

## Can the Workmen Free Themselves?

Max, who was not only the theoretic founder of modern Socialism, but one of its political pioneers, expresses in a terse phrase the political side of the question, differing herein from all preceding Socialist teachers, by saying: "The emancipation of the working class must come through the working class itself."

But we do not mean to conceal the fact that this proposition, classic though it is, is not proof against objections.

The first Socialist who some eighteen or twenty years ago criticized this Marxian slogan was Dr. Stiebeling of New York, a man who, while he did not reach the heights in all of his researches, could lay claim to consideration as an earnest thinker.

Stiebeling contended that all through history, wherever oppressed classes have attained freedom, they have owed it NOT to their own power of resistance, but to the assistance rendered by the better and more generous minority of the ruling party. Stiebeling cites in particular the emancipation of the negroes in the United States, and justly remarks that by themselves the blacks never would have succeeded in putting off the yoke of slavery. Their liberators were the more rational members of the white race, who for years agitated for abolition, so that when the North decided to punish and disable the rebellious South by doing away slavery, the country was perfectly familiar with the thought of emancipation.

And Stiebeling hence inferred that the workers, even as the negroes, neither will nor can emancipate themselves, but that the emancipation of the working class will require the co-operation of many of the better elements of the middle class.

And in looking over our trades unions and especially our "union leaders," one might agree entirely with the views of the late Dr. Stiebeling.

Yet, there is a notable distinction between the emancipation of the negro slaves and the struggle of the wage-earning class, the proletariat against plutocracy.

Apart from small isolated uprisings of slaves against their own taskmasters, there never was any real movement among the negroes for emancipation. Such an organization in their favor was only among the whites.

It is a different thing with the white working class. That class has what the negro slaves lacked, i. e., schooling, a press, associations, conventions, opportunities to form combinations and coalitions, and last but not least, the RIGHT OF BALLOT.

And in the proletariat there exists today the beginning of a MASS ORGANIZATION, which, if sensibly and intelligently managed and completed, will be in position to bring about the emancipation of labor. This organization is the Social Democratic Party.

On the other hand, we are well aware that talking and voting alone will never do it, and that some day in the near future WE SHALL HAVE TO FIGHT.

We shall have to fight not for "proclaiming the Co-operative Commonwealth" or even for Socialistic transition measures, but in all probability, we shall have to fight for keeping the degree of political liberties we possess against the encroachment of plutocracy. And the proletariat is entirely unarmed and disarmed at present; therefore, the good will of the better portion of the middle class is needed against the counter-revolution of the plutocracy going on all the time and growing in strength.

Therefore the following is one view of the question:

The working class cannot and will not be emancipated by the philanthropy of the capitalist class or any part of it. The workingmen will have to fight—and fight more than once—and many of them will have to die for the new freedom.

But the working class will only be in a position to fight when those in its ranks who have become truly class-conscious are secured and their number at least sufficiently large enough to carry away by their enthusiasm the host of the stargazers and loiterers.

Therefore, we say that the emancipation of the working class must have the direct aid not only of the more intelligent portion of the middle class—which today is the main reliance of the capitalists and serves them at the elections, the juries, supports their press, etc.—but also the support of the farmers, who are a class by themselves and can neither be counted to the middle class nor to the proletariat.

Of all these elements we have to take account before we can even wage the first in the long series of battles—peaceable and otherwise—that will bring about Socialism. The deadly influence of all these forces that are as yet against us must be weakened before the working people can with confidence lay hand on the alienated possessions of the nation to take them back for the nation.

Milwaukee will be the battleground next spring. Prepare for the battle of the ballots.

A missionary society last year sent 5000 pairs of trousers to Burma. The natives there seem to be Saniculous in a sense, and so they tied up the ends and used them to hold rations on.

Is there a branch of the Social Democratic party in your ward or township? And if there is not, why not? Are you all capitalists?

