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Our View of the Situation.

We have been accused by the New York People of falling to keep our eyes riveted exclusively upon the class struggle, upon the class interest of the working class. We feel sure that Comrade de Leon could not show a single instance where this paper ever did turn its back to the class struggle or to the class interest of the working class.

class interest of the working class.

The trouble is only that Comrade Daniel de Leon and his deadly enemy, the New York Volkszeitung, have one and the same conception of Socialist tactics and a political programme for the working class—i. e., leaving aside a few details as to trades unions. And the editor of this paper does not agree with them. And, furthermore, Comrade Daniel de Leon and his deadly enemies of the Volkszeitung crowd seem to have the identical idea about the "revolution." the at catastrophe" and the bringing about of the "co-operative commonwealth" ne great stroke or through a short revolutionary epoch. We hold such views

be utopian, unhistorical and impossible in the light of experience.

In the world's history there are no sudden leaps from one system into the othToday, more than 100 years after the "fall of the feudal system," the bloody
elition of the nobility and the church in France "forever," and after the vicas revolution has overrun the greater part of Europe—feudalism still is a important factor in this world. The "nobility" and the church dignitaries I not the bourgeois nobility—play the first fiddle in every country in France. and although the "great revolution" of the last century has been repeated in France three or four times since, but for the help of the Socialists the republic France would have been overthrown three years ago by the nobles and the

efore we must not expect that the Socialist era will come all at one clan. er capitalism nor feudalism arose "at a certain date." How could the Socallst form of society have its beginning on any fixed day?

Socialist production is the result of development of concentration in industry,

and it is based solely upon large production (grossbetrieb).

The tendency today is towards the centralization of all industries—farming excepted. We have pointed out in several articles before that in the agriculthe reason for that phenomenon. But in all other industries the centralization

we do claim that this tendency toward socialization of industries will go and not only the water supply systems, the gas plants, electric light works, the gas plants are plants, electric light works, the gas plants are plants and electric light works, the gas plants are plants are plants. lie property and are in collective possession of the people; but until all of the industries and business affairs that have reached the trust stage, or are it, including the insurance business, the banks and the great department will become government monopoly.

But the transformation of the present system into the Socialist system is NOT REQUIRE COLLECTIVISM in all the means of production at

It requires this only in these industries where Socialist production is possible d necessary.

And collectivism is the FINAL AIM of SOCIALISM and NOT ITS BE-

Collectivism is now possible and necessary in very many branches, especially in those that have reached the form of a monopoly or a trust, and have thereby

ed that they have outgrown the competitive system. We want to have tivism there now.

Furthermore, collectivism is now possible and necessary in mining of every ion, and in the ownership and management of all the means of transpor

won and in the various public utilities.

We want to have collectivism there now, or as soon as we get the political

m that it must be clear to everybody that a chain of "immediate de ands" for therough Socialistic reforms is as necessary as the formula of "col-cities ownership of production and distribution."

For in our country collectivism in land is not possible now and will not be

a long time to come.

This is a fact, and we, as Socialists, ought not to ignore facts, because they

not suit our fancy.

The question then is, what are we to do? Are we to wait until the concen-

on has taken place in agriculture?

For reasons not necessary to explain here, the effect of new inventions in ltural machinery has only tended to strengthen the middle-sized farm, and seefore we might have to wait too long for concentration. The city proletariat, of if it should unite to the very last man, will surely never be able to take war these farms by force as long as there are over six million individual own-

That the change in the system, even while it does come slowly, will come seefully, we do not maintain. It will surely not come peacefully if the peo-are not armed. But riots and bloodshed do not seem to us at all desirable. And the Social Democratic Herald does not believe that one great revolution can turn typsy-turry the whole civilized world, and undo or make superfluous

We cannot reasonably expect anything but hgnt and resistance from the probability class, although even this class suffers from the ills and contradictions at are typical of the present system. While some of its members are spoiled iddeness and over plenty, others wear themselves out in their insane chase iddeness and over plenty, others wear themselves out in their insane chase the more wealth and more profit. Even of that class some philanthropists by help us by and by, as individual capitalists have done in Germany. We do an add cannot feet sure that such will be the case.

But the wage-workers, artisans and farmers—in short, the producers of the tiens—those who work and produce with their hands and brain, have virtually same interests in the end.

The formation of a close alliance between the proletariat of the city and recultural workers of progressive views ought to be one of the main objects of Socialist movement.

It is foolish to think that the workers of the factory, who have lost considered the property of the field because will receive their implements, should antagonize the workers of the field because

rel over their implements, should antagonize the workers of the field because they still retain control ever theirs. Any momentary advantage any of these two dates gains over the other—for instance, by higher prices of food products—is are to come right home by a smaller consumption.

What the farmers and small tradesmen need in that connection is proper aformation about the inner working of the present system and the class strugter in a broad sense.

The right kind of expression for this class consciousness will then come by

The objection is raised that this might not be "Marxian" Socialism. To which answer that we do not care a — whether our Socialism be Marxian or therwise as long as we change the present system and emancipate all the people, a especially the proletariat.

The First National bank of Milwaukee paying 40 per cent. d'vidends this paying 40 per cent. d'vidends this saf. Even the West Side bank, which the banks only five years so-has declared a 22 per the dividend. Needless to say hat the banks make every cent practicing economy, diversifying her business and taking proper care of Every workingman in the country light do as well if he would not fool his saw y in riotous living and talking tout politics, imperialism and other large he does not understand. Just ask banker about it.

What a grand and beautiful spectacle is—in every large city thousands of the matter of pensions for aged and decrept workmen;

"Resolved, that we consider such agitation as a means of greatly increasing the prestige of our organization and drawing to our ranks thousands of workmen who hitherto have refrained from particians;

"Resolved, that the political movement of their fellow wage-workers, to the extent of securing for them possions for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for her please for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for their old age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for her pleasing and "The extent of securing for them possions are paid to old and decrept work men are in a far less favorable economic condition than the United States of America;

"Resolved, that we consider such a state of the provide and the provide age; and "Whereas, the countries where pensions for her pleas

ty at the height of an "unprece-prosperity"—while the leaders of a men are cringing and fawning

a meeting of the Socialists of the G. A. D. of Kings county, Brook-X. the following resolutions were mounly adopted: hereas, the Socialists of other coun-have succeeded in bettering the con-

"Resolved, that the national executive committee be requested to issue a proclamation upon the subject-here suggested, cailing upon the members throughout the country to hold mass meetings and circulate petitions which, bearing the signatures of millions of workmen, may be submitted to Congress as an evidence of the necessity for the United States at least to keep pace with the effect monrehies of Europe who have seen fit to thow that they are commencing to appreciate the value of the services of the aboring class to their respective countries."

pensioning of all wage-workers is contained in our platform, and the national committee ought to make one or the other of these demands the special basis of agitation all over the country. Thus very soon we would create a strong public opinion for all the socialistic reform measures in our platform.

The Democrats in Congress are backing down on imperialism and on the ques tion of tariff reduction. That's in accord with their history. It is "the dear laboring man" at every election, but when king monopoly enters the lobby the Democrats prefer a cheap laboring man and

It is surprising how enormously the use and consumption of articles of food, clothing or even of luxuries, increases with the increase in the use of sugar. When sugar was selling at 7 cents the consumption in the United States was reckoned at twenty-five pounds a year to each person. Since the price fell to 5 cents the consumption rose to seventy pounds

The Wall Street Journal, which is the nouthpiece of the railroad and other financial interests, speaking of the pupy efforts of Gov. Van Sant and Western governors to prevent the con-solidation of the railroads of the Northwest, says: "The monopoly will stand REGARDLESS OF THE LAWS ON THE STATUTE BOOKS." Who said the Anarchists had all been deported? "There will be no trouble," continues this law and order publication, "for the corporations NO MATTER WHAT THE LAWS MAY BE." Like then sentiments, ch? Think the wealthy ob erve the laws as you do-or suffer the consequences? Not much, Mary Ann. the officers. And you calmly sit around with your thumb in your mouth and a foriorn expression on your face.-Appeal

The "pleasant notes" exchanged b ween President Roosevelt and Emperor William of Germany concerning that new yacht read very much like the pleasantries exchanged between "Monsieur Alphonee" and "Monsieur Gaston" in the Chicago American.

Talk about international Socialism, w have international capitalism now. St. Paul railroad man, who has visited New York for the express purpose of obtaining all information possible concern 'merger" question, said:

"It is the purpose of the larger railroad merge all the railroads in the United race is for life and death, and the devil States under one control. Should the gets the hindmost. right to consolidate competing lines of road be allowed by the courts and not interfered with by federal or state legisla-tion, we shall see in ten years the greatest transportation trust ever dreamed of. cheaper the goods, the more capital is repanies like the Northern Securities com In fact, I was advised that there ized if the Hill-Harriman-Morgan schem goes through. After these companies have been formed the plan is to merge

od from the five smaller mergers "But the ambitious plans of J. Pier pont Morgan and James J. Hill do no end here. After the United States Se curities company has been organized they have the details of a still greater corpo-

the five into a United States Security

company, the board of directors being se

reduce rates, both passenger and freight, to declare boldly to the shipper, the consumer and the traveling public that merging railroads is for their best interests and that developments prove it."

Edward Bernstein has been quoted and eproduce the famous passage that has ropagandists of the world. The follow ng sentences occur in the closing article in a series on the "Problems of Social-

"The Social Democracy has neithe "The Social Democracy has neither to expect nor to wish a near approaching downfall of the existing economic system, if such is thought to be the product of a great devastating crisis. I openly declare that I have not much concern nor use for what is commonly understood as the 'ultimate aim of Socialism.' This aim, whatever it may be, is of no importance at present—the movement is of all importance to me. And by the term government I understand not only the general movement of society, i. e., social progress, but also the political and economic agitation for effecting this progress.

