the useful work for which he is best adapted. Compensation and working bonrs can be arranged in such g manner that even disagreeable labor will find lovers, besides the most dangerous and most disagreeable work will either be stopped or done by machinery. Many of the products now gotten in a most crude and barbarous way-human life is heap-will be either produced with the help of elaborate machinery, or replaced entirely by new inventions. No doubt, coal will be used in infinitely smaller quantities, after the power of rivers vaterfalls and especially of the tides have been harnessed, and with the help of electricity transmitted all over the country.

our brains with these matters; our chilren and grand children will be fully able to cope with them.

Speaking of coal miners-is there, indeed, any other calling that should make men as easily rebellious against our infamous industrial system as that of coalnining? Is there another cause-except perhaps that of woman-so fit to excite he sympathy of good men and welcome Socialism as that of the coal miner Think of the life he must live, day in and day out, to procure for others the gratificution of warm and lighted homes Early in the morning-in the winter before the sun rises—he must go down into the bowels of the earth and spend eight or more hours in a dark, damp narrow hole, where he works either stooping, or on his knees, or on his side, or, actually, on his back, while chipping the coal; in winter not leaving that hole until after he sun is down, so that during a large part of the year he does not see the on at all except on Sundays! He is daily exposed to the most imminent danger to life and limb, and all for a mere often starving-making out Dittance niserable living at best, while a few fel lowmen get rich and insolent by his work. Aye, the coal miner surely has food for thought and he certainly ought to be a Socialist.

Who will push the propaganda among push the propaganda among

The report from Manile of an engage ment between Philippine insurgents and a company of the Ninth infantry, is which the Americans were surprised and overwhelmed by a superior force, losing forty-eight killed, besides a number of wounded, comes as a shock to the Ameri that the war was over. But then then are the little unpleasantries of imper ism to which we will have to get a tomed. As long as we are willing to carry on a war in order to have the Southern manufacturers sold on the Inland of Samos we must not be surprised if we get more war than we bargained for.

Abraham Isaak, the editor of a Chi-cago Anarchist paper, has reported to the Chicago police that a silver watch is missing from his house. Just why is missing from his house. Just Isaak, who believes that governm unnecessary and an imposition upon mankind, should object to the appro-priation of his watch, is not altogether plain.—Milwaukee News.

And that is not the worst inconsistency of Anarchists by a long way. The worst very individual and at the same call themselves communistic Anarc that they want to abolish all private ownership, and at the same time make such private ownership the cornerstone of their system. Anarchism may be defined as the individualism of the p day gone crazy.

In regard to the trust question, it may be predicted with reasonable assurance of accuracy that the officials of the department of justice will have ready when Congress meets some important recommendations for legislation bearing upon the latest form of combinations in industry, of which the grantic steel corporation is the most Illustrious example. It was doubted by Republican leaders in the last Congress if the measures then pending afforded the best means for correcting the abuses which might grow out of the gigantic combinations. Taking all these points into consideration, and knowing the forceful and direct way in which President Roosevett will set forth his views on these subjects in his first message to Congress, the political leaders here expect to see Congress have before it an early day in the session blue for meeting the superson of the present of the means of the congress have before it an early day in the session blue for meeting the superson blue for meeting the means of the meeting th have before it an early day in the slon plans for meeting these most portant issues of the times.—Disp from Washington.

Oh, yes. President Roosevelt "in his forceful and direct way" will set forth his views on this subject. Yet no trust in the country fears the least trouble on account of "strenuous" Teddy.

If the question must be discussed what causes and elements are working into the hands of anarchism we do not hesitate a moment to denounce the 'New York Sun" and its followers as the most dangerous of these elements. Their nauseating cynicism, their derision of all nobler sentiments, their support of all most corrupted elements, now on this side and now on the other, their continuous performance in villifying unlimited advocacy of capitalism, based on the principle of "might is right," on the other-these are methods of warfare which, allied to calumny, distortion of the truth, aye, even barefaced untruthfulness, breed hatred among the classes, act as irritants, and conjure up BLIND FURY against their own pompous inso-We are convinced that a single one of these contemptible articles on the problems of labor, as they are to be found frequently in the "Sun." more mischief than all the stuff, thus sharply criticised by the "Sun," that other papers are emitting for the "ber fit of anarchism."-N. Y. Staats-Zeltung (Dem.).

The interstate commerce commi has issued its railway statistics for the year ending June 30, 1901. Out of the mass of figures the fact sta bold relief that the ratio of employee killed and wounded to pile up profits for the Anarchistic magnates is steadily increasing. In 1898 there were 1958 employes killed and 31,761 injured. 1890 the figures rose to 2210 killed and 34,923 injured. In 1901 they res the frightful total of 2550 killed and 30. 643 injured. True, there was also as increase of employes during these years. but including those the figures can be reduced to this plain result: In 1896 ent of every 28 employes one was intu and out of every 447 one was killed. In 1899 one was injured in every 27 ployes, and one killed in every 420 to 1901 one was injured in every 20 the ratio of killed was one out of 2001

since. In 1894 the discussion thundered around Volimar once more. his Bavarian comrades voted for the budget, schools, armori a and all, they had supported the government in the Bavarian Landtag on the main tion. In the Partei-Tag (convention) Vollmar came off second, best; and as we know, the approval of the government budget was never repeated

Nevertheless, the practical evolutionary theory remained in the party, and is 1895 it almost had a majority on the much-discussed question of the "agrarian pargramms." It was a hard propositon. The committee's report suited nebedy has was finally rejected. The majority sided with Liebknecht and against Bebel; still the positive Socialist-evolutionary tendency had taken a long step forward 1806 the strife quieted down, only to be renewed afterwards with redoubled as ergy, which is increasing to this day. The fight no longer is carried on m around one point; it blases up in all directions. The demands for an agraries as a farmer's programme are not allowed to rest; participation in the Prussian Lan tag elections was sought for and obtained; the better equipment of the arr severations was sought for and obtained; the better equipment of the army severated; and the theory that the "increase of misery" will load to Socialism was abandened entirely. But the most important point is, that the Marzint i mount theory, which is a purely passive sense had been firmly believed; it is time and was leading to fatalism, has in 1898 been declared by Edward; the to need revision. He maintained against some of the alder theorists only, that all practical work which is in accord with the trend of time unit is made of the working class is a story toward. party, that all practical work which is in accord with the tread or time the needs of the working class is a step towards the "final goal of So torrards the co-operative commonwealth—and that, therefore, all t ty activity should be put to this work. To have given a clear using the trip proposition in the place of Rhward Romanian.

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MELWAUKEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 190L

HERALDRIES.

Just as long as the labor vote is divided parties, the capitalist class will not care for it. Why should nothing to that class which party wins. because in either case the working class

The advocacy of special laws to keep Anarchists out of the country looks very Indierous in the light of the fact that the three American presidents-Liuroin, Gorfield and McKinley-were killed by Booth, Guiteau and Czolgosz, all native

A workman in the Carnegie works at Pittaburg says: "A man who gives away libraries and makes us work on Sundays to earn the money he gives is not a Christian." Perhaps not; in fact Carnegie is notoriously anti-Christian, but he believes that Christianity is a good thing for slaves.

All the capital in the world came from the brains and the hands of the working class. Don't forget that. Your class necessary for a Socialist republic is su-perabundant in the brains and hands of the working class-the source of all capital.

Some folks try to make out that be cause a rose has a thorn and the bee has a sting, the working class cannot hope for perfection. But it len't perfec the working man is fooking for. I in justice, It is the socially-due share of reward in the results of the part he plays in social production that he is after.

The dilettante reformers and the deve tees of culture and piety, whose panaces for every Ill under the sun is education. now declaring that "ignorance is the root of all evil;" the people, say they, "must be educated." But Czolgosz was educated-in PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND the satisfaction and the happiness of the RELIGION. The education the people people's need is education in Socialism. Push the

The opponents of Socialism who are very fond of saying that the nation cannot carry on the industries and do the work which Socialists propose it shall, do not take into consideration the fact that all the work that is now done is performed by the people. To be told that we can not do the things we have done and are \$390 doing is a climax of absurdity. It shows the really flimsy character of the objections we have to meet.

The Pope of the Catholic church adber 14, and according to Die Information, the clerical organ in Vienna, be ed that it was the duty of society to oppose the spread of Socialism, Freemasonry, Judaism and Anarchism." We ord for the benefit of those who may think it wooth while.

While the American Patriotic Educa tional League of Milwaukee is about it. that organization might take notice of ilization modern nations are constantly the Anarchistic whistling of ateamboats factories with their horrible din. Last Sunday night an almost continuous bellowing was kept up all night, greatly to the annoyance of people who believe law, offer-and sleep. field for the league to distinguish itself rive comparatively little benefit from all and really do the community some the grand progress.