It is all right enough to talk about the "sweet consciousness" of "being good." Nevertheless it is a fact that the rich blackguard is happier than the hungry saint. We live in a capitalistic society.

The worst thing about the Socialist movement in New York is some of the Socialists there. We see there as yet no promise of a potent, wise, precise, concerted action.

By laying some men off and curtailing the time of others, the employing capitalists are setting labor unions an example worthy of emulation. Now let the laboring men unite at the polls and lay off a few capitalists.

Now, see here, fellow citizens, we want to ask you a question: Tell us, is there one single useful or necessary thing performed by the capitalist today which the people organized could not perform just as good or better for themselves?

Socialism differs from Anarchy in everything—aim, methods and character. And we will also put up an entirely different and infinitely more effectual fight for freedom than Anarchists could. The capitalists ought not to forget that.

Our present order, or, better said, disorder, which gives a few people the control of the means of production and distribution, is responsible for prostitutes, tramps and criminals. Beat that fact in mind whatever other arguments you may use.

"Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be passed to restrain the liberty of speech or of the press." That is the law of the land.

according to the constitution, but Mr. Madden, the assistant postmaster-general, finds ways and means to get around that antiquated document.

Socialism after all does not even represent the aims and objects of one class only. It represents the aims of HUMANITY, or at least of the best part of humanity. And while the wage-workers naturally take the front rank in this fight for humanity we must be "class conscious" enough to permit those to fight with us whose interests are identical with ours.

Some people say socialism would bring a new kind of slavery. Well, working for what you get and getting the FULL VALUE of what you produce is Socialism. The parasites who ride on your back and clip coupons might think it slavery. But men who are glad to get work even if the capitalist class makes three-fourths on the value of what they produce, will call Socialism the emancipation of the workers.

It is an open secret, so far as the great daily papers are concerned, that journalism has become a business rather than a profession. The brains of the editor have become simply the property of the rich man behind the scenes. In some Chicago papers we find fifth on one page and sermons on the next, simply to sell the paper to the deaf "peepul." And Milwaukee papers are not much better. The same man stands behind the Morning Sentinel (Republican) and the Evening Journal (Democratic); one paper advocates the "high tariff," the other writes for "free trade." Both are in business simply to fool the people and to make money.

"Fifty men of this United States have it in their power, by reason of the wealth which they control, to come together within twenty-four hours and arrive at an understanding by which every wheel of trade and commerce may be stopped from revolving, every avenue of trade blocked and every electric button struck dumb. Those fifty men can create a panic whenever they will."—Chauncey M. Depew.

Read the above over carefully and you will understand what the PRIVATE ownership of the means of production and distribution signifies at the present stage of the game.

## MADDENING MADDEN.

Edwin C. Madden, the third assistant postmaster-general, seems to make it his special business to suppress Socialist papers, by denying them the privilege of second-class mail matter for one "reason" or the other. Such reasons are cheap with Mr. Madden—an ex-railroad engineer and labor renegade—when he wants to suppress a Socialist publication.

We reported the suppression of the Challenge, edited by Comrade Wilshire, a few weeks ago. Kerr & Co. in Chicago have lost a publication, we have also lost one, and the latest victim is J. S. Wayland in Girard, Kan., who has been asked by the postal authorities, i. e., Mr. Madden, to "prove the circulation of the Appeal to Reason by November 29" or lose the right of admission as second-class mail matter.

We are not even a bit alarmed that Com. Wayland will not be able to do so. He has a bona fide circulation of about 180,000 copies. He carries little or no advertising in his paper, so that it cannot be construed to be an "advertising sheet." And finally Wayland has means enough to remove the paper to Canada, publish it from there and circulate it through the United States mails under the rules of the Postal union if Mr. Madden should take it upon himself to deny to the Appeal the postal privilege as a second-class mail matter, in spite of all proofs.

It is not to Wayland and for the Appeal that we want to sound a key of warning, but to Mr. Madden and the class he believes to serve by trying to suppress Socialistic papers.