"If the Social Democracy would in the present state of society actually ob-

realization of much Socialism, if not in the patented form, then certainly in a material way."—Neue Zeit, Vol. XVI., No. 18 (Jan. 29, 1898.)

Lewis Nixon, a graduate of the Annapolis naval academy, a man who gradu ated at the head of his class and designed and helped to build the Oregon Indiana, Massachusetts, Holland torpedo boat, Iowa, New York, St. Paul, Columbeen elected chairman of the finance com mittee of Tammany hall in New York The chairmanship carries with it the eadership of Tammany, Richard Croker declining to serve another term. The meeting of the executive committee of Tammany hall. Nixon is Croker's own choice. Nixon is a member of the fol-lowing clubs: Union, Democratic, Press, Seneca, Strollers, Athletic, Metropolitan, Richmond County, New York, Ritten-house, Philadelphia, and does neither drink nor smoke. What is the matter with Tammany? Do the blackmailers of the poor prostitutes really intend to be-come "respectable?" Or do they hope for etter returns for their blackmail when lone under the cloak of respectability The power of Tammany must evidently be getting Low, says Low, when they are breaking into "sassiety" for a chief. Or does Croker want to prove to his "braves that "respectability" does not pay in polities?

A moral, physical and intellectual strengthening of the proletariat, and the formation of a close alliance with farmers of progressive views, are prerequisites without which, at least a' present, there is no chance for Socialism.

Milwaukeeans ought not to forget that 1700 families in this city require aid this winter either from the county or the Associated Charities-in the midst of this unprecedented prosperity." The number aided was by no means greater in 1894 during the "hard times." Whom did the 'prosperity" strike?

The wage-workers are by no means the only sufferers under the present sys-tem. The small employers, the small nerchants, are just as much victims of that cruel competition as the wage-work ers. For every one of these "men of lives in war with all of his business" brethren. The hand of the one is against the other, and no foe is more terrible to him than the one who is running a neck and neck race with him every day. Therefore in the factory, as well as in the store, the profits must be cut constantly and the sales must be enlargedthe latest improvements, the best labor saving devices must be used, and as litcountry eventually to the wages must be paid as possible—the

The fierce competition lessens the profi on all articles, and that must be compensated for by a greater number of then being produced and sold; that is, the quired to carry on a successful business. But precisely then, for the same reaso that the mechanic with his own shop and working on his own account, has nearly disappeared in the struggle between hand work and machine work-for precisely the same reason now the small manufacturers with their little machinery, their capital and their little stock of goods are being driven from the field And while there may be a new middle class of better-paid employes-book-keep ers, cashiers, etc.-starting, this new middle class lacks many essential qualities of independence which the old middle class did possess.

the despicable deed in Buffalo the people seemed to be in hysterics. But at pres ent we hear some very sensible expres sions even in official circles. stance, in the debate on the need of anti-anarchist legislation at the Panco one of the most temperate speeches of the day was made by Volney W. Foster

of Chicago. Mr. Foster said in part:

of Chicago. Mr. Foster said in part:

"We fully appreciate the sympathy manifested on the part of the republics of this hemisphere, and we doubt not that the loss of our President inspires you all td more serious consideration for the protection of organized government.

"But as there has been through all ages a contest between those who honestly seek to reform and those who administed government, we therefore ask yous with calm, careful and sober judgment, to select the language that shall definitely describe our purpose in this act, and that you shall not, by the adoption of penalties for undefined crime, place in the hands of authority the right to suppress free speech consistent with the philosophy of organized government, that we may go on to greater things, to evolutions and reformations in our affairs, unhindered by the anarchist that would destroy all law, or by the intemperate acts of those who would interpret law in the spirit of anarchy itself."

That sounds quite sensible, indeed.

By the order of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Q., a bill is being drawn to authorize the city of Cleveland to issue bonds to build or purchase a street, railway system. The measure allows the city to issue bonds for not to exceed \$50,000 for each mile of single track constructed. As drawn the bill contemplates a referendum and a majority vote of the people before the bonds are issued. Johnson is doing remarkably good pioneer work for the Socialist party in Cleveland and sooner or later he will be himself compelled to join it. He is positively out of place anywhere else—if he wants to be consistent.

*CHORORORORORORO * KOROROROROROROROROR Are the Many Free? *KURUKUCU KURUKUKUKU * KURUKUKU KURUKUKUKU

Are the many free in this country?

The Declaration of Independence says so. And all the stump orators have repeated the message on every occasion for over a hundred years.

But times have changed since the adoption of the constitution.

That time the possession of a little farm, or a little business, or the knowlthat time the possession of a little farm, or a little ousness, or the knowledge of a trade, made a person really free and independent. To acquire any of these was comparatively easy. There was plenty of land to be had for little or nothing—the means of production were well distributed and within easy reach of everybody. The only factor needed for their enjoyment was political liberty. Americans of the last century fought for it and got it.

But the development of the tool into the machine has separated the working-

man from his product, and in this way a comparatively small number of capitalists obtained a monoply of the means of production of this nation. With a system of production like this, it is only natural that the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. Free competition imposes no restraint up-on the powerful. They are at liberty to exploit the poor workmen to their heart's

The strength on the capitalist side is so great and the capacity of resistance on the side of the workingman is so insignificant that there is no real freedom of contract.

The monopoly of the tools has made the employers into a class of self-willed lords, the laborers into a class of dependents, of h relings. The laborer is simply a hired appendage to the machine. The mine, the factory, the railroad has come to be the main thing, the costly thing; the livin ppendage, the laborer, can be gotten without much trouble or cost. And nowadays, if the owner of the mine or factory does not want to let a laboring man work, that man has no means of making a living unless some other owner of a factory, or mine, or railroad should permit him to work.

And the working people cannot do the work that is most necessary for them and others just at that time, but they have to do the work for which they are paid, whether that work be necessary or not. They have to furnish things of beauty for others, while they themselves suffer for want of necessaries. For instance, our masons and bricklayers, after having been out of work all winter, cannot build houses for themselves or for others who need them in the spring. Oh, no!

They will probably have to build for a rich lady, a grand palace which will stand empty all the year around because the lady is in Italy; or they will have to build a grand stable for some millionaire's horses; or they may probably have to build a house for God, worth a million dollars, although God does not need any more houses, living in heaven, and furthermore having plenty of houses that stand empty all the week around and some even on Sundays, and he does not seem to live in any of them, for a great many of them are rented piece-wise or pew wise to the highest bidder.

But you see the workers nowadays cannot do the work that is most need but only the work for which they are paid.

It is foolish nonsense to say that the workers are free to consent or to refuse the terms of the employers. The laborers have to consent. If they refuse the terms there are plenty of others, probably even more hungry, more ragged and more starved, ready to take their places. Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the capitalists would for once not be able to fill their places again (which is an impossible case nowadays) what would happen? The capitalist would simply

The capitalists can stand it. But what would become of the workingman? Nor is this all the beauty of our system. Since the working people of the country do not and cannot under this system receive the value of their products, there being everywhere a profit suade on them, how can they, be expected to buy back the products? And still their number makes them the chief consumers of a country that the chief try on whom the production mainly depends. In this way, i. e., by the laboring people not being able to consume epough, and in consequence of the planless way production is carried on in general, the so-called over-production is created. That is, no matter how much or how little the workingmen of a nation create, they always create more than they are able to buy back with their wages.

And in this way the so-called "crises" originate when the trade and the manufacturing of a nation comes to a standstill, because "there is too much on hand."

They have a lesson of that kind now in Germany, we had one a few years ago.

All this, although it is simple enough, is understood by comparatively few. Statesmen, newspaper men, lawyers and quacks on such occasions claim that it is either "too much silver or too little silver," or lack of confidence, or the Mc-Kinley tariff, or the Sherman bill, or "too high wages," that is the cause of the crisis, or of the "panic" as it is sometimes called.

But the people are learning. And apart from everything else they are learning the lesson that there is no freedom without ECONOMIC freedom, and that the capitalist system rests upon the economic slavery of the many.

have the details of a still greater corporation in their mind. It will be the International Securities company, to contend to the Anarchist question and documate the world's commerce.

"As the mergers are organized and programme to programme to progress it is a part of the programme to the desnicable deed in Buffalo the people."

"As the mergers are organized and programme to the desnicable deed in Buffalo the people."

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"The formal dinner occupies first place or bestes, whose dinner exceeds pring or contents are now lavished on table appointments and the ingenuity of the introduction of the mands shall be of an artistic and expensive variety, is the coffee cup and to the extreme. The following description taken from the New York Sun may be of interest to the projectarians East and West:

"The dinner menu is aminature garden.

"Another dinner item which fashion demands shall be of an artistic and expensive variety, is the coffee cup and to the extreme. The following description taken from the New York Sun may be of interest to the projectarians East and West:

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and West:

"The formal dinner occupies first place just now among social entertainments for the reason perhaps that per capita it is one of the costliest ways of entertaining. One-hundred-dollar-a-plate dinners given in the private dining rooms of well-known restaurants are of not infrequent occurrence and society in its home is equally extravagant.

"An invitation to a formal dinner means more also than one to an entertainment at which more guests are present. The entire visiting list of a hostess may be considered when sending out invitations for a reception, musicale or dance, but her dinner guests are carefully chosen.

"Like many another social custom the formal dinner is subject to the whimes of fashion.

chosen.

"Like many another social custom the formal dinner is subject to the whims of fashion. Decorations, the number of courses, the shape of the table, the manner of serving, sometimes change with the season. Nowadays quantity has given place to quality and the commonplace process of feeding and being fed is more or less idealized by means of a magnificent display of gold or silver plate, china, glass, linen, embroideries and laces shown to the best advantage against a background of exquisite flowers, orchestral music, handsome individual souvenirs and frequently an after-dinner programme of music or vaudeville, or both, by high-priced professionals.