A trades' union movement which has Pope's benediction conferred upon it and is under the direct patronage of the | die church, as is the case with the on new "scab" organization known as the vastly Trade League of Belgium, ought to be a formidable opponent to the Socialist movement in the country of Emil Vandervelde. But recent history proves that it will not be. It is medieval and reactionary. The working people of Beigium have got beyond that and we'll back the comrades to drive it cloister whence it came.

Do you know why it is that, if private rise is so much better than corpo and trust enterprise, all the fel who have any private caterpe are glad to get into the trust enter The you? If private enterprise of divilination, if without grivate we are hear to be the excellent paper you are publishagood thing, if that is really the bal

ence to the subject by Henry White, in the Garment Worker, is timely:

"We hear about pures to the contest, as though the results depended to though the results depended in the contest, as though the results depended in the community public opinion, and who can determine upon what side it is arrayed? If you might find the prevailing sentines one way and with another class just the reverse. This is particularly so dusing the make the contest of the "We hear about public opinion be on this or that side of a contest, though the results depended entir dispute. what difference does it make a

and wast difference does it make as far as the combatants are concerned? Is it not all a matter of the workingmen involved being able to hold out or the employers being able to either replace them or do without their services for a length of time sufficient to force them to yield?"

The objection that is sometimes made that men will not work unless they are paid, and that, therefore, Socialism will not work, looks very funny to the Social ist. It implies that men who do work now are paid, which is not true. They are allowed enough from the values the produce to exist and multiply, but they are not paid. The ordinary working mule is not paid; he is simply fed. what more than the necessary food to keep him in condition to work does the extraordinary-or, rather, the working Then, again, where or whe does Socialism say that the workingman will not be paid? Nowhere. On the con trary, it is the only system that propose that workingmen shall be paid, that they shall pay themselves. And when they pay themselves they will get the bigges pay they ever had. What the objectors really mean is that if the working class don't work the parasite class will not b

paid. That is quite true.

Here is a simple proposition from a Socialist standpoint. We would like you to consider it if you are an opponent of Socialism: You agree with us that the people farm the land, build railroads, bridges, mills, machinery, houses, ships factories, that they weave cloth and make clothing, that they go to nature's storehouse for raw materials and conver them into things necessary and usefu for human beings, in short, you agree with us that the people do the things that are necessary to be done to provide food, clothing and shelter for themselves and maintain civilization? me creates capital. All the capital objection. Very well. All these things are being done day after day, and the people are doing them. Now, if the peo-ple are doing these things, it is plain that they have the ability to do them, isn' And it is just as plain that the doing of these things constitutes the business of society-the only business of society worth considering-and that if they were not done there would be no society! they were not done, the great calm star would shine on overhead, with nothing under it save the silence of the dead. Now for the main question: Do you no see that the things the people are doing now, because they have the ability to do them, they could do just as well under Socialism: and that the fact that they would be done for the benefit of all, in stead of for a profit for a few, would add mmensely to the morality, the pleasure,

> As to the benefits of moderon produc tion to the working class as a whole, let us be a little more explicit.

The average value of a workingman product in 1890 was about \$10 a day, according to the census. But the average wages, according to the same census, were about \$440 a year, or a little more than \$1.20 a day (In Wisconsin only

While this profit-making is entirely be gal nowadays, and is even considered the ornerstone of our civilization, it is, from a strictly moral standpoint, no less of an extortion than were in their time drenzed the bishops on Sunday, Septem the exactions of the feudal artisto-racy extortions which were also legal in their time, and then considered the cor-earstone of civilization.

And this accumulated surplus grow at a fearful rate, although the rate of think it quite unnecessary to notice such profit is growing smaller. For the Unit-ignorant drivel and merely put it on re-ed States it amounted: In 1850, to \$200, 000,000; in 1860, \$426,000,000; in 1870, \$600,000,000; in 1880, \$886,000,000; in 1850, \$1,420,000,000.

Therefore, while it is true that by the higher attainments in knowledge and civgetting more powerful and richer, it is no less a fact that most of the advantages of these new inventions and improvements go mainly to a small class within the civilized nations. The great Here is a fine majesty of the people, the laborers, de-

There's No Doubt About It.

P. J. Bauerberg, M. D., Yonkers N. Y. "Allow me to congratulate you on the success of The Herald, that is so vastly improved in contents and appearance. It is an excellent paper for propaganda pursones. The lecture of Comprise Berger, Boctalism, should be printed in pamphlet form."

Chicago Reader: "Accept my sincere congratulations muon the improved ap-pearance and high-class qualities of The Harald"

Herald."

J. H. Nash, Minneapolis, Minn.: "I. see that I am slightly in arrears with my subscription, but you are publishing such an excellent paper that I can hardly afford to set along without it. I congratulate you upon your success and wish every member of the united party might have the benefit and picasure of reading its well edited and original pages."

W. G. Markiand, Highland Park, Tenn.: "The Herald has improved and its evidently one of our first-class pages."

serious import.

This boy grew up in an environment that made him humble and reck. He was so poor as a man that he had no place to lay his head. He despised the vanities of the world, haped pomp and display, criticised the rich and sought the company of common men who worked

When he became a man, and although he never had wealth or social position, he had a great following among the common people who believed in many of the things that he taught.

Because of his opposition to the exist. ng institutions of his time-more espe cially the prevailing religion-and his declarations favoring the economic equality of all men, this Jesus was finally killed, by being asiled to a cross.

These are the most important facts about him, as stated in the records which have come to us.

A few days ago J. Pierpont Morgan. tollower of this lowly man of Nazareth, also king of the Wall street stock gamblers, manipulator of the country's finances and trades' union wrecker, left New York city with seventy other folowers of Jesus-mostly bishops and

"All of the coaches," says one writer in attempting to describe the train, "are of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, ebony, magnificently appointed with brass and silver trimmings, costly leather and plush upholstering, brass bedsteads, heavy damask drapery and curtains, the finest hardwood floors and carfets, electric lights, fans and bells!

and carpets, execute the bella!

The feet of the king and his guests will press Persian rugs that are worth their weight in gold and marbles such as kings could not have commanded in the olden days will grace the tops of their dreasers.

the olden days will grace the tops of their dressers.

"The would-be describer of this won-derful train is handicapped, since there are no other trains to which this one can be compared."

The king and his pious guests will not vant for anything Every one of them is supplied with all that wealth unlimited The train is furnished with a palatial barbershop, a luxurious smoker and a well-equipped buffet containing all that can possibly be required "to keep them in reed bumor with themselves and the rest of mankind."

Three-weeks ago the king sent out to San Francisco chefs. cooks, waiters and butlers from Sherry's to make ready for

and, his seventy soul-caving, wine-bib-bling, well-fed and sumpthously-housed Twentieth-century clergymen have gone to San Francisco for? Listen: To attend the convention of a church which they claim Jesus founded (which is not true); to hold a "religious" meeting in place to lay his head, who never wrecked a trades' union and we never wrecked

******** BOOK NOTICES.

Vandervelde's Collectivism.

One of the greatest needs of American alists has long been a book that id, at once, give a thorough, scien-explanation of socialism in all its

tific explanation of socialism in all its phases so as to make a reliable text book for Socialista, and still be so simple in its language and elementary in its treatment of the subject that it could be put into the hands of new inquiriers.

This want is now supplied in the book recently published by Frof. Emile Vandervelde of Belgium, entitled "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution." Some idea of the value placed upon this work by European Socialists is shown by the fact that within a few weeks from its Members, 1890. oy Luropean Socialists is anown by the fact that within a few weeks from its first issue it was being translated into German, Russian and Italian. It is also worth noting that, although the author is a Belgian, the book is issued by one of the foremost Socialist publishing homes.

worth noting that, actioning the author is a Belgian, the book is issued by one of the foremost Socialist publishing houses at Paris. The English translation is by Charles H. Kert.

A short summary of the contents of the work will give a clear idea of its value: The first part deals with the subject of capitalist concentration and the disappearance of the "peasant proprietor," "grissans" and "small retailera." This is discussed with a wealth of Illustration and argument nowhere else to be found. "The Progress of Capitalist Property" is then traced through the successive stages of corporations, monopolies and trusts. The attempts of capitalist writers to explain away this process of evolution are then taken up and thoroughly answered.

The second part of the work deals with "The Socialisation of the Means of Production and Exchange," and is by far the most exhaustive study of the transition from capitalism to socialism that has yet appeared. The final chapter discusses the objections to socialism in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Of the book as a whole, it is not too much to say that it is destined to become the standard text book of International Socialism and the greatest propagands work yet issued. 200 pages. Cloth. 50 cents: paper, 25 cents. Dobe Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Digest of Divorce Laws.

This digest is one of the most unique legal ubilications ever issued. It contains a complete digest of the di-verse laws of every state and territory, sliced in temperature as the law as e tabulation to the partieu be shinised.

as ladez of casses for diverse. At the up of each column there is a conclete system of the practice is until each daying the particulation of meets.

labor: See the state of the labor organization of the care cark state that in the manufacture of the cark state that in the manufacture of the labor organization of that state made a net gain at 10,705 in membership and attained the involving surveyed thus far reported—200,600 of whom 10,952 were women. This is an increase of more than 100,000 since James 1897, and it is the interior of the state. Since 1898 New York city has gained fewer than 30,000 members, while the remainder of the state has gained 56,000 and has now for the first time an aggregate member. labor state has grathe first time of 1901. the trades making est gains
aing, theatrical and ourself of York city, and the metal and rades in the interior lown trades in

Deterioration in Food.

There can be no doubt that during the last decade food has undergore a steady deterioration, and this cannot be without a demoralising influence upon the human race. It will be noticed that by far the majority of cases of tampering with food relate to the substitution of a cheaper article rather than the addition of an injurious substance. The common defense is that modern conditions of life make a substitution a necessity. It is clergymen—in a "train de juxe," consisting of six coaches, the most juxuriously
appointed the world has ever seen, on a
frip to San Francisco, California. marmalade cannot be made without the addition of glucose, which prevents the preserve from crystallizing. New long preserve from crystallizing. New before glucose was a household jams and marmalade were made jams and marmalade were made—and good they were, too, consisting entirely of sugar and fruit. In the same way we are told that beer must be brewed from sugar, and that brewing exclusively from malt presents untold difficulties. Again, golden syrup, which used formerly to be the refined syrup of unbases, consists largely now of artificial sugar, which is doubtless a more marketable product, but is not the same thing as cane sugar.—Chicago Tribune.

Organize Against Unions.

Says the "Iron Age." an organ of the on and steel manufacturers:
"An attempt which originated in the est is now being made to unite overs in all branches of industry compact organization, not only to c the demands of labor organizations, also to PREVENT THE EM-OYEES FROM BECOMING MEM. RS OF LABOR ORGANIZA-

They (the employers) believe that th

EXISTING TRADE UNION SYS-TEM. They do not share the popular idea that the trade union principle is something sacred which must not be assailed. For the labor vote they care very little and for such reprisals as it is in the power of the wage-carners to attempt they care even less.

is in the power of the wage-earners to attempt they care even less."

Every workingman should make a note of the above. Capitalists do not "care for the labor vote" because it is divided. Unite your votes under the banner of the Soutalist. narry.

Eight-Hour Day Adds to Life.

"The introduction of the eight-hour day in the cigarmaking industry has raised the average life of the members of the Cigarmakers' union six years and of the wives and mother of members eight years since 1890."

This remarkable statement is made in the control is remarkable.

s remarkable statement is made This remarkable statement is made it a seport issued by George W. Perkins president of the Cigarmakers' International union, and statistics of an unimpeachable character are given in proof.

The union pays death benefits to the heirs of members and also on the death of a member's wife or mother. The following table of the number of deaths during 1890, 1895 and 1900, and the average area of the deceased is given by

Members, 1890 Members, 1895 Members, 1900 Members, 1895 Members, 1995 Members, 1900 Wives and mothers, 1895 Wives and mothers, 1895 Wires and mothers, 1905 There are 38,518 union

according to Pro

according to President Perkins, and the statistics given above apply only to the union workers. In explanation of the figures the report states:

"This remarkable showing is due to two causes. First, the improved condition of members, such as better wages, improved sanitary workshops, more freedom and better living—all brought about solely by the trade union. Second, the shortening of the hours of labor to eight in 1888."

The increase in the housester of the state of the same contracts of the contracts of the same contracts.

in 1886."

The increase in the longevity of the wives and mothers of members is attributed to the eight-hour day worked by the husbands and sons. This, the report asserts, makes the work of the wife begin an hour later and end an hour earlier, and the improved condition of the husband makes life pleasanter for the wife. Over 28,000 cupies of the report will be median. the wife. Over 38,000 cupies port will be mailed today.

port will be mailed today.

A union leader in our time ought to be a statesman, in the large sense, a man of action, ideas, knowledge and character, one who has an understanding of the philosophy of the labor question as it stands in our state and country. Now, I am free to say, after mingling for a liftetime with men of all sarts and conditions, from Wall street to the Santee river and Pike's peak, that the workingmen's unions contain plenty of members whose mental caliber is equal to that of the more groundent men in business.

The New York Commercial says one cution mill in Georgia channed up 88 per cent. profes in the last facal year, fair yet these exploiters of wanns, and child laker are attempting to make the say of the control of the control of the Brotherhand of Railway Tradi-

THE FACTORY GRE?

within it, a fight that never coasse.

When one of these \$2.50 a week girls, a young woman or 16 years, was asked how she did it she said:

"Well, it's hard work. Sometimes I feel discouraged, but what's the me? I can't get any more now, and it's that or stothing. I hope I shall get a raise after swhite. The way I'm fixed now I have 50 cents a week left over after I pay my board.

while. The way I'm fired now I have 50 cents a week left over after I pay my hoard.

"Dress myself?" she said, with a langth that was not exactly piezasant to heave. "What about hats and show use final that was not exactly piezasant to heave. "What about hats and show use final that was not exactly piezasant to heave any. I've a pair of 25-cent shifted that was not exactly piezasant to heave any. I've a pair of 25-cent shifted for the context thouse what I shall do."

If I don't get more pay practy soon, I don't know what I shall do."

Then she told a little of her story, which will serve as the story of those other thousands. This girl lives within walking distance of her factory, for et course none of her earnings goes to swell the dividends of the trolley or stock-holders, even on Sunday. Her home is a boarding house run on a peculiar sconomic plan. While it is conducted in a way to be of benefit to its owner it also does a sort of "hard lines" missionary work among the girls. The girls, six or eight in number, are boarded for \$2 or \$2.50 per week, as the case may be, and seven one servant, sometimes a her provided to seem the week of the sunday work at mount she pays for board by her own work, stilling her otherwise leisure hours in honsework.

This particular girl, who may have been named Annie Smith, once had good home, kind parents and a promising outlook. She was reared in the country had don't know that she would ever have to earn her living. But reverses came. She became an orphan, with so occupation, no money, no income. She came to this city, where she still lives and the story at the lives in the season of the factory. Being unakilled, she could not command warges to begin with and had to accept \$2.50 per week.

Between the honsework, the washing and ironing and the bit of sewing as a complished the day's work draws livel."

Modern Socialism Springs BY GARRIBL DEVILLE From Economic Facts.

objections.

On the one hand, because we say that Socialism springs from the facta, we are accused of denying the influence of the idea, and the liberal defenders of the idea rise up in revolt; they can calm themselves again. How could we deny the influence of the idea, when Socialism itself is as yet, as I have just pointed out, only a theoretical expression, i.e., an idea, which we nevertheless beheve has a certain influence?

We merely assert that a truth, irrevocably established by science as a valid generalization, does not cease to be a truth when it is applied to human history and Socialism. This truth is the action of the environment; all living beings are the product of the environment in which they live. To the environment in the last analysis, to the relations necessarily created by the realtiple contacts, actions and resortions of the environment.

essarily created by the raultiple contacts, actions and reactions of the environ-ment and the environed are due all the ment and the environed are due all the transformations of all organisms, and, in consequence, all the phenomena that emanate from them. Thought is one of these phenomena, and, just like all the others, it has its source in actual facts. To say that Socialism springs from the facts is then simply to place the Socialist idea on the same, plane with all the transfer of the same To say that 8 facts is then cialist idea on other ideas. It facts is then simply to place the So-cialist idea on the same, plane with all other ideas. In Socialism, as in all unb-jects, the idea is the redex in the brain of the relations of man with his sur-roundings, and the greater or less agit-tude of the brain for acquiring, retain-ing and combining ideas, constitutes in-telligence. The latter, in making vari-ous combinations out of the elements provided by the environment, may obvi-ously lose sight of the reality which serves as its foundation, but our Social-ism aims never to depart from the data drawn from unblased observation of the facts.

ism aims never to depart from the data drawn from unbiased observation of the facts.

We are accused, on the other hand, because we believe that the economic question contains the whole of Socialism, of denying the existence and influence of the intellectual factor, the sentimental factor, the psychological factor—in short, a whole collection of factors. Now, as I am going to try to show you, our only error, if it is an error, is that we wish to put the cart behind the horse, and to accuse us of wishing to suppress the cart because we refuse to put it in front or alonguide of the horse, proven, at once, the incontential desire to find us at fruit, and the difficulty of gratifying that desire.

Man, as I said just now, is the product of the environment. But, to the influence of the counic or natural environment, which affects all beings, there was soon joined in his case the influence of the special environment resulting from the securior means of the securior of the securior

The signal and distinctive mark of modern Socialism is that it springs directly from economic environment or facts. Far from resting on the imaginary conceptions of the intellect, from being a more or less utopian vision of an ideal society. Socialism is today simply the theoretical expression of the contemporaneous phase of the economic evolution of humanity.

At this point we are met with two objections.