"Fancy lace tablecloths, by the way, are no longer in vogue. Linen damask has the lead and the only approach to ornamentation is a one-inch border of open work on the very edge of some of the cloths of Austrian weave. The newest designs in those of Scotch and Irish manufacture are wide stripes and very large foral patterns. The stripes perhagy would better be described as bands on account of their width, and they are arranged sometimes in equi-distant lines around a perfectly plain center, or in arrower bars toward the middle with a

Progress of Art in America.

Solution aristocracy is getting more artistic every year. Especially the art of "diner giving" is being developed to a degree not known since the days of the old Roman empire. Fashionable dinners grow more costly every season. Small fortunes are now lavished on table appointments and the ingenuity of the "Another dinner item which fashion degrees and the ingenuity of the "Another dinner item which fashion degrees and the ingenuity of the "Another dinner item which fashion degrees are now lavished on table appointments and the ingenuity of the "Another dinner item which fashion degrees are now lavished on table appointments and the ingenuity of the "Another dinner item which fashion degrees are now lavished on table appointments and the ingenuity of the "Another dinner item which fashion degrees are now lavished on table appointments and the ingenuity of the lace the better. Crepon lace, for the moment, is in high favor for the purpose. "No bit of color except that furnished by the china and flowers appears on the fashionable dinner table of this vinter, for the reason doubtless that never before have flowers played such an important part in dinner giving. Not indeed on the table itself, where little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center mount of blossoms is per little but a low center flower played such an important part in dinner table appears on the fashionable dinner table ap

or hostess whose dinner exceeds nine or ten courses, including coffee, has not kept abreast of the canons of fashion. abreast of the canons of fashion.

"Seldom more than three wines—sherry or santerne with the soup, champagne from the fish to the roast, followed by burgundy or claret and topped off with one liqueur—are served and quite as often only two. The fewer the courses the choicer the viands, however, and the more care expended in their preparation.

"American cooking once devided by viscone device of the viscone dev

"American cooling, once derided by vis-sting foreigners, is fast approaching a fine art, representing, as it does, the best features of the cooking of all the older countries combined by expert chefs whose-services can scarcely be commanded ex-cept by the millionaire.
"The souvenir or dinner favor is by

"The souvenir or dinner favor is by some considered indispensable this winter. It may range from a bunch of violets to a jeweled bonboniere, from \$1 to \$50 or more in price, but whether it costs little or much every man and woman little or much every man and woman present must receive a favor.

"As with the fare quantity has been subordinated to quality in the case of the

such as satin bags and ornamental baskets."

We print this here in order to prove to our "\$2-a-day-man"—for gsually you can prove nothing to a "\$1-a-day-man"—that our plutocracy is making an RFFORT to use up the "surplus value" gotten out of the sweat and blood of the laboring class. That the capitalist class does not succeed is due to the over-indulgence of the proletariat which permits the surplus value taken from labor to be so large as to make it impossible to squander it all. So this art of dinner-giving has still a great future in America. And the hundred-dollarsa-plate dinner now so common ir this country may shortly be followed by a thousand-dollarsa-plate-luncheun. Why not? We—that is, the people, work for it—plutocracy possesses it—and "art" must be encouraged at any price.

MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN

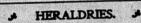
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Matter, Aug. 20, 1961.

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1902.





The answer of the railroad magnate to Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, who seeks to crush out the Northern Securities company, is the organization of a few more "such." There are to be five in-stead of one, as follows: "First, the Northern Securities Com-

pany, controlling the lines across the northern portion of the United States.

'Second, the Central Securities Com pany, controlling the New York and Chi cago lines, known as the Vanderbilt rail-roads, and also including the Union Pa-

"Third, the Southeastern Securities Company, controlling the Plant system to Florida and the Atlantic Coast Line

"Fourth, the Southwestern Securities Company, controlling the Gould roads, the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison and

all the feeders.
"Fifth, the Southern Securities Company, controlling the Southern Pacific

Then a board of five men from thes five companies and the thing is done. Better get aboard, Gov. Van Sant, and go with the current, or join the Socialists who are headed for the "terminal"—and

During the recent debate in the Ger man Reichstag on the "hunger tariff," Comrade August Bebel made an extraordinary impression. The excitement of the House reached a dramatic climax n Bebel related the following touch ing incident: "A pupil of a Cologne pub-lic school had been buried, and the teacher told the children that their playmate was now in heaven. Then he asked: 'Who would like to go to heaven?' Three little ones arose, among them a little boy who had been looking very ill for some time. The teacher asked him why he wanted to go to heaven, and what was the answer: Because there I should not feel hunrgy any longer!"" "Perhaps his father had spent all his money shouted Count Arnim derisively Cries of "Shame!" arose on all sides, an the House was in an uproar for several minutes. "That is a shameless remark!" exclaimed Bebel. "The count is laughing! That is callousness!"

The State Department at Washington (which in this case means John Hay, an American-Englishman) has, it appears admitted that a "Master of Ceremonies" is needed at the White House. As a con sequence members of foreign legations are busying themselves with suggestion looking toward the early establishmen of the "court." There should be a Bu reau of Forms and Ceremonies, so at-taches say, of which the chief shall be some one of experience in the high social circles of foreign governments, and who shall be held responsible for the decorous conduct of all functions in which the

left but the shadow of a republic and things. democratic simplicity no longer harmonizes with plutocratic ostentation, turn whole works over to the flunkey trib of bespangled idiots who know how court should be run.

There was a terrible state of affairs in Washington society the other day which shook the elect circle to its foundation. It appears that Mrs. Roosevelt had issue 300 invitations for a "tea" at the white house on the same day that Jan Kubelik, the famous violinist, was advertised for a recital. The concert and the "tea" were announced for the same hour and, as Kubelik is something of a social lion nself and his manager never had a thought of allowing so frivolous a thing to interfere with his arrange ments, the white house "tea" rules were "relaxed," the violinist won out and everybody in society is chattering about the "extreme delicary" of the situation. The country is now believed to be safe and society will resume its same

ox, which runs very decidedly to Social st expression, is not so clear as some oth ist expression, is not so clear as some others. Charlotte Teller for instance, it is always suggestive. In a recent contribution to the Chicago American Mra Wilcox tells of a recent conversation she had with a well-known business man of ston. "This gentleman," she says, "ased me (and showed me figures to prove
statement) that the price of all canned
dis of whatever nature—meats vegeeles, fruits, milk, cream, paints, varhos, etc.—had been raised an average
25 per cent, since the trust was

me 118 small concerns

Prof. C. R. Henderson, of the socio gical department of Chicago University, has recently returned from Europe, Speaking of crime and the German prison system he says: "Crime is increasing in Germany faster than the population. This, however, is natural where civilization is increasing. Where people are i frequent and changeable contact crime is more common. German prisoners are segregated and are kept busy, each work-ing in his own cell. Little conversation permitted, and sentiment is allowed little play in determining their treatment The staple diet is soup and brown bread, almost no meat being allowed. Socialists are no longer law-defying, this largely be-

Here is indirect confirmation of th claim that the spread of crime in Germany does not apply to the Socialist

The growing popularity of Maxim Gorky seems to be causing the Russian au-thorities a great deal of anxiety. Plays founded on his romances are enthusia: tically received in the theaters of Mos cow and St. Petersburg, and it is feared that his literary influence will soon become greater, and, from the government-al point of view, more harmful than that of Count Tolstoy. Having learned that the novelist, who had already been ordered to leave St. Petersburg, was abou to go to Moscow, where an ovation awaited him, the authorities sent some genlarmes to an intermediate station with rders to uncouple the coach in which Gorky was traveling. His carriage, as is related in a Reuter dispatch, was "at-tached to another engine and taken off

A woman down in Florida (Mrs. Heler Wilmans) is being persecuted through the postoffice department because she takes money from gullible people who believe she has the power to cure their bodily ills by thinking about them. But we have not heard of the prosecution of any Cath olic bishop who takes money from gulli ble persons who have faith in holy relies shrined in Catholic churches; neither has it come to our knowledge that any Prot estant bishop has been indicted for fasting and prayer. The established state stands by established religion; all els is fraudulent and subject to suppression But whether established or struggling for recognition they all depend on the gulli bility of "them asses."

"committee of thirty-six" on arbi tration has just achieved its first "great" victory. There was a difference between the employers and the United States Tail-Cutters and Affiliated Workers as to the working days. The working people loyers refused. The "committee of thir was called in and persuaded the laves to work eight hours and a half. Since the labor of that extra half hour will all go to the employers, the latte won a splendid victory and the workmen have really gained nothing Hurrah for the millennium and the "com mittee of thirty-six!"

White Honse luncheon a number of the "grand masters" of railroad organizations. Among them were F. P. Sargent 'grand master' of the Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen, who it is said is slated for commissioner of emigration at New York; E. E. Clark, grand chief conductor, Order of Railway Conductors P. H. Morrissey, president of the Order of Railway Trainmen. It is not state what the two last "grandees" are slated for, but there is no doubt they will be taken care of if they can prove their "usefulness."

"Commerce is the source of all wealth and development," said one Franklin H. Head in a lecture at Chicago university the other day. It is false. The source of all wealth and development is labor. Smoke up, Franklin, and do a little thinking. We may suggest to you, as Emer son said, that commerce consists in tak ing things from where they are plentiful I functions in which the to where they are needed. From that as yet to pass judgment the validity of his official family appear. point, Franklin, you should proceed to his philosophy (the economic interpreta-That's right. Since we have nothing find out something about the origin of tion Then you will be qualified to talk to university students.

> There has been much anxiety in the so cial set at Washington since Shaw's ap-pointment as Secretary of the Treasury, as to whether that gentleman was rich enough to "hold up his end" in the gay life of the capital. But relief has com the "set" has been assured that the Sec retary will be able to "maintain the dig-nity of his office." He has made money in Texas oil and is able to grease th machine. The information that Shaw was a rich man has spread a feeling of great relief through social Washington. Land where our fathers died, land of the Pilgrims' pride, from every mountain

The political and social agitation styling itself "Christian Democracy," and now spreading in continental Europe, has recently been deprecated by the Vatican organ Osservatore Romano (Rome). The seal of these democrats, says the papal fault is not theirs, according to the Jour-nal des Debats (Paris), which asserts that the Vatican itself gave the move-ment impetus. "Now it proposes to hold the reins, whereas the youthful steeds democracy. But their cavortings cause confusion in the Catholic camp."