On the one hand, because we say that Socialism springs from the facts, we are accused of denying the influence of the idea, and the liberal defenders of the idea, and the liberal defenders of the idea, and the provide the provide a change the influence of the idea, and the provide the provide a change the influence of the idea, and the provide the provide a change the influence of the idea, and the provide the provide a change the pro

to it a considerable importance; we only refuse to see in it a spontaneous phenomeson. Having replied to the represent of not taking into consideration what is called intelligence and is paraded as the intelligence and is paraded as the intelligence in the consideration what is called intelligence in the construction of the property for me to honor with special replies all the other factors mobilized against me as they are all merely products of intelligence. I will remark, however, that if it is true that we do not deduce our theory from this association of factors, this does not authorize the conclusion that morality, right, justice, psychology and sentiment are for ms words world of meaning. To refuse the elevate them to the rank as cientific proofs, which is what we and all that we do, is not to deny them it is simply to avoid supploying them is a use for which they are not and contour be destined. Because, to uphold theory, we prefer to have recoursed the observation of facts and their dence, we have never proscribed conception or sentiment of justice as conception or sentiment of it tives for adhesion to that and we do not hesitate to deel which is unfitted to serve a proof, may be utilised as a action.

Moreover, even those who the "syndicate" of factors a ing power over historical pro-stribute to intelligence a. a

hebits en ward. As soon mation of degree, its field define more as great. The after

metain my home; you take my
take the missis whereby I live."
Is fact of unprecedented power
I by our editorial writers, the
merally expensed that it will
ally and unnethance dark hints
in to what may follow it this
missist. Our magniates have
again been impressively tole
resoundenmens of their yower
aspulling, and we are then
by grave utterances concernsering effect of power. At botaction in sought in the appeal
effe-to the benevolence of our
conquerous, our economic Alexdecision? Does nest experience
that we may place our hope for
well-being wholly or in part
more estimable? Or, turning
functive argument, does our obact human nature, even at the
its to think this a safe proWhen we question ourselves,
and impressive in this conact human mature, even the
the to think this a safe proWhen we question ourselves,
and we could stand such a test?
In and impressive in this conact human interance of the
tiamin Harrison: "The man
mercian from wrong rests wholthe benevolance of another man
mercian is a slave—a man with-

cas prochee a meda aprium? There case to be a grawing survicion as the mean of the mean of the case; and in this prescript servicion is the case; and in this prescript servicion is to be found the exchanging servicion in the case; and in this prescript servicion in the prescripting face likely services and in this service and the prescripting face including role in the rast industrial events, but reproaches are not industrial events, or economic kings. Mr. Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Uleveland, is reported to have said in Congress that is a private citisen he would take advantage of casafiltous favorable to accomply, but so far from adding to pass is we calculated to lar from adding to pass is we calculated to large from a survey of case and the constitution of the case of the range of them, and for that same reason one farmer does not feel that personal biame attaches to his neighbor for the low write of wheat. This consideration of numbers shows us where we may not have competition. We see why in the case of the transportation agencies, gas works and many other kinds of business, we must have monopoly, with an option only between public and private monopoly. If we would maintain competitive equality of opportunity, we must revise equality of opportunity, we must revise

we must have monopoly, with an option only between public and private monopoly with an option only between public and do so in the light of recent events. There are many different ways of encouraging and rewards freent ways of encouraging and rewards or events. There are many different ways of encouraging and rewards freent ways of encouraging and rewards and the most conservative proposition for recent events. There a

Americans All at at at Anarchists in Degree.

By J J WILLIAM SAUL,

to its ultimate degree. He persons for principles and destroying the one he obliterather. His notions of freedom whis own sweet will. He observed he waste to order, because it puts restraint upon his individualities that render society a moral subset and preservation.

The hates all laws and all governments which he fanals of the baddies, forgetting that all functions can be duplicated for an outline of an Anarchist, tables and his motives. Please carefully. I have boldly stated an anarchistists in part, that is, arong individualism. Is that from the man who walks over a southle of an Anarchist, tables and his motives. Please carefully. I have boldly stated an anarchists in part, that is, arong individualism. Is that from the man who walks over a should be the farmed an anarchists in part, that is, arong individualism. Is that from the man who walks over a should be the farmed an anarchists in part, that is, arong individualism. Is that from the man who walks over a should be a should be

sparty to the prostitu-sparty to the prostitu-schingry of a great na-realous greed of himself to him down Anar-because he is sap-d principles of sothing, by other means, how good is God our malicly wise. How inthe mean to know him, demand him. Many should at God and the first how him, he would be not be not

tous, in their maddened greed, for all the good things the world affords. Are they all to blame? Certainly not; it is the anarchistic system that has neared its finality that is to blame. Bocialism, the bond of brotherly love in justice of opportunity, offers in place of chase order. It is the only read that can exemplify the Patherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

"Wanted-A Dimmycrat."

"Wanted—A Dimmycrat."

"Wanted—A good, active, inergetic dimmycrat, ethrong iv tang as limb; and in void.

I he words are as must be in favor iv cound mone, but not too nound, an' a anti-supergraffet, but f' heldin onto what we've not, an' lainy iv threats but or trind iv organized capital, a sympathies with th' crushed-an' downtaredeen people, but not be anny means heatile is, wasted infrience; must be remarked fifthe of the second shortest and the second shortest and the second shortest and the second shortest in the sec

BSCRIPTION BLANK.

d 50 cents, for which send THE SOCIAL

The second secon

of the work.

Dr. Small closed his lecture by saying that no student should select sociology as a profession unless he has power and patience to qualify himself with a complete outfit of scientific and philosophical methodology.

Enormous Net Earnings.

A dispatch from New York says:

"Information from a quarter that is usually well intermed is that the statement of the United States Steel corporation will show for the six mouths total net earnings of \$48,000,000.

This means that the net profits of this one corporation would pay \$96,000 a year to each of 1000 men. As the mills are in operation twenty-four hours a day the following figures show the profits of the trust for the periods mentioned: One year, \$96,000,000; six months, \$48,000,000; one month, \$8,000,000; one day, \$307,002; one hour, \$12,820; one minutes, \$214.

Cone combination controls the great steel works of Krepp at Rises, the Ger-mania shippard at Kiel, a machine ship in Berlin, as well as several coal mines and blast furnaces.

The petroleum treat of Austria "coa-prines seventy-two factories, with a to-tal production of 196,508 tons. Outside of the combination there are only six factories, with a production of 18,000 tons."

factories, with a production of 18,000 tons."

"The sugar trust embraces all sugar factories and refineries."

In England the Bradford Dyera association has a capitalization of \$22,000, 000; the Woolcombers' association has a capitalization of \$13,000,000. The J., & P. Coats have absorbed other swring thread companies and increased their capital in \$25,765.700. The worded spinners' trust includes 106 firms and is capitalized at \$87,587,000.

"In all of these the reasons for combination were given as the saving through centralized control, technique of production and elimination of undue competition."

It is now generally acknowledged that The Herald is the best the following figures show the profits of the trust for the periods mentioned: the trust for the periods mentioned: the trust for the periods mentioned: the per

From Labor's Point of View.

My name is Labor! And the some despise Me, I am proud of what I am, of what I have achieved. Twus God who raised me up And gave to me my mighty, part upon. The stage of life—the same eternal God Who, not ashamed to work, was occupied. Age after age, in fashioning the earth. The universe, and all that therein is!

The universe, and all that therein is!

Behold the cities of the world—'twas I
Who laid their strong foundation and who reared
Their massive walls. You gase with wond'ring awe
Upon the pyramids, and quite forget
That I cut those huge stones and lifted them.
Seest that august cathedral where, forsooth,
A Carpenter is worshiped? My own hand
Its arches, buttresses, and soaring spire
Produced—yes, and the organ whose rich tones
Do make the place indeed the gate of heaven.
"There go the shipe." My handiwork they are;
I laid their keels and formed their ribs and sent
Then forth upon the deep; and who but me
Constructed those feet trains which gilde across
The land upon those tracks of steel walch I
Have placed? And who but me hath wrought and strung
The wires long which electric currents fly
With varied messages from san to man?
You speak of poets, painters, sculptors; yet
I make the pens, the brushes, and the blades
With which they do their work, e'en as I make
The swords which warriors wield, the telescopes
Which wrest long-cherished secrets from the stars,
And all the instruments of surgery.
I cannot tell it all, nor is there need.

cannot tell it all, nor is there need. Teannot tell if all, nor is there need.

This is enough, perchance, to make you think.

Despise me if you will! I proudly stand

Before the world and point to what I am,

To what I have achieved from age to age,

And find a keen amusement in your sneers.

—REV. WM. C. SHEPPARD.

CONFLICT INEVITABLE UNDER CAPITALISM.

Eugene V. Debs Addresses a Great Meeting on Socialism at New Castle, Pa.

Eugene V. Debs addressed a great meeting at New Castle, Pa., Thursday, September 19. From a report published by the Daily News of that city we take the following:

"As far as the speaker's voice could be heard, standing room was in demand.

"The beginning of the lecture was simple and to the point. Those who mounted the platform with the speaker were Messra. Slayton, White and Kirker, all prominent local exponents of Socialism, Mr. Slayton introduced Mr. Debs.

"After a few commonplaces at the beginning and a brief outline of the principles of Socialism as being the policy of the free man, the political gospel of him who believed not in class distinctions and who had become so convinced of the importance of the Socialist movement, with reference to the future weitars of the

portance of the Socialist movement, while reference to the future weifars of the country, as to make it the basis of political effort, the speaker defined why he was a Socialist. 'I am a Socialist,' he said, 'because I believe the earth is the equal heritage of every being who inhabits it. I am opposed to existing systems wherein some accumulate more than they equal heritage of every being who inhabits it. I am opposed to existing systems
wherein some accumulate more than they
can use and others suffer from lack of
sufficient food and ciothing. The division
in society and the manner in which this
condition has been attained has been
gradual. In the olden time when the
man was the producer and tolled with his
hands for the producers of a day's labor
he utilized simple tools and was usually
enabled to furnish himself employment.
He was dependent on no corporation.
He was owner and master of the simple
implements with which he worked the
finished product out of the crude matereal.

int. These are the conditions that neces-ate a change and are gladually effect, it. A little reflection will satisfy you it a revolution is inevitable. There it be no snanchistic uprising. Anarchy-the philosophy of individualism—each historic. Bocialism is the philosophy mutualism—each for all. Anarchism opposed to all government. Socialists

giant system of slavery is being practiced daily. A man because he has been endowed with ahrewdness, should have no greater rights than another man and ahould not be permitted to use these qualifications to the disadvantage of his brother man with whom he is supposed to have been born free and equal.

"In one method there is as much justification as another. It was John Ruskin who said: 'It is as much robbery to steal by one's head as by one's arm.

"The Socialist appeals to reason. There is no justification for violence. The workingman has recourse to the ballot. There are twelve workingmen to every capitalist. The mission of Socialism is to teach workingmen to intelligently assume the rule. Develop your brains as well as your muscles.

the rule. Develop your brains as well as your muscles.

"The development of man has been marked by the development of tools. In the primeral ages he utilized stones and clubs with which to slay his game. Later he organised in bands for mutual protection against hostile beasts and men. It was later that it was discovered that by tilling the soil an advantage could be gained. Then weaker men were taken captive and forced to till the soil rather than be killed. But in recent years the idvancement of science has taken the obof the slave. It is now better to own he machine and make a wage alaye of he man, woman or child than it was to we the human slave. The system is besper and more med. the man, woman or child than it was to own the human slave. The system is cheaper and more productive. In speaking of the machine it must be accepted in its broad sense, and the mill and factory considered. In the factory the workingman wants his wage and the manufacturer his profit. This results in strife and conflict.

"In the oiden time strike had efficacy. Now it has been deprived of that. The strength of capital has become too great. It is no longer a struggle between right and wrong but between the human stomach and a steel bank vauit.

strength of capital has become too great. It is no longer a struggle between right and wrong but between the human stomach and a steel bank yault.

"We have recently had a great strike. The terms of the settlement were dictated by the capitalists. What recourse have you? Appeal to the ballot box.

"Take possession of the means of protection and operate them in the interests of the people. If men are fit to be populical quals they are fit to be conomic equals and if they are economic equals they will be social equals.

"Ruman fiesh is the chempes commodity on the market.

The needers machine creates a surplus and was in the inevitable result. If had not been for the dumand for markets for American surplus product the war the fall points would never have been weapt. Had it not been necessary for another the fall points would never have been weapt. Had it not been necessary for another to the fill points.

is the Philippines which never have been renged. Had it not been necessary for exother, for English product the Bouth Arichan war would never have been in-anguested. The present system of indus-tial growth is based on the principle that growth is based on the principle that growth is ness valued than human life. Secialism is evolving from the pre-valling waters.

that grow a process of the description of pro-talling system.

"Constraine is the descriptor of rendat-ings and the mother of focialism. Breezy fay seen the change approaching. The most treate are naving the way to fo-cialism, saves regardly than any other fre-tant of the structure.

"Estimate propers, but it became page that they provided the process page in and as well ficialism."

MR: DOOLEYS IDEAS

The militure delicer to these Mr. Hamony.

"Andlerew beimayfe," may hit. Device, "He reaches down into he made shows he known that? estate Mr. Hamony.

"Andlerew beimayfe," may hit. Device, "He reaches down into he made shows he known it has yet as 'gails up in militure sewhine as may he fact that yet II is he was a 'gails up in militure sewhine as may he fact that yet II is he was a 'gails up in militure sewhine as may he fact that yet II is he ways. 'I amough it was the way he day, 'I care amaything ye like, he says. 'Name yew priference, he says, "That's tit way we do it. Andhrew an' me. White other men are chiefle in it is loose money to the corner it a little leasther purse to wake good on a chiefle a foldin' bed iy clessical larnin', we ordher th' whele tw dire sthore an' have it is ill said up to th' house.

Andiacation in Reculand has been on th' result. Th' Scutch have been guin' is with a bay of outmeal an exchangin' it i' y ensuch inrain to last ever the algority thought an' said it to th' Scotch.

"Hinnisay, I don't know what's goin' to happin whin us American militure aires begins to tunbelt. It used to be that we niver knew whis we had enough he marther how much I made I was hanted be th' fear that I'd wake up in the mornin' an' find it all gone an' me with a pair iy overalls on runnin' had he with a box iv mortar on me neck.

"Whin ye run in an paid me th' three millyon dollars ye owed, I was agraid to put it in a dhrawer for fear ye might come bec't afther I was gone, an' delical wan to carry it in me pocket for fear I'd lose it, an' if I stock it in beak an' ase th' prisidint ridin' in a cah, a chill run up me back un' I three milk junt before th' sun come up.

But ye get used to money junt as ye get used to poverty. Hinnisey, thousand that night ty myalif with a dinner pail undher me arm pikin' off to th' malis in the way as a myale. I' can't buy things with it, I chieden't give it back to th' men I got it from they wanded to be poor in the large waden't be poor anny longer. Bedies no wan ough

watchman. On other men's dures it knocks and runs away, an' en th' save is some men it knocks, an' whin they come out it hits them over th' head with an axe.

"But ivrywan has an opporchunity. Th' poor ar're people that 'we been out at wuruck whin opporchunity knocked. I can't do annything fr thim. Th' poor musin't be pauperised. But I must do something to git rid it this accusualtions iv roly boty that's grajally crushin' out me young life, so I buys a university to play with.

"Th' day whin we millyonaires bought yachts an' brown stone houses with mannard roofs onto thim an' were proud iv havin' thim, has gone by. Hibmissy. "Twill not be long befure none will be so poor as not to own a private yacht, an' th' nex' time a Coxey army starts fr Wash'aton it'll ride is a specyal vestibulte thrain. What was luxuries a few years ago is mere necessities now.

"Plerpont Morgan calls in wan iv his office boys, th' prisidint by a naytional bank, an' says he, 'James,' he says,' 'take some change out iv th' damper an' r-run out an' buy Europe fr me, he says. 'I intind to reorganise if an b-rau out an' buy Europe fr me, he says. 'I intind to reorganise if an b-rau out an' buy Europe fr me, he says. 'I intind to reorganise if an b-rau out an' buy Europe fr me, he says. 'I intind to reorganise if an b-rau out an' buy Europe fr me, he says. 'I intind to reorganise if an b-rau out an' buy Europe fr me, he says. 'I manned the large it the faith an' th' impror Willium an' tell thim we won't need their sarvices afther neal week,' he says. 'Give thim a year's salary in advance. 'An', James,' he says, 'ye betther put that r-red-headed book-keeper near th' dur in charge iv th' costinent. He doesn't seem to be doin' much,' he says.

"Ye see, Hinnissy, th' game has sot so much bigger since we first mede our money, that if Jay Gould was to come back to etarth with some iv th' plays we need to wonder about, he'd think he was an old clothes man. So, 'tis nawthin' strange whin Jawn D. or Andhrew or meall' buys a string iv universities he'

an' says he: It can't that knew anything would be Jawn D. Rockefeller, he says.

"Idjacation,' he says, 'is something that a man has to fight f'r an' pell out of its hole be th' hair iv its head, he says. That's th' reason it's so precious,' he says. They'se so little iv it an' it's so hard to get, he says. They se anny quantity iv gab that looks like it, but it an't th' reale thing, he says. The wurruld is full iv people wearin' false joolry iv that kind,' he says. The wurruld is full iv people wearin' false joolry iv that kind,' he says. The they they to get something on it th' pawnbroker throws thim out. No, sir, idjacation means throuble an' wurrurk an' worry, an' Andhrew Carnaygie himsiff is th' on'y wan I know that's been able to pick it up in th' brief inthervals between wan dollar an' another,' he says.