Many of the notable aristocratic famito attend the coronation of Ed Baccarrat because of the expense of providing prop-er robes for the occasion. Couldn't Car-negie give these poor people a million or

formed." The trust in this instance is so and thus promote an affair which is the American Can company, composed of fraught with so much importance to the fraught with so much importance to the world's progress? Otherwise, think, dear Andrew, of the weeping and wailing in these blue-blooded families assigned to the awful calamity of staying at home!

> The movement to increase the salarie of representatives in Congress from \$5000 to \$8000 a year runs against a snag in the remark of the Minnesota con-gressman that representatives "do not earn \$5000 a year." The Minnesota conman is, doubtless, quite right. What that Congress really needs, to make every man in it hustle a bit, is a half dozen So cialist members. We are going to send one or two from Wisconsin ere long.

> The labor unions of Racine don't want any of Carnegie's money for a public library and are protesting against its ac robably think that they have by their labor created enough wealth to provide a library and other things without taking wrung from the labor of Home stead steel mill slaves.

> Seventeen persons are dead as a result of the terrible accident in the Vanderbilt tunnel at New York. It has been well that tunnel were such as to invite disaster, but the organized cormorants of cap italism were too busy grabbing big profits to think of the safety of the public.

> "When people earn good wages," said President Schwab at Paris the other day, "their rights do not trouble But what troubles the men of Schwab's class is that the men who earn good wages are becoming Socialists and, therefore, acquainted with their rights.

The Economic Interpretation of History.

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman in the current Political Science Quarterly begins a se ries of articles, the first of which is of profound interest, on the doctrine of the economic interpretation of history, showing among other things how the conception of history is broadening, as well as the potency of Socialist thought in the intellectual world of today.

The writer essays in a liberal but scientific spirit to explain the genesis and development of the doctrine, which, held in part and only sporadically phrased by early minor German Socialists, and be fore them in somewhat more clear understanding by Harrington in his "The Commonwealth of Oceana" (1656), was, he says, original with Karl Marx.

The thesis is accurately stated by Prof. Seligman as follows: "The existence of man depends upon his ability to sustain himself; the economic life is therefore the fundamental condition of all life. Since human life, however, is the life of man in society, individual existence move within the framework of the social struc ture and is modified by it. What the conditions of maintenance are to the individual, the similar relations of produc ion and consumption are to the communi To economic causes, therefore, must be traced in last instance those trans formations in the structure of society which themselves condition the relations of social classes and the various manifes-tations of social life."

Prof. Seligman finds by an inquiry into Marx's mental training and philosophical antecedents that he was strongly equipped for the great task which was to make him both "famous" and "influential." He says Marx's philosophy of history led him to the study of economics and to Socialism, but that his Socialism and his philosophy of history are, "as we shall see later, really independent." He further says that "one can be an economic materialist and yet remain an extreme individualist."

in Prof. Seligman's treatment of the subject with great interest. For our part we do not see how he can succeed in divorcing Marx's economics or Socialism from his philosophy. The two are insep-

arably interwoven.

Marx, says Seligman, was a giant as a closet philosopher, and he closes his first article with these words: "Whether or no we agree with Marx's analysis of industrial society, and without attempting of history), it is safe to say that no one can study Marx as he deserves to be studied-and, let us add, as he has hitherto not been studied in England or America-without recognizing the fact that there has been no more original, no more powerful, and no more acute intelect in the entire history of ecoonmic sci

A Christian on Socialism.

Rev. R. Heber Newton, Episcopal cler-gyman of New York, contributes an ar-ticle to the discussion as to whether So-cialism is auti-christian raised by the Pope's encyclical and subsequent sermons by Archbishop Corrigan. Dr. Newton says:

Pope's encyclical and subsequent sermons by Archbishop Corrigan. Dr. Newton says:

"As for the leaders of Socialism being nearly all rationalists and atheists, let it be confessed sadly that too many of them are such. But it may be much pondered by ecclesiastics whether the attitude of the Christian church, as exemplified in the sermon of Archbishop Corrigan, is not largely responsible for the infidelity of Socialistic leaders. Surely, however, hosts of Socialists are not infidels or atheists. Does the archbishop know nothing of Christian Socialism, even within the bosom of the Ctaholic church?

"If certain whispers which have come to my ears be correct, this sermon of the archbishop is the sign of a preconcerted movement within the Catholic church in our country against Socialism. For one, I trust devoutly that this is not the case. A stanch Protestant myself, I should grieve deeply to see the great Church of Rome arraying itself in a hostile attitude toward a movement having such moral ideals. In this case there will most likely be a great increase of 'rationalists and atheists."

"For one, I am certain of the ultimate victory of the Socialistic ideal, in some nobler form of our industrial order—which may be very far from the Socialists' dream of the future state—just because I believe that the moral law is the beart of the universe."

National Organizers Again.

Editor The Herald: I wish with your permission to express my surprise and make a few comments on an article by Comrade M'Sweeney of Chicago, appearing in The Herald December 21.

I am moved to surprise because "Mac" has had large experience organizing (in my judgment he was the best the old Chicago, appearing the company of the control of the contro

may had large early judgment he was the best the one care board ever sent out), and should know better than to write as he does, and thereby add to the burdens of those engaged in organizing work for the party, by giving comrades who have never had practical experience in organizing work the impression that our organizers

had practical experience in organizars work the impression that our organizer are bleeding them.

This he does when he says the only time we ever hear of the Organizers is "when we see the report in our "when we see the report in ouparty papers of their drawing pay. Mac knows that not one courade in ten of the towns visited by a speaker or organizer has know edge enough of methods of helping the cause to understand the value of reporting any progress made in their town to the party press and thereby encourage.

cause to understand the value of reporting any progress made in their-towns to the party press and thereby encouraging comrades in other localities—while if the speaker of organizer (after putting in perhaps eighteen hours traveling, speaking, being lugged around town by the comrades and introduced to everything with pants on—himself sends in a report, immediately a how is set up that he is blowing his own trumpet and should be suppressed as a person likely to develop into a "boss."

Comrade McSweeney seems also to utterly fail to understand that the movement to grow needs two entirely different class of paid workers—one a class corresponding to his description of what an organizer should be:

"He must be a class conscious Socialist; he must be patient and persevering. He must be conscious of the fact that he is an exploiter of the worst type, if he should draw a salary, spend or squander either time or money in any way wiffhout returning an equivalent to the party that sent him out. He must be good-natured at all times and a ready and quick debater. He must be work althings, be one of the class he is trying to reach. He must be willing to work hard and give his whole time to the work, nights and Sundays included." And wok, should be given the instructions and latitude he suggests:

"Don't start your organizer out with

nights and Sundays included." And who should be given the instructions and latitude he euggests:

"Don't start your organizer out with speaking dates on his hands. Lay out a route for him, give him names and addresses of Socialists only, as all others will have a tendency to bother and discourage him. Tell him when on the road to break away from his route at any time he thinks he can do better; in fact, you must give him what might be termed a roving commission, that is, let him go where he can accomplish the most for the least time and money. And there is none can tell this as well as he can who is on the ground." And then when he has organized a branch, or say about six weeks later, and from time to time after that, a man of an entirely different class should be sent there, the purpose being to encourage and ground thoroughly in the basic principles of Socialism to those already belonging to the branch, and if possible add to the membership. This comrade should be if possible a man of good appearance, who will not think it beneath his dignity to put on a clean collar occasionally, and who above all will have the ability to state clearly, in language readily understood by wageworkers, the scientific principles upon which the movement is founded. No matter how careful an organizer may be, he is sure to get as members some who while is is accurately stated by Prof, is follows: "The existence of ds upon his ability to sustain ds upon his ability to sustain de economic life is therefore the al condition of all life. Since, however, is the life of man individual existence moves framework of the social structure of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of maintenance are to the ince surface of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of the surface of maintenance are to the ince similar relations of producture of the surface of maintenance are to the ince surface of the ince to working material by having the branch, as I say, visited from time to time by a comrade having the branch, as I say, visited from time to the surface of the teacher. And as the days is object to the cache, and a certain percentage of more members are also of this class of this class of the surface of the eacher. And as the days is object to the surface of the teacher. And as the days is object to the surface of the teacher. And as the days is object to the surface of the te

that person now employed as organizer, that person being Comrade Vail—and as Comrade Vail happens to come from my state, and as having stumped New Jersey for three weeks in his company (a good part of the time in danger of our lives), and having happened to get on his trail in many of the nineteen states I have had occasion to visit, I know that the reference is cruel, unjust and uncalled for and I desire to resent it. Comrade Vail had a good charge, but despite that fact for quite awhile wrote articles for the party press, books, etc., all advocating straight class-conscious Socialism—as a result the trustees began to look askance at him. He had, however, his people with him and could have continued in his charge had not the national committee persuaded him to give up his pastoral work and asked him to serve the party as national organizer. He accepted thy so doing making it unlikely that his church will ever again allow him to have a charge), and now we hear that dissatisfaction is heard. I will wager something pretty that the dissatisfaction is not expressed by those comrades in whose towns Comrade Vail has been given a decent chance to get at the people-for everywhere I went the report was that his visit had done an invaluable work in the insight it had given many of the newer comrades into the fundamental principles for which the party stood. And many towns have long lists of new members to show as a result of his visit; not to speak of the coursades kept from dropping out of active service because of the encouragement given by his visit.

The strongest of constitutions will break down in two or three years mader

ice because of the encouragement given by his visit.