"Th' smartest man in my day at th' colledge iv th' Sacred Heart was a land who used to come to school with haif a dosen biled postators in an ol' newspaper an' sawed wood all avenin' to pay f'r his larnin'. Annything that boy larned, he larned, ye bet. Ivry line iv Latin he knew riprisinted a stick iv wood an' belonged to him. "Twasn't borrowed at th' back dure iv a millyonaire. He knew more thin anny man I ivir see, an' he's now at th' head iv wan iv th' best little wan room schools in Du Page county, he says.

"Andhrew Carnaygie's tin millyon won't make anny Robert Burns," he says.

""Andhrew Carnaygie's tin millyon won't make anny Robert Burns," he says.

"'Andhrew Carnaygie's tin millyon won't make anny modern says:

"It may make more Andhrew Carnaygies,' says I.

"'They'se enough to go round now, says he.

"I don't know that he's right. I don't know f'r sure that Father Rolls is r-right, Hinnissy. I don't think it makes anny difference wan way or th' other how free ye make idjacation. Men that wants it'll have it be hook an' be crost an' thim that don't ra-aly want it nivir will get it. Ye can lade a man up to th' univarsity, but ye can't make him think.

"But if I had as much money as I said I had a minyit age, I'd endow a bar'l iv oatmeal f'r ivry boy in Scotland that wanted an idjacation, an' lave it go at that. Idjacation can always be had, but theyse niver enough eatmeal in Scotland."

"Or Homestead," said Mr. Hinnissy.

"Or Homestead," said Mr. Dooley.

CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O

CHILD LABOR. | CHARLOTTE YELLER.

Considering labor as a commodity, it follows that we may expect men to buy it in the cheapest market, says Charlotte Teller in the American. When the skill of a child is sufficient for the needs of the employer the child often displaces the adult workman; or, when there is industrial depression, child labor is relained, although more highly skilled workers are dispensed with.

When times are hardest we have the strange sight of men and women idle, while immature children work and support the family—the weakest bearing the heaviest burdens!

But before men can buy labor it is necessary that labor be for sale, and the question arises: "Why do children seek employment?"

The report of factory inspectors of Islinois for 1900 shows that the children of American workmen are employed in for men labor the mercan of a marken workmen are employed in for men labor to spinal affections. Dance of the proportion of the children is the standard to which they have been accustomed."

A factory child or a department store child suffers from premature labor even when special dangers are absent. Substitute the standard to which they have been accustomed."

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The report of factory inspectors of Islinois for 1900 shows that the children is not in the standard to which they have been accustome

The report of factory inspectors of Illinois for 1900 shows that the children of American workmen are employed in fewer numbers than these of foreigners. The reason is evident—American traditions as to education and a higher standard of living. In Europe, on the other hand, it is customary for the children of the working classes to seek employment at the earliest possible age. Therefore, custom is partly responsible. But, after the child has once entered into competition with the adult, there follows a long line of reasons for other children seeking employment.

Children accept has wages, even when they do full work; for that reason wages are lowered in those occupations where they are amployed in any number. The report agris—"It has been found that in those districts where child labor prevails the contribution of the children is partly balanced by a corresponding loss in the income of the adults of the family."

Mr. Willengiby, the economist, says:
"The father ennot work for less than

CORRESPONDENCE

atrain of watching machines results nervous or spinal affections. Dangerous in the property of the property of

What a Child Ought to Know

Every child ought to know that octalist is not an Anarchist nor as hing like one. Mr. Heiter: Your paper is doing work in the field of reform. Social are being made very rapidly neward. We are not assessed and have no lowship or sympathy with that lik." status needs preceiving, especially need known as Thomas, where the Amounts hope, while Anarchy squares and the decisions would ask in the technique of the decision in the technique of the decision in the technique of the techn incorn as Thomas, where the states under the distance of a media in a line of a media in a line of a media; it allows a factulate meeting to be because in the distance of the state of a line of the state of the st

We have pestal cards putall for use of the workers in

The Glass Straight.

fronworkers of a big meeting an for Socialism.
In Cincinnati an expelled cigarn as brought suit for \$2500 dau gainst the union.

nus brought suit for \$3000 damages gainst the union.
Trainmen of the South Side Elevated aliread struck for an increase of 25 mins and a ten-hour day.
Chicago Federation of Labor has substitud the question of discussing politics a the body to the referendam.
San Francisco trade minmists held a meeting and decided to take independent political action. The bitter strike is repossible for the more.
The British Trades. Union congress.

spensible for the move.

The British Trades Union congress voted to accumulate a fund with which to fight the House of Lords picketing decision "and other legal wrongs."

South Chicago steelworkers, who retused to go on strike, are whining because President Schwab classes the mills which they work as "bonunion."

The Beer Bottlers' union of San Fran-isso has been locked out of all but one of the local breweries. A walkout of all newery employes is likely to rollow.

The secretary of the Michigan Federa-ion of Labor was at its last convention natrocted to prepare a bill providing for the establishment of a state printing of

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of American has a membership of 17,700 confined to Oma-ha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and East St. Louis, Ill.

Granite cutters are unking a move to have the Chinese exclusion act, which expires next year, extended and request that other unionists give moral support by petitioning Congress to pass new bill.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Indiana Federation of Labor has passed into history as the largest meet-ing in the history of the organization. Over 130 organizations were represent-

A machine for making cloth bags has been invented by an Akron man. The work is entirely automatic and will be a big saving to flour and cereal manufac-turers, and can also be used for salt and

Y, have been locked out for ten km and only five have deserted. All trade unions of the city recently lev-an assessment of \$1 on their mem-s for the benefit of the men.

bers for the benefit of the men.

Philadelphia Labor league wants all the unions in the country to petition the government to take control of and operate the United States Steel corporation and all other capitalistic combines that are making war on labor.

A dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Passys the anthracite coal operators will inter into a conference with the miners to arrange a new scale, and that "the amme interests that fought the Amalgamated association will oppose making any concessions to the miners."

The laundry workers of Los Angeles.

any concessions to the miners."

The laundry workers of Los Angeles, Cal., recently started a co-operative laundry and have already succeeded in forcing one of its leading competitors out of business, others being on the verge of suspension. The proprietors had formed a combination in order to defeat the union.

One Catholic Priest Challenges

Another--Prospect for Judge

and Socialist to Meet

at Milwaukee.

Grady:

"Bellevue, Ky., Sept. 13, 1901.

"To the Rev. Father Wimsey, St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati, O.

"Dear Bir: I have just learned from reliable sources that in last Sunday's sermon, when denoncing anarchy, you

reliable sources that in last Sunday's sermon, when denouncing anarchy, you sought to lay something of blame upon Socialism, and, inferentially, upon the priests who are in the latter movement. I would commend to your thoughtful study the proverb of Rochefoucault, Lee esprits mediocres condemnent d'ordinaire tout ce oul passe leur bortee.

dinaire tout ce qui passe leur portee"— men of narrow brain usually find fault with everything which surpasses their

SOCIALISM IN THE

Because the six weaver strikes aw-year at Paterson, R. J., presented that his clierae were unjustly treated by be-ing arcisted and fined upon the eligitest occasion, the court fined him \$30 and stated that scales would be presented at all fassards. And people are astonished that everybody don't have "respect for the law."

A cable from Paris says the farmers near Nantes have begun to use automobiles in agricultural work. Attachments for "lowing, planting and resping have been fixed to the sides and bottom of the autos in such a manner that the report says, twice the amount of work can be done in one-half the time p-eded under the old system.

under the old system.

Carroll D. Wright, in the World's Work for August, says that from 1890 to 1899 wages increased 4.8 per cent. Dun's Review for September says that since July, 1897, "the cost of living has risen 33.7 per cent." In other words, while wages are slowly crawling up at the rate of less than 1 per cent. per year, the cost c. living has been jumping shead at the rate of 8 per cent.

ing shead at the rate of 8 per cent.

"Strikes should never be called until a competent committee has exhausted every effort to bring about a peaceful settlement. Always be cautious and never over-confident." This warning has been sent to every individual member of the Cigarmakers' International union by George W. Perkins, the president. Accompanying the warning are statistics showing that the union has engaged in 495 strikes in five years, an average of about one to each local union.

In a damage suit against a railway

about one to each local union.

In a damage suit against a railway company, tried in Philadelphia recently, a juror was challenged because he had a pass on the road. The counsel for the railroad maintained that holding a pass was insufficient ground on which to challenge a juror, at the same time stating that "the judges have passes on all roads." Note that this statement was made by the counsel for the railroad company, and he no doubt told the truth, for he was himself an ex-judge.

truth, for he was himself an ex-judge.

The 'longshoremen's strike in New Or-leans has ended in victory. The rates of pay settled on are now the highest paid for such work anywhere in this country. They are 40 cents an hour for regular, 60 cents an hour for Sunday time. Handlers of grain get 50 cents an hour for regular, 75 cents for over, and \$1 for Sunday time. The 'Longshoremen's union is made up of 900 negroes and 750 whites. The toilers of the two races worked in harmony through the struggle, and this sensible course resulted in success.