The strongest of constitutions will break down in two or three years under such work as Comrade Vail and others are doing for the party. If you doubt this call the long roll of those who have in times past acted as organizers or stumped for the cause. So a man in the service of the party should receive at least a little more than living expenses, unless at the end of the time to which his physical condition or the bigotry and jealousy of members of the narty will allow him to serve he is to find himself a beggar on the streets. And do some of the comrades ever think of those whom the speaker may have dependent upon him? Comrade Vail has his parents and a wife—and this is true

The Glass Struggle. Throughout

Labor Movement

The Pitsburg coal combine has gob-bled up another independent concern that has an output of a million tons.

Pennsylvania courts crippled the law against company "pluck-me" stores, and the miners are again at their mercy. A Pittsburg dispatch says the bridge and structural iron workers will start the ball rolling in that district for better conditions.

In Butler university, Irvington, Ind., trade unionists and students debated the question as to whether labor organiza-tions are a benefit to society.

An amalgamation of the various retail clerks' unions of Illinois was effected at Springfield, to be known as the Illinois State Retail Clerks' association.

Longshoremen of Holland, Germany, and other countries are discussing the advisability of boycotting British ships in retaliation for the Transvaal war.

In Japan some 1000 hands are employed in a spinning mill of 10,000 spindles, whereas in America about 200 are sufficient in a factory of a similar capacity.

The minority report of the child labor bill of the last Georgia Legislature said that if the laws were enacted for the beu-efits of the workingmen it would de-moralize the farm labor.

The strike against the Union Iron Works of San Francisco is still on. No union man should be deceived by any information to the contrary appearing in Capitalistic newspapers.

In Pittsburg. Pa., recently, strike benefits were naid to steel workers by the Amalgamated association amounting to hearly \$900. Over 400 members of the

Amalgamatea associated and the manufacture and

Costs.

Officials of the Engineers and Firemen's brotherhoods have presented a demand for higher wages for their members employed on the heaviest of the new locomotives on the Great Northern system. Every man named on the general com

Every man named on the general committee to form a court of arbitration to settle labor disputes has accepted the trust. Ex-President Cleveland (of 1894 fame) wrote that he felt if a duty to respond to the call.

Mayor Charters, the labor man elected at Ansonia, Conn., is compelled to stand trial for disobeying an injunction during the recent strike. The trial is now on, and the capitalists hope to send him to jail and remove him from office.

Miners' national convention meets in Indianapolis on January 20. Many im-portant matters will be considered, and an attempt will be made to introduce the referendum. Ben Tillett has accepted an invitation to deliver an address.

Indianapolis printers are fighting label counterfeiters in the courts.

The Pitsburg coal combine has gobled up another independent concern hat has an output of a million tons.

Pennsylvania counts crippled the law against company "pluck-me" stores, and he miners are again at their mercy.

A Ditaburg disartch says the bridge.

Every man of the night shifts of labor at the mills of the John Strange Paper company; Whiting Paper company and Menasha, and the Winnebago paper mills at Neemah failed to report for duty at 6 o'clock on January 11, and the strike which has fell force.

A Ditaburg disartch says the bridge.

full force.

Workmen in the mills of the American
Steel and Wire company at Anderson,
Ind., who have been receiving 16 2-3
cents an hour have been notified of a cut
to 15 cents. Recently the company adde ed another half-hour to the day's work
and the men are now working ten hours
and a half. And there's no class strugigle—O, no!

and a half. And there's no class struggle—O, no!

Dawson (Alaska) Typographical union has adopted a new scale of wages. It provides for a minimum scale of \$225 per month, but where members are not regularly employed they shall receive \$1 perhour. The scale for machine operators is \$250 per month on morning, evening and weekly papers. Beginners on machines receive \$4.50 per day for the first month, \$6 for the second and \$7.50 for the third. Thereafter the regular scale is paid. Foremen and heads of departments, job and "ad" men are paid \$250 per month. Nine hours constitute a day work and overtime is paid for at the rate of \$1.50 per hour. Wages are payable in currency or gold dust at the bank's buying rate on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The first biennial convention of the

buying rate on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The first biennial convention of the chief division of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, a new organisation that is finding considerable support from all branches of railroad service in the West, was held this week at San Francisco. Although organized but a few months ago, the brotherhood embraces fitty-seven divisions in California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Idaho, Kansas, Illinois, Oble and Pennsylvania. As its name implies, the object of the organization is the consolidation of all railway employes into one organization for their mutual benefit. Its officers include engineers, firemen, conductors, baggagemasters, telegraph operators and switchmen.

The greatest legal battle of modern

conductors, baggagemasters, telegraph operators and switchmen.

The greatest legal battle of modern times, so far as trade unions are concerned, is on in Great Britain. Taking as a basis the recent decision of the House of Lords, to the effect that labor organizations are financially responsible for the acts of officers and members, the Taff Vale railway has begun suit against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to recover damages amounting all told to \$123,130. The company alleges that the union is an unlawfal combination and that by reasonsof boy-cotting, picketing and conspiring the losses indicated were sustained. The outcome of the suit is regarded with serious apprehension by the unionists, and it is serving as a spur to amalgamate all the class-conscious elements to take independent political action. There is also talk of transferring funds to Continental countries for protection.

Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, an

referendum. Ben Tillett has accepted an invitation to deliver an address.

The printers of Germany are the best organized workers in the country; 90 percent of the trade being members of unions. There are 981 locals with a total membership of 28,888. The income for 1900 was 1,612,249 (\$403,062) marks; the expenditure for 1900 was 1,207,304 (\$201,826) marks; money in bank, 3,792-497 (\$948,124) marks.

The lastest report about the trouble in the carpenters' national union is to the effect that former Secretary P. J. The sam francisco Labor council has left that former Secretary P. J. This sum has been disbursed almost the effect that former Secretary P. J. This sam has been disbursed almost of 14,347 to 12,702. A vote will now be taken upon the question of holding a national convention to try McGuire upon the charge of withholding union funds.

to take care of them? And anyone with horse sense knows it costs more to keep two homes fas a man on the road must be two homes fas a man of the road must be two homes fas a man of the road must be two homes fas a man of the road must be two homes fas a man of the road must be two homes fas a man of the road must be two homes fas a man of the road must be two homes fas a man of the road must be two homes fas a man of the road must be two homes fas a man of the road must be two homes for o'expenses' or "expenses and \$1.25" per dust in the must be the second of work for a month to offer to go only the second was a man of the road must be the second which the passes. It will be found possibly the must be the second with the states and localities through which horse sense knows it costs more to deat a man the second was a second

Domination of Money.

What Constitutes True Civilization

The Fruits of Liberty.

Destruction of the Home.

neans the death of civilization.

ease of divorces has but one
in it is the result of our comstem. Among the rich marracts are made to gain more
f social power. Hence it is
fean heiresses marry the rotaristocracy of Europe. No one
that they all fall in love
foreigners. The fact is that
marriages are purely commerre is no love in them. Those
themselves for money and soge. They are not one whit
harlot who sells herself for

the harlot who sells herself for is another class—the middle class are whom many marriages are consoled for money. They cannot in the class who are financially them, even if the love exists. Cannot afford to go down the social and marry in the class below even if love runs that way. Self-vation, financial and social, would them to ignore love for one who her down the financial scale. Self-vation, until this commercial systemids that the voice of love shall ord, unless it happens to come from ware class. In this class, warriage is largely a commercial exation, especially among the wom-weary of the struggle for existence, and to matrimony, in many cases, and to matrimony, in many cases, and hope of getting rid of the slavery wary to make a living. Love cuts the in the case. It is a question of alor, the classes of society eco-

cai consideration which controls matrimony today will entirely disappear. Marriare will be the result of mutual affection and the home will become most sacred. Hearts bound together by love will make society pure and happy.

If private capitalism long continues the home is doomed to destruction and civilization will be destroyed.

Socialism is the only force that can protect the home. Yet there are a lot of fools who are asserting that Socialism would destroy the sacredness of the home. These fools are hypocrites, while pretending to have great love for the home, are voting and working for the capitalistic system, which has prostituted marriage upon the altar of commercialism, as is shown by the records in our divorce courts.

In an agricultural portion of the country there is always a smaller per cent. of divorces than there is in the cities. The reason is that on the farms the struggle for existence is not so hard as it is in the cities. But right here in Texas the number of applicants for divorce cases in some of our counties ranges from 10 to 55 per cent, of the total of all cases on the court dockets. But, as the Southern Mercury says. "This is what the preachers have been voting for." It is the natural fruit of this hellish competitive system.

The increasing army of prostitutes, on one hand, and men who do not marry, upon the other, is also attributable solely to the competitive system. Most of the men who do not support a family.

Thus at every point the sacredness of the men who do not support a family.

s grave.

Ap of these parties hide their unhapa and live together till death ends
wretchedness. With many eithers
surriage tie is unbearable, and they
it to the court for divorce.
capitalism has grown the number
vorces has increased. The Socialist is the
cows the cause. The Socialist is the

TO THE WORKERS

Shall you compisin who feed the Who clothe the world? Who house the world? Shall you complain who are the Of what the world may do As from this hour You use your power. The world must follow you:

The world's life hangs on your right hand Your strong right hand! Your skilled right hand!
You skilled right hand!
You hold the whole world in your hand!
See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you!

Then rise as you ne'er rose before!

Nor hoped before!

Nor dared before!

And show as ne'er was shown before

The power that lies in you!

Stand all as one!

See justice done!

Belleve, and dare, and do!

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Hopeless Fight Against Trusts

Hopeless Fight Against Trusts.

The fight against the trusts is as foolish as was the war against labor-saving machinery. The law is helpless in the matter, for they own the judges, appoint the courts, and construct the statutes. They will not be dissolved, nor will industry go back to its primitive competitive condition; but these giant forces will soon be nationalized, their profits will go into the treasury of the people, and the savings thus made will bring, for the first time in human history, leisure for the producer to rest, think, and become a nan. The co-operation of all for the good of all will awaken the love of all, and for the first time the human race will be civilized. Wealth-creation and health-creation will go hand in hand. The present conditions are not alarming, solely because they evidence the birth of new social forces which are as logical and pertinent to the present situation as the abolition of chattel servitude was to the situation in 1800.

What Fools These Mortals Be!

What Fools These Mortals Be!

Dunn's Review, a capitalistic compilation, shows that the cost of living has increased 40 per cent, during the four years past. But the advance in wages for the same period is less than 10 per cent. How do you figure prosperity for the workers out of these facts?

Let us see how it works out: Say that in 1897 you got \$1.00 a day, but now you get \$1.10 a day, or \$6.60 a week. You receive 60 cents a week more than you did four years ago. But when you go into the market to buy what you need, you find that on an average the articles are 40 per cent. higher than they were in 1897. So you see that with \$6.60 as your wages today, you cannot buy asmuch as you could have in 1897, by \$1.80. That is: What you could have bought in 1897 for \$6.00 will now cost \$8.40, or \$2.40 more, and you have but 60 cents toward that \$2.40. You are just \$1.80 a week poorer than you were in 1897, provided you got \$1.00 a day then and get \$1.10 new.

Of course the proportion holds good whether wages are \$1.60 op \$100 a day. And with these facts before us we are asked to believe that the workers are more prosperous than ever.—Social Economist.

Bloodthirsty Clergymen.

Bloodthirsty Clergymen.

Christ said, "Love your enemies." The church prays Almighty God to help to biow them up with bombshells. I have often spoken in public against war and expansion based on war, and in all secular audiences I have found a ready and favorable response. In meetings of church veople the reception of these ideas has been cold, and when I addressed a meeting composed exclusively of clergymen, then, and then only, my hearers were unanimously against me. For some reason or other the ministers of Christ seem to be the most bloodthirsty class in the community.

Nor is this state of affairs confined to this country. In England, with scarcely an exception, all the clergy, Anglican and nonconformist, are enthusiastic supporters of the Transvaal war. Frederic Harrison, the positivist; Herbert Spencer, the evolutionist, and John Morley, agnostic, have been left to do the work of Christ; while the Anglican primate of Ireland has been writing verses in praise of all war, and this war in particular, and the whole bench of bishops has said "Amen." In France the entire clerical world is dominated by the army, while

The Fruits of Liberty.

Arioste tells a pretty story of a fairy who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise were forever excluded from participation in the blessings which she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her hideous aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war.

Labor a Social Act.

Individual labor is a misnomer, for every individual considered from the historic point of view is but a product evolved from society. Even the creation of the proverbial-old woman's cup of tea is a social act—a social product—the evolved result of a chain of ancestral experiences. A cup of tea, far from being an individual product, may represent a modicum of the sum of the accumulative intelligence and skill, art and science, of all the continents. The tea will probably be a mixture representing the combined skill of the Chinaman and the Hindu, the outcome of the evolution of art and science which those two nations have bestowed upon the tea plant.

The vessel chartered to bring the tea to England has concentrated within its hulks the embodiment of all the ingenuity and inventive faculties of European evillisation; in the component parts of civilization; in the component parts of

that vessel, comprised of wood, iron, copper, or amalgam, lies labor representative of the highest skill and intelligence of men in all parts of the world. Thus a common cup of tea and its accessories may represent the highest pinnacle of art in both China and Europe—aye, of the whole world. The most insignificant thing which we may consume in the ordinary way has embodied in its substance a portion of the accumulated wisdom and experience of collective man.

Labor is essentially social, and if we only strike a nail in a wall with a hammer we can hardly realize what untold ages of evolution in industry had to pass before it was possible to produce that nail and hammer. The individuality of a person is entirely lost in the production of any given article. The individual is an evolved unit of the present society, and when a "clever" and "talented" individual struts his exalted virtues peacock fashion before us, what a miserable caricature of a man he would be if the inheritance of all the ages were abstracted from his personality!—A. P. Hazel, Government by Injunction.

The Constitution of the United States, Art. IV., Sec. 4. provides "Tant the United States shall " protect each of them (the states) against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the executive (when the Legislature or of the convence) against domestic violence.

This provision has often been before the United States government was one of delegated powers. That this section conferred the only power which the federal government possessed to interfere with the jurisdiction or sovereignty of a state in the event of any domestic violence arising within the powers of the constitution that the policing and the preservation of the peace within its limits should be exercised solely by the state, unless an "application" should first be made by the Legislature or by its governor to the President for federal assistance, and the Constitutional convention, Fisk's history of the growth of the time in which the constitution as framed the Constitutional convention, Fisk's history of the growth of the debates in the Constitutional convention, Fisk's history of the growth of the debates in the Constitutional convention, Fisk's history of the growth of the debates in the Constitutional convention, Fisk's history of the growth of the debates in the Constitutional convention, Fisk's history of the growth of the debates in the Constitution and convention, Fisk's history of the growth of the debates in the Constitutional convention, Fisk's history of the growth of the debates in the Constitution and the defired constitution and provided conventions and the constitution of the debate of the adoption would, if such and for the constitution was made, having read with the writ of injunction, backed by federal troops, invade the soil of a sovereign state without being applied to by the Legislature or by the growth of the ciny and the debate of th Domination of Money.

The following sentiments were expressed by James R. Keene, the well-known millionaire. When a man worth \$20,000,000 and one who for a quarter of a century has stood in the very heart sund war center of money, conquering fortune for himself—when such a man begins to talk like this, he's apt to prove impressive! Also, he's not apt to be alone. The thoughts voiced by Mr. Keene have occurred to thousands of others, in corners of existence little dreamed of:

"The people of this country must arouse themselves. The coming election is of more importance, from the standpoint of pure and true Americanism, than any that has occurred since the second election of Lincoln. Money is in the saddle; it is riding down the institutions of this, country, with a confident insolence that tells of its firm belief in its own invincibility. It is running the government today in its every branch and arm. If money's power in molding public affairs goes forward for four years more as it has for four years past, the name of American liberty will only be worth a recollection as a matter of history. Money is pressing the people backward step by step. What is to be the had? If it goes on there are, as matters trend, but two solutions: One is Socialism, and the second is revolution. The American people must defend rhemselves from money, just as they once guarded their forest frontiers from the savage. Unless they come solidly shoulder to shoulder for their rights, and come at once, Bunker Hill will have been a blunder, Yorktown a mistake."

What Constitutes True Civilization. The unit of measure of civilization is the condition of the working people, says the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. Masters may for a while profit by the labor of slaves, but time brings forth the truth that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the sons. Of course, those who temporarily profit at the expense of their fellow man care only for self and the hour, their country or its future is of no concern. Exploiters of labor have adopted the motto of the French nobility just previous to the Revolution of 1798: "After us, the Deluge."

An economic formula, reliable and true, is: As the social and economic conditions of the common people are to the ideals of happiness and prosperity, so is the general condition of the nation to true, progressive civilization.

The Union Boot and Shoe-Worker aptly says:

gressive civilization.

The Union Boot and Shoe Worker aptly says:

"The distinctive mark of a civilization is the condition of its workers. In China, Turkey and Russia the condition of the worker is wretched and the civilization is wretched. In France, Germany, England and the United States the condition of the workers is better and the civilization is what we call modern and decidedly better. The conditions of the workers will be still better in these countries and their civilization still higher.

"Not only is the state of civilization measured by the condition of the worker, but the cause of civilization is the cause of the worker. It is the bettered condition of the worker. It is the bettered condition of the worker which is the cause of a higher state of civilization. In the lower civilization, a few despots at the head of affairs do all the thinking; in the ligher civilization, the entire population thats. Thinking is the most productive kind of work, therefore, it is advisable that a nation set its entire population at it. To do so, freedom of thought and action and fair conditions of labor are necessary. The countries where these conditions have prevailed have decayed. Who opposes better conditions for the worker, therefore, is an enemy to civilization."

Murray F. Tuley.

This special counsel is credited with having devised the following scheme for putting an end to the "domestic violence" by the aid of the United States troops and at the same time crushing out of existence the great railway organization that conducted the strike.

The scheme was to have the United States district attorney file an information, or bill in equity, in the United States court, setting up the strike, its interference with the carrying for an injunction commanding Debs and a few others by name, and all unrecown defendants, to cease such interference, etc. The writ to be issued without notice and to be read to the named defendants and unknown defendants—and if they did not instantly disband and cease such interence, then by telegraph to call upon the Presient for the aid of the United States soldiers to enforce obedience to the writ of injunction by cannon hall and bayonet.

The president would thus, without any "application" having been made and independent of the governor, the mayor, the shriff or any state officer, he able to suppress the "domestic violence" by the military arm of the United States, and in so doing the strike would be broken, the great railway organization destroyed, and capital thereafter relying upon the writ of injunction, backed by the United States troops, would, in case of any future strike, be able to "stand pat" and declare "there is nothing to arbitrate."

This is what it has been doing ever since 1894, in every great labor strike that has taken place.

The programme was carried out to the letter. The bill (or information) was filed, and a writ of injunction by a United States marshal and the district or ten others by name and "against the "unknown defendants." The farce of reading this writ of injunction by a United States military forces without "any, application" of the Legislature or governor of the state of Illinois, to suppress this "domestic violence" and he without the authority of the constitution, in disregard of the limitations of Art. IV. Sec. 4, quoted? Is it n

system of government, but good results are often accomplished by bad precedents.

In my opinion two very bad precedents grew out of this strike of 1894: First, the establishing of a precedent by which the President of the United States, in violation of the Constitution, may invade with the United States army the sovereignty and soll of a state; and, second, the precedent of quelling "strikes" by the use of the writ of injunction issued ax parte and backed by the bayonets of United States soldiers.