United States Cobani-General Hughes of Coburg says in a report to the state department: "The Berlin semi-monthly periodical, Der Arbeitsmarkt, furnishes facts and figures which above that there is a continuous scarcity of work in Germany. From the mining district and from the centers of the Iron-working and machine-making regions, short hours, dismissals of hands and the cutting down of wages are reported. In the month of July, 1900, when the depression of business in general was felt for the first time on the labor market, the decrease of employed laborers amounted to only 3 per cent., while in July of this year their siready much reduced number was decreased by a further 5 per cent."

Wisconsin News

Comrade A. S. Edwards spoke Monday at a special meeting of Painters' and Decorators' union. Last Sunday Comrade Seidel of Mil-wanker had an interesting meeting at Duplaineville and organized a new branch.

branch.

Comrade Chria. Westphal of Chicago has located in Milwaukse. He is an earnest young worker and a "chip of the old block."

The comrades at Han Claire are hustling gallantly for The Herald. Better look out or that scholerable will get to Han Claire.

Comrade B. H. Thomas returned has Saturday from a two weeks' vacation, passed with relatives in New York state, and is again enthusiastically at work.

All Wisconsin branches will take at-All Wisconsin branches will take at tion on the new state constitution at ar-early day. State Secretary Thomas sent out notices this week. Frompt ac-tion is desirable.

mon is desirable.

Branch 43 will have a great raily Thursday evening, October 10, at the hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Mineral street. Comrade Edwards will give an address. All Socialists and their friends are invited.

Indiana State Notes.

Indiana State Notes.

The secretary of the state reorganization committee is receiving and committee the vote on the propositions submitted for referendum vote.

It is hoped that all organizations will report as early as possible in order that the propaganda and agitation may be commenced immediately.

Branches and locals in making their reports should also be careful to give the number of local or branch together with the number of votes for or against each proposition in order to avoid delay in the announcement of the vote.

Secretaries sending such reports should sign their full name and address.

Comrade Strickland of Chicago started an agitation tour at Terre Haute October 2.

Branches 7 and 9 of Evansville have

ber 2.

Branches 7 and 9 of Evansville have consolidated and elected the following officers: Mathew Hollenberger, chairman G. W. Hall, secretary; Heury J. Hari

G. W. Hall, secretary; raws; wig, treasurer.
The comrades of Indianapolis are engaged in the city election and are carrying on a vigorous agitation.
A splendid address to the voters is being widely circulated and meetings are held at the various factories and workshops. They should and no doubt will receive a large increase in their vote.

New Hampshire Socialists.

The following questions have been submitted to referendum vote in New Hamp

Shall the word "Democratic," a 1. Shall the word "Democratic," as in now in the party name, be dropped, and the name Socialist Party of New Hampshire, U. S. A., be used instead?

2. Shall all "branches" willing to pay state per capita tax be accepted into the New Hampshire Socialist party, whether it shall elect to pay national tax or not?

Shall governor and congressman be o canni governor and congressman be selected by "branches," and nominated by referendum vote of the party instead of calling a public convection, as we are not an official party.

4. Shall all money or property given to state committee or party remain as a gift for "ate propaganda work from the date of the closter of this referendum?

the date of the closter of this referen-dum?

5. Shall state tax be reduced from 10 cents to 2 cents per month per mem-ber, berinning Reptember first, 1941?

GEORGE HOWIE, State Secretary.

of the existence of the Socialist party. There have some to other status such conditions and the New Jersey counsides have not been the last to afford such being as we need new. For the sake of the impetus given to the united party by a large vote for Courade Vall, for the benefit and inspiration of Socialists everywhere we sak the comrades of the nation for a contribution that will afford instant aid.

We need money and literature, and we need it quickly. Send money to Courade E. M. Dobbelaar, Fort Lee, N. J., and literature to the secretary.

Riterature to the secretary.

STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES,

N. M. Gobel, Asting Secretary

14 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.

GENERAL NOTES.

Chicago negroes have formed a brane of the party.

Charles H. Kerr is the Illinois state comm

Buckneil university boys, in York, Pa. are holding debates about Socialism. Branches 7 and 9 at Evansville, Ind. have united for more effective propagands.

Prof. Herring of Notre Dame co-Versailles, Ind., told his class that should study Socialism.

The Socialist Saengerbund of Chicago will hold its tenth annual concert at Brand's hall, on Sunday, October 20.

Brand's hall, on Sunday, October 20.

Coursade x. O. MacCartney is announced to give a course of thirteen lectures on Socialism at Bockland, Mass.

The third annual memorial demonstration by the miners of the Twelfth district of Illinois will take place on Saturday. October 12, at Mt. Olive, to commemorate the death of the four victims of the Virden conflict. Eugene V. Debs will be the principal speaker. There will also be present John Mitchell, national president of the Miners' union, and other promisent advocates of labor's cause.

The comrades at Minerapolis have taken the course of the Miners' union, and other promisent advocates of labor's cause.

The comrades at Minneapolis have taken the opportunity afforded by the confused discussion of the recent assassing tion in the daily papers to show that the doctrines of Socialism and Anarchism the doctrines of Socialism and Anarchism are diametrically opposite and to state the Socialist position. Comrades G. H. Lockwood and S. M. Holman have been allowed considerable space in the local press in the form of interviews and letters.

ters.

From San Juan, Porto Rico, Alvin Hascher, organiser for the Socialist party, writes as follows: "The Spanish municipal authorities are the lowest subjects whom I have ever known, and especially in San Juan, where they keep a rotten gang of scabs and discharged police to destroy our noble organization, but they cannot succeed. Through our protest to ex-Gov. Allen we have got rid of this rotten police gang, and will also get rid of those corrupt municipal officers. The people and the present police sympathize with us, for they know we are a body of orderly and right-thinking workingmen."

The Socialists of Nebraska held their

The Socialists of Nebraska held their The Socialists of Nebraska held their state convention at Omaha September 21, and had a great gathering—200 delegates attending. They perfected a state organization, electing J. A. Boyce of Kearney, chairman; George E. Baird of Omaha, secretary, and F. H. Alexander of Omaha, treasurer. The headquarters will be at Omaha. The following state ticket was nominated: For judge of the Supreme court, J. B. Randolph of Omaha; for regent of the State university, Miss Bula Wilke of Brock; for regent of the State university, William Schram of Kearney. Bernard McCaffery of Omaha was elected national committeeman.

tallets and not by the workers. This ownership sandles the negitalists to control the graduet and mere the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is remainable for the ever-increasing uncertainty of itselfshood and she powerty and misery of the workers, and it divides noticy into two hostile clauses—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of campetition. The struggle is now between the capitalist claus and the working class. The joursession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The Sconomic interests of the capitalist

The économic interests of the capitalis The sconomic interests of the capitalist class dominate our-entire social system; the lives of the working class are reck-lessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremeay at home.

But the same economic causes which

commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremeay at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Bocialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

cation and all other sales well at or all industries and support of the revenue theorems used on the reduction of the capitalist class but the capitalist class of the capitalist class of the capitalist class of the capitalist class of the capitalist class to the capitalist class of the capitalist class of the capitalist class of the capitalist crease the share of the capitalist and to increase the share of the capitalist capacitate the capitalist capacitate of the revenue therefore to be from the government.

4. The inauguration of a sypublic industries for the employment sickness and want age, the revenue therefore to be from the government.

4. The inauguration of a sypublic industries for the employ the namelogs of the public credit industries for the employ the namelogs of the public credit industries for the special class of the purpose, in on the workers may receive the gas their toll.

5. The education of all children the age of 18 years, and state antipal aid for books, clothing and d. Begual civil and political rigners and women.

7. The initiative land political rigners and women.

8. But in making these demands

ments.

But in making these demand in the overthrow of capitalism establishment of the ca-opers monwealth, we warn the page the public ownership demands capitalistic political parties, with sendt in percenturing me cap result in perpetuating me of tem through the compromise the Socialist revolution.

→ PARTY NOTICES. →

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMPTTEE Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bidg. 8t. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Butter street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE—
W. E. White, 229 Exchange street, New
Haven, secretary, Meets second and
fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora
Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, R. A. Morris, 314 E. Iodiana street, Chicago. Meets second and fourth Fridays in the month, at 65 North Clark street.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Roberta, 2214 Wes Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE Secretary N. W. Lermond, Thomaston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE

-Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont
street, Somerville; Assistant and Francial
Secretary, Albert G. Clifford, Mount Abburn Station, Cambridge, Mass. MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE—Secre-tary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE-retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 535, drus' Bldg., corner Nicollet avenue Firth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTER—Chairma J. A. Boyce, Kearney; Secretary, Geo. E. Baird Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, John P. Weigel, Treaton, N. J. Meets third Sunday in the month, at 3 p. m., at Newark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTED—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st. New York. Meets every Monday at 8 pm., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third atreet, I ton. Meets every Monday evening. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE

secretary-treasurer, J. W. Quick, Woodland avenue, Philadelphia. VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, P. V. Danahy, Brunswick House

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 637 Seat tle. Meet first Sunday in the month, p. m., at 220 Union street.

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

Are You in the Race?

The Free Scholarship

STOLL'S COLLEGE Bau Claire, Wis. be wan by somebody who gets the large

WITH STREET, AT STREET, AT STREET, AT

FRIENDLY CONTEST OF WO

As inther to aunounced in Table of we arrepresent to give a Free I can ship in Stoll's College, San Cit Wia, the cash value of which is to the one sending in the largest ber of subsections at 50 central to this paper. This unusual of I can are able to make through the sending of the college.

of The Herald and sid the mis-focialism. Should the winner-hable to take advantage of his-lack for financial reasons alone, cipal Stoll agrees to find, implicy for him during the year. In ore give our courseds and friends a time to make the canvan, if has decided that the contest shall to open from

SEPT. 15th TO DEC. 31st

And the result will be amounted soon thereafter as practicable. It is more than go to the college at time that suits his courveniers as the suits of the

free Trip to Buffalo and

SEND IN YOUR ORDER FOR I

Standard Socialist

"INEVITABLE NECESSITY."

roune, morrow, housely and sold moral inand all manner of social and moral inequality.

"I hereby agree to hire a hall and pay
all the expenses of the debate. I am
moved to challenge you in this fashion
ent of love for my fellow man and p
from a genuine desire to illume your igsorance to the end that you may, in
turn lead your flock out spon the great
highways of light and truth.

"Your mental inferiority shall not, I
assume you, alinder me from lovingly expassing the blunders and injentice of your
constraintiet destrines.

"If you come to this debate with a
fensete desire for knowledge, I graming
the public the best show that ever came
in Christiansi. If you sterne this debtern, you attendation yourself before the

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people as a moral coward and an intellectually dishonest teacher.

"Respectfully yours.
"T. McGRADY,
"Pastor St. Anthony's church,
Bellevue, Kentucky."

We should be delighted to learn that
Father Wimsey had accepted, although
it is doubtful if he will do so, because,
as Comrace McGrady writes: "He
knows the hollowness and weakness of
his cause." Meanwhile, the interest in
our debate with Rev. G. Stearns having scarcely subsided, there is strong
probability that another debate will take
place in Milwaukee. This time the
meeting will be between Judge Paul D.
Carpenter and a representative of the
party to be selected by a committee of
Branch 1.

The following letter and resolutions,
forwarded to Judge Carpenter last week,
will explain the situation at the present
writing:
"Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 26, 1900.—The

Socialism is now fairly in the arena, where it must contend for supremacy with the intellectual apologists for capitalism. We welcome the prospect. Immediately following the debate in Milwankee between a clergyman and one of the editors of this paper, comes the news that Father Thomas McGrady of Bellevne, Ky., who is well known to Socialists, has challenged Father Wimsey, a priest connected with St. Peter's Catholic cathedral of Cincinnati, to a public debate on Socialism. The challenge is the outcome of an attack on Socialism by Father Wimsey and is made in the following letter written by Comrade McGrady: "Patients Manual Paper 12 (2011)

with everything which surpasses their understanding.
"Bocialism works for the highest interests of humanity. In denouacing Bocialism and, by inclusion, the brother-hood of man, you are fighting against the very people from whom you derive your means of support. It is chiefly out out of the hard-earned pittance of the tollers that men of your stamp build coulty churches to a Redeemer whose most sacred social teachings you outrage.

EUGENE H. BOONEY. THE RESOLUTIONS

most sacred social teachings you outrage.

Now, therefore, I challenge you to a
debate upon this vital subject. I maintain that the real anarchy lies at the
root of the present industrial system of
compectition and that anarchy would be
essentially impossible under Socialism.
The basic principle of the brotherhood
of man in the commen fatherhood of
God, upon which Socialism rests, makes
for peace everywhere and is, therefore,
unecompromisingly opposed to war,
raptine, murder, injustice, hate, scorn,
and all manner of social and moral inequality.

"Whereas, Paul D. Carpenter in a public address has ignorantly coupled the names of socialism and anarchy as representing a dangerous force in modern society, to be conquered in the interests of the people, and by the employment of certain sundry palliatives, and "Whereas, Even the capitalistic prees no longer makes the inexcusable blunder of confusing forces that are opposite in aim; anarchy standing for extreme individualism and socialism for a democratic collectivism; therefore, be it "Besolved, By branch No. I of Wisconsin, the ofdest established Social Democratic branch in the state, that we deplore the false teaching conveyed in Judge Carpenter's indefenable use of the two terms; and be it further "Resolved, By branch No. 1, that we hereby challenge said Judge Paul D. Carpenter's indefenable use of the two terms; and be it further "Resolved, By branch No. 1, that we hereby challenge said Judge Paul D. Carpenter to a public debate on the question: "Resolved, That socialism and anarchy are upposite indescels in moisern society, and that socialists do not constitute a democratic sect."

Carpenter and a representative of the party to be selected by a committee of Branch 1.

The following letter and resolutions, forwarded to Judge Carpenter last week, will explain the situation at the present writing:

"Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1000.—The Hon. Paul D. Carpenter, Room 713, Pabst Hulding, City.—Dear Sir. Enclosed the one that lay upon the ground, for you will find a copy of resolutions adopted last evening at a meeting of the Wisconsin branch No. 1, Social Democratic party, which I have been instructed by the branch to submit to you.

"The reason for the action taken was the seemed to have piled over tifor centures. And I looked very curiously at it. And the report in The Dally Free Press of remarks said to have been made by you on the evening of Wednesday at a meeting of the Knights of Columbus, containing reflections and imputations against Socialists which we, as Socialists, believe to be unfair and erroneous.

"We therefore take this means of re-

on the evening of Wednesday at a meeting of the Knights of Columbus, containing reflections and imputations against Socialism and Nocialists which we, as Bocialists, believe to be unfair and erroneous.

"We therefore take this means of replying to such remarks, earnestly desiring that the public may not be misled as to the real character and beliefs which we consideration to the action of branch No. 1, and either afford us a chance, through a representative whom we will select, to answer your statements, or else make some fair explanation of the remarks, which have been credited to you, we hope, by error. We most respectfully assure you that our action was dictated solely by the feeling that the published report of your remarks inflicted an injustice upon us as Bocialists which we have an undeniable right to rectify if possible. Respectfully yours,

"EUGENE H. BOONEY."

And I said, "Why does she lie there now?"

And he said, "I take it, ages age the Age-of-dominion-of-muscular insee found her, and when she stooped lew to give suck to her young, and her back was broad, he put his burden of subjection on to it, and tied it on with the breed hand of Insvitable Necessity. Then she looked at the earth and the sky, and knew there was no hope for her and she lay down on the sand with the burden she could not loosen. Ever state she has lain there. And the ages have come, and the ages have gone, but the hand of Insvitable Necessity has not been cut."

And I looked and I saw in her ever

band of Inevitable Necessity has not been cut."

And I looked and I saw in her eyes the terrible patience of the contary, and the ground was wer with her term, and her nostrile blew up the sund.

And I said, "Han she ever tried to move?"

And he said, "Hometiman a limb has quivered. But the le wire; she has we she cannot rise with the hardes on her and the said. The common looked to the said. The cannot grow her said to the said. And he said, "I said." And the said. The cannot grow and grow of the said. The cannot grow and grow of the said faster a second band growing.

I have a said. The cannot growing.

I have a said and faster the hard the bound the bender on the back having said. I said the s

Olive Schreiner.

He whispered, "Hush! the thought has come to her, 'Might I not rise?" And I looked and she raised her head from the sand, and I saw the dent where trom the annd, and I saw the dent where the neck had lain so long. And she looked at the earth, and she looked at the sky, and she looked at him who stood by her; but he looked out across the desert.

I saw her body quiver, and she pressed her front knees to the earth, and veins stood out; and I cried, "She is going to rise!" But only ber sides heaved and she lay still where she was.

But only ber sides heaved and she lay still where she was.

But her head she held up; she did not lay it down again. And he beside me said, "fibe is very weak. See, her legs have been crushed under her so long."

And I saw the creature struggle; and the drops stood out on her.

And I said, "Surely he who stands beside her will help her?"

'And he beside me answered, "He cannot help fibe must help herself. Let her struggle till she is strong."

'And I cried, "At least he will not bitchen her? See, he moves further from het, and tightens the ord between them, and he drap her devu."

And he answered, "He does not understand." When the moves the her her had have her moves the furnishment with them, then, and here the day will come when he will neckentall and will have what her moves the her her her will be down. Let her one starger on to her fraces. Let her come starger on to her fraces. Let her come starger on to her fraces. Let her deve the start has a start of the start her deve with a move fraces. In disaster her start with the start of the start her weak in the start of the start