The prostitution of the use of the writ of injunction in 1894 referred to destroyed the great railroad organization, of which Debs was president, sent Debs to iall for months in a foreign state, established a precedent for the destruction of labor organizations, substituted contempt of court for trial by jury, made a nrecedent for the use of the judiciary by the President in the performance of his executive functions, and a PRECE-DENT FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE SOVERBURNY OF THE STATE BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

It also furnished a precedent by which the United States judiciary could itself usurp the functions of the city, county and state executive officers, and, lastly, but by no means least, it furnished a precedent by which employers could use this extraordinary writ of infunction as a CLUB TO BEAT OUT THE BRAINS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Merchandise in Women.

Merchandise in Women.

"My Country, "Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty," The sympathetic and supersensitive Americans have lately been protesting vehemently against the outrageous conduct of Great Britain in their treatment of the Boers.

In American there is nothing wrong to protest against, so a few with much enthusiam and bat-like minds are looking across the sea for a grievance against which to protest. Among the countless incidents which might be pointed out to make self-satisfied and complacent those in whose veins runs the liberty-enlightening fluid which prompted the response to the call of Paul Revere and the struggle at Lexington, we quote from the Chicago Inter-Ocean of December 29:

"The annual 'Pony-smoke to the call of Paul Revere and the struggle at Lexington, we quote from the Chicago Inter-Ocean of December 29:

"The annual 'Pony-smoke took place near the Saddi Mount annutains. The rarge of the call of Paul Revere and the struggle at Lexington, we quote from the Chicago Inter-Ocean of December 29:

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"The annual 'Pony-smoke took place near the Saddi Mount annutains. The rarge to be fing fancy prices. The girls were in various moods, some calm and some hysterical. Among others was the daughter of a chief, who had displeased him by trying to marry a white man. Her father, to revenge himself, broke his usual rule and had her sold with the others on the anction block. Jack Wild-Horse, a drunken, dissolute and fery-tempered fellow, bid the most for Amy. Her face green had been confined in the december 20:

Merchandise in women seems to be outside of the sisteenth amendment to face american Constitution. Mrs. Offackny is micreast disciple of the meek and lowly Nazariae, a barbaric brute and a disgrace to everything, even the capitalist system.

Merchandise in women seems to be outside of the sisteenth amendment to

Who Pays Wages?

as only a young man, and had it recently been converted to Sonath. He got red in the face, and, walk-conding his Sundays and me shoulder, saying: "It is sheer ignorance it; consequently his outlook was it narrow. After spending tenday in a factory or workshop, to light to a choir practice, another as meeting, another to a band of a fourth to a mutual improve that it is not in the second and chapel on Sunday, did not leave use for broadening out, and has cy to drive people into a groovenat Christians, but religious and the selection of the second in the face, and, walk should have in the saying: "It is sheer ignorance."

This put John on his mettle, and he replied: "I'm often very sorry for my ignorance, but a man may be ignorant and not a for broadening out, and has the intervention of the second in the face, and, walk should have in the saying: "It is sheer ignorance."

This put John on his mettle, and he replied: "I'm often very sorry for my ignorance, but a man may be ignorant and not a factory with twice to school and chapel on Sunday, did not leave weekly, with twice to school and chapel on Sunday, did not leave weekly wages."

"Of course I do!" almost shouted the alderman.

ight out, not scraped out of the weekingazine.

Its originality caused the scholars to

k, and John Jacks began to think.

Its always an awkward thing for a

g man brought up as he had been.

In he went to the heads of the church

ak for light, the only answer he got

Is doubts and heart searchings was:

In must have faith. John." But this

the very thing John hadn't got. and

da't get, and when he began to read

the outself of his previous;

ling he found answers to his ques
tip the found answers to his ques
tip the found answers to his ques
tip the found the great prob
of life, led him further away from

church of his youth. Then the elders

are church began to warn him against

ing such books, when John asked if

had read them. The answer was:

They were not going to read books

the would unsettle their faith." to

the John answered that a faith

the could be unsettled by a mere book

not built on a very strong founda
and went his way—as they said—to

uction. It was a bitter time to John

e looked upon with suspicion, if not

by his old friends, and but for a

lin young woman, whose faith in him

or wavered, he might have got on the

He determined to follow the truth

resoever it led, and at the end of

years found the teaching of the

ter the declared this openly, his old

manufacturer walked in. Both these mere prominent members of John's old church, and who had not where to by His head are often those who are tying their best to grab the whole world when we weather. And John walked out, hoping the pulverizing time would soon arrive—and it did.—Ed.

BIDE VO.

Said the merchant, coming to some business matters to consider, we must say good morning: but sometime, when we've time, we'll pulverize you."

"Very well. Good morning." And John walked out, hoping the pulverizing time would soon arrive—and it did.—Ed.

Hartley in the Clarion.

BIDE VO.

BIDE VO.

weekly wages. Do you weekly wages?"

"Of course I do!" almost shouted the

"Of course I do being an ignorah!

wages?"
"Of course I do!" almost shouted the alderman.
"Then I confess to being an ignorahr man," said John.
"Don't I pay their wages?"
"Not if I understand the matter."
"Now, look here; come to my place any Friday you like, and you'll see me paying them."
"No." said John. "I may see you giving them some money, but that won't prove you pay their wages. You employ 500 people. You get the weft and warp, which to you are raw material, and the whole 500 and one of you set to work to make it into pieces. You pay the 500 work becople an average wage of £1 a week. Some have 5s a week, some £5, but you pay in wages each week £500. If you can only sell the pieces for £500 more than you gave for the raw material, how much better off will you be at the week end?"
"None:" thundered the alderman. "I must have a profit, you blockhead."
"Yes, that's just it," "aid John, quiet."

how much better off will you be at the week end?"

"None." thundered the alderman. "I must have a profit, you blockhead."

"Yes, that's just it," said John, quietly. "You must have a profit. Now, suppose you can sell the pieces for £025. That will mean that the average value of the work of your workpeople comes to 25s a week; but if for a value of 25s you only give them 20s, how do you pay their wages?"

"Well, but I do pay them," said the alderman, though not quite so confidently as before.

"Would you mind enlightening my ignorance?" said John. "For it seems to me that if these people make a value of £025 a week and only get £590, there is £125 a week and only get £590, there is £125 a week left; and if they make it and you get it, may I ask you who pays your wages:

"It is quite useless to discuss the mat-

and you ger it, may a many your wages;
"It is quite useless to discuss the matter so long as you take a ridiculous stand like that," said the merchant, coming to the rescue; "and as Thomas and I have some business matters to consider, we must say good morning; but sometime we'll pulverise you."

BIDE YOUR TIME.

BIDE YOUR SHING, SHING SHINGHING, SON SHING, SON SHING, SON SHING, SON SHI

and appointed to murd And the fallacious and, for

military class—that is, of men'educated and appointed to murder; and, thirdly, the fallacious and, for the most part; fraudulent, religious teaching in which our young generations are forcibly educated.

So long as we profit by privileged wealth, while the masses of the people are crushed with labor, there will always be wars for markets, gold mines, etc., which we require in order to maintain our privileged wealth. So much the more will wars be inevitable while we participate in the military organization, allowing it to exist and refraining from combating it with all our power. We ourselves either serve in the army, or recognize it as being not only indispensable, but praiseworthy.

But, above all, war will exist as long as we not only profess, but tolerate, without anger and indignation, that distortion of Christianity which is called the "Christian church." according to which such things are admissable as a Christloving army, the consecration of guns, and the recognition of a Christian and trighteous war. We teach our children this religion, we profess it ourselves, and then we say that a Chamberlain or a Kruger is to blame for the murder of men by each other.—Count Tolstoy.

Labor a Social Act.

Individual labor is a misnomer, for every individual considered from the bistoric point of view is but a product evolved from society. Even the creation of the proverbial old woman's cup of tea is a social act—a social product—the evolved result of a chain of a neestral experiences. A cup of tea, far from being an individual product, may represent a modicum of the sum of the accumulative intelligence and skill art and science of intelligence and

A Statement of Facts.

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Following is a statement of facts, as we understand them, of an unpleasantness that has arisen among the Socialists of Utah. A call was issued for a state convention which provided for a mass convention, proxy voting and the admission of persons affiliated with the party who accepted the principles of Socialism. When the delegates assembled, a number of individual Socialists were present with proxies to the number of about 500 in addition six local branches were there with about 76 votes. These latter withdrew when they found that they were to be outvoted and the majority proceeded, under the provisions of the call to transact the business of the convention. The minority then sent in a protest to the National Committee Quorum. Meanwhile the state secretary, not understanding the state secretary, not understanding the situation or believing the majority entitled to it, gave the state charter over to that element.

The main result up to this time is much heated correspondence with head-

titled to it, gave the state charter over to that element.

The main result up to this time is much heated correspondence with head-quarters. Secretary Greenbaum has addressed a long letter to Comrade A. B. Edler, recognized as national committeeman from Utah, in which, among other things he says, referring to F. M. McQuivey, one of the majority and residing at Eureka, Utah: "There is no branch at said point, so far as we know." There is some mistake here, as only a few months ago there was a good branch at that point, and F. M. McQuivey was a active comrade and not a man who could with any sort of propriety be advised to "apply for a job to the Republican and Democratic parties." There seem to have been mistakes made by some of the Utah comrades or all of them: those responsible should admit this and the difficulty be settled without engendering ill feeling and prejudicing the Socialist movement in that state.

An English Opinion of Wilshire.

An English Opinion of Wilshire.

The egoistic habit that leads to the constant intrusion of oneself in one's sayings and doings is a vice for which the duty of spreading Socialism affords no justification whatever. It is indeed a characteristic that belongs to the individualist rather than the Socialist frame of mind. Mr. Wilshire's contention that any advertisement of himself is an advertisement of Socialism may be true, but the advertisement may be a very bad one for Socialism. It is a too perilous application of the "love me, love my dog" precept. And even if Mr. Wilshire be right in treating with indifference the abusive epithets of his enemies, he ought surely to regard with repugnance the vulgar appraisement of his friends. It is of importance that the public should be encouraged to respect the character and rely upon the sincerity of Socialist agitators. No amount of eloquence or brilliancy of exposition can overcome the histus which the absence of 'that respect and reliance creates in the public mind. The people will never put trust in Socialist principles if they cannot also consider in the men who represent those principles. It. L. P. News, Official Organ of the Independent Labor Party.

apolis, Minn., and Burlington, Vt.

Charles Ufert of West Hoboken has been elected national committeeman from New Jersey.

Newark, N. J., has followed the example of Milwaukee and established a popular course of lectures on Socialism.

Arrangements are being made for lectures by H. Gaylord Wilshire in Philadelphia on the 22d, Washington on the 23d and Baltimore on the 24th.

Comrade Ben Tillett will speak at Milwaukee on January 22. Chicago on January 23 and 24, and St. Louis on January 25.

The national committee has received

be present. Important matters will come up for consideration which are likely to keep the committee in regular session for probably a week.

Social Democratic Forum

The speaker at the meeting of the Social Democratic Forum last Sunday night was Howard Tuttle, who took for his subject "Stealing Under Socialism." At the close of the address there was an animated discussion in which R. J. Miller, H. C. Berger, A. S. Edwards and others took part, the chief point of difference being the question of individual compensation under Socialism, but all agreeing as to the final elimination of inequality when "ideal" Socialism shall have been reached. Comrade Tuttle said in part:

in part:
"In the first place what is stealing?
Webster defines it as "Taking and carrying away feloniously the goods of another."

other."
"To constitute stealing or theft the taking must be felonious, that is with the intentions of taking what belongs to

taking must be felonious, that is with the intentions of taking what belongs to another.

"Of course, the word is so common that no human being would care to plead ignorance of its meaning, at any rate such a plead would only mark the utterer as a veracious bankrupt.

"Even the youngest child is supposed to intuitively grasp its meaning and realize its viciousness. One of the chief cares of the parents is the teaching of the gravity of this offense.

"Under such circumstances to enter into a long-winded definition is as useless as unecessary.

"As the error of stealing is so universally acknowledged and condemned, it is natural to infer that its practice must be very exceptional and confined to the naturally very vicious. It naturally follows that no self respecting member of society would court the censure of the multitude by indulging such a widely recognized vice.

"But Webster defines stealing as taking felonious!" the goods of another. And it is now necessary to know, what is felonious?

"That which was before clear, sharp,

ing feloniously the goods of another. And it is now necessary to know, what is felonious?

"That which was before clear, sharp, well-defined stealing to the untutored savage, the ignorant unlettered mind, is now invested with a hazy uncertain indefiniteness that grows more and more vague as men grow more highly civilized.

"As our wise men discuss and dissect this subject there appears to take place a great transformation. A miracle is performed, and behold what appeared a vulgar vice becomes a sacred virtue.

"What more glowing tribute could be paid to the knowledge and advancement of civilization, Christian civilization is laward to steal it is necessary to transgress the law-which defines the just and equal relations of each unit of society.

"It is a notorious fact that the laware made by a sma... class of our citizens, lawyers, bankers and monopolists.

"It is a notorious fact that the laws are made by a sma. class of our citizens, lawyers, bankers and monopolists—and the great mass of our citizens are without any representation whatever.

"As steeling is an infraction of the law and as lawyers, bankers and monopolists make the laws, it is but natural to believe that the laws are doctored to discriminate in favor of the class in nower.

GENERAL NOTES.

Minnesota will hold a state convention at Minnespoils on February 22.

John C. Chase will lecture in Ohio from February 10 to 16 inclusive.

The national committee has issued a state charter to New Hampshire.

Local charters were issued to Minnespoils, Minn, and Burlington, Vt.

Charies Ufert of West Hoboken has been elected national committeeman from New Jersey.

Newark, N. J., has followed the example of Milwankee and established a popular course of lectures on Socialism. Arrangements are being made for lectures by H. Gaylord Wilshire in Philatelphia on the 22d, Washington on the 23d and Baltimore on the 24th.

Comrade Ben Tillett will speak at Milwankee on January 22, Chicago on January 25.

The national committee has received word from Comrade George D. Herron, who is now in Switzerland, that he will return to this country about April first.

The Ninth ward branch will meet Tuesday evening, January 21, at J. Haymann's, 453 Eleventh street. All Social Democrates are urged to attend.

Comrade Frederick Heath is making a collection of John Ruskin photographs and will be glad to hear from anyone having a photographs and will be glad to hear from anyone having a photographs and will be glad to hear from anyone having a photograph of the well-known arist-philanthropist. His address is ,450 Jackson street, Milwankee.

We are pleased to notice among the newest advocates of labor's cause, started with she new year, the Utal Labor Journal of Salt Lake City. It is edited by Comrade A. B. Edler and is a creditable addition to the labor press.

The Nineteenth ward branch will have leased a church edifice in which to be built. We hope they will succeed and the new gospel take hold of the community.

The Nineteenth ward branch will have leased a church edifice in which to be built in the property of the will have leased a church edifice in which to be built in the property of the will have leased a church edifice in which to be built in the property of the will have leased a church edifice in which to be b

people are so foolish as to take this, and the other nostrums mentioned, seriously. "The root of the evil is inequality. The admission of the right of one member of society to have and to hold more than his breizer. This is the root from which spring all the crimes of property and of all the remedies there is but one that cuts out the root of the evil, and that is Socialism.

"All the other issues admit inequality of possession. This is the sin for which which we are now suffering. Under Socialism there can be no inequality of property; all will be well fed, well clothed, sheltered and amused. There can be no excuse for the tramp, this product of our refined Twentieth century Christian civilization. Who would feed a tramp who could secure equal opportunity and equal reward with all other people? There would be but little use for the word charity, as there would be the care of the state and would be deucated well and thoroughly in the interest of the community. The old and helpless would be equally the care of the state—not as wards of the 'pauper palace,' but as honest, upright men who had given all they were capable of to the state.

"The people's chief concern would be utility; everything of service to the community would be its chief concern. Imagine such a state of society, if you can, and frame an excuse for the incentive of stealing."

The speaker next Sunday will be M. N. Lando.

University Lectures in Milwaukee.

University Lectures in Milwaukee.

The University of Chicago was the first of the great universities to conceive the extension of its facilities to apply to other than residence students as one of the features of a true university. It has remained the only one which is willing to expend a large sum of money in the establishment and support of university lectures at points distant from the university itself exactly as it supports the local work for residence students. Through its extension division it carries on a large number of courses in various cities from Minneapolis to Pittsburg and Detroit to St. Louis. During the nine years since its establishment over 1300 courses of six lectures each have been thus delivered. From 25,000 to 40,000 people a year have attended these lectures, and the university has appropriated from \$5000 to \$10,000 a year for the support of this work over and above all income from the sale of admission tickets derived from these courses.

admission tickets derived from these conrises.

Thus far these courses have all been given by men connected with the faculty of the University of Chicago. A new departure has been inaugurated in connection with an interesting course of lectures announced to be given in Milwaukee. The university has invited a number of men from other institutions to co-operate in giving a course of lectures upon "Modern Social Problems." This is done for the purpose of securing a presentation of all sides of the questions to be discussed. In this new undertaking the universities of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Princeton and Nebrasha are associated with the University of Chicago. A glance at the subjects of sylvania, Cornell Princeton and Nebraska are associated with the University of
Chicago. A glance at the subjects of
these lectures shows that the course will
include the treatment of some of the
most important and interesting questions
now before modern society, and the
names of men like Prof. Adams of Michigán, the great authority on railway
transportation, statistician to the interstate commerce commission; Prof. Ross
of Nebraska, who is known for his bold
and vigorous discussion of social questions; Prof. Wyckoff of Princeton, whose
experience in the workers—as told in the
Popular Magazine—has attracted universal attention; Prof. Lindsay of Pennsylvania, one of the most careful students
of modern social problems, and Prof.
Powers of Cornell, lesides Prof. Small
and Dr. Howerth of the University of
Chicago, make up a list of speakers
which it would be difficult to parallel in
the whole history of scientific lecturing
in the United States.

The course will be given in Milwaukee
at some central point, probably at Plymouth church, and it proposes to allow
for an half hour or an hour after the
regular lecture an opportunity for questions and discussion.

Takes Issue With Churchman.

Takes Issue With Churchman.

In looking over a copy of the Daily News of January 6, I noticed an article wherein a high official of the church (Christian so-called), in a sermon preached in a large eastern city in this country, if properly quoted, declared against Socialism and by his own utterances stands before the world simply an example of glaring inconsistency. Said individual simply makes assertions while I will at least attempt to give proofs.

Said individual simply makes assections while I will at least attempt to give proofs.

First, he says, Socialist theories would be found faulty. Socialism is no theory, but has been practiced since the organization of society on the earth, that is in a more or less degree. The first day of every year is made a Socialistic event in most if not all so-called civilized countries. He does not agree with Socialists that religion has nothing to do with morals and morality. I reply that religion, being simply faith or superstition, never did nor ever will have anything to do with morals, and that after about two thousand years of this bogus religious sham, more immorality exists today than ever before in comparison to the population and being a confessor he should know something regarding this. He further says that he does not agree that Socialism alone is able to do away buy it. We hope they will succeed and the noblility of porerty—poverty, the character and the new gospel take hold of the community.

The Nineteenth ward branch will have many the noble of the community of the noble of the community of the noble of the community of the noble of

STATE OF WISCONSIN — Milwaukee County-County Court-in Probate—In the matter of the estate of Adolf Vogel, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Adolf Vogel, into the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Josef Schmidt, by this court:

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of August, A. D. 2602, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Adolf Vogel, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Adolf Vogel, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room, in the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of October, 1902, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesald, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this Ith day of January, 1902.

By the court:

PAULD D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

DR. THEODOR BURMEISTER, Attorney.

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