Capitalists naturally dislike Socialism, and Edwin C. Madden, the third assistant postmaster-general, thinks he can keep it from spreading by denying Socialist publications the right of second-class mail. Mr. Madden is as foolish as he is ignorant.

Socialism is not a theory; it is the name given to a phase of civilization—the next phase, if civilization is to survive.

Therefore Socialism cannot be suppressed in a civilized and progressive country.

And all that the Socialistic papers and Socialistic "agitators" do, or possibly can do, is to point out that capitalistic society has outlived its usefulness, or is outliving it very rapidly. They show that competition has become impossible in very many branches of industry, as is proven plainly by the formation of TRUSTS in all civilized countries, and that in such industries the collective ownership of the people and the management of that industry for the nation must take the place of private ownership.

That step will mark the beginning of the Socialist era of human civilization.

The clearest heads among the Socialists do not advocate a bloody revolution, and are very sorry that they see it coming on account of the stupidity and foolishness of the capitalist class and the ignorance of its tools. Socialists see that advances attained by physical force would have to be maintained by physical force. Like all students of history, they see the danger that sudden uprisings of the people MIGHT result in taking the power from the hands of one objectionable class to place it at least temporarily into the hands of a clique or coterie hardly less objectionable.

Socialists do not fight with bombs, but with books; not with pistols, but with pens; not with poisons, but with papers; not with daggers, but with debates. They are not thugs, but thinkers. Not percussion but persuasion, is their weapon; they prefer ballots to bullets.

Yet, it seems that the ruling class, and especially its ignorant tools in Washington, are more afraid of books than they are of bombs, more leary of papers than they are of pistols.

They want to suppress papers and make it impossible for the proletariat to read books that will enlighten it and give it hope and show it the way to Socialism.

It is an impossible undertaking. But let us suppose Mr. Madden would be successful temporarily, that he would be able to suppress enlightenment and hope and the propaganda of Socialism.

What would be the result? No hope, means desperation. No propaganda for scientific Socialism means instinctive anarchism. Oppressive government, means hate to ALL government. No books, means bombs. No papers, means pistols.

Suppress the Socialist press of this country and instead of one Coingess you will have ten thousand of them within five years, frantic and cool like him, willing to KILL and to die; a horde of modern Vandals against whom there will be no law and no protection.

Suppress the Socialist press and life insurance for our great millionaires will be as a high premium indeed.

## As to the Philosophy of Anarchy.

Anarchy champions individual competition in every department of life, which doctrine it persistently follows into chaos.

Socialism stands for co-operation, made almost compulsory by conditions and majority rule.

Anarchy advocates free everything, no rule in anything, neither by majority nor minority. With Anarchists the individual is everything and the state is nothing.

"Every man," say they, "has a natural right to do whatsoever he wills, provided that in the doing thereof he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man."

Precisely. And the trouble begins in deciding where the rights of the one man end and where those of the other fellow begin. The opinions of different men differ on such subjects. The opinion of each man is apt to vary as his interests vary, but Anarchy would furnish no court of appeal, and so the settlement of all disputes would be a matter for personal arrangement between the disputants—possibly in the ancient "might is right" fashion.

In a hundred other ways Anarchy appears to break down as soon as you begin to work it out on paper.

An Anarchistic community might have railroads, telegraph service and postal communication at the hands of PRIVATE enterprise, though that would undoubtedly involve many interferences with the liberty of individuals.

Even roads might be privately constructed and maintained by a reversion to the toll system, but how could the streets of a city be made regularly and evenly maintained? Anarchists would for that and other purposes be compelled to make some provision for a common fund collected as a tax and disbursed as the majority decides. This would end Anarchy, for it would mean a RULE and COMPULSION of some sort. And having admitted the principle of a RULE, of compulsion, the advocacy of philosophic Anarchy falls to the ground.

Yes, we are alarmists. We stand on the watch tower and cry to the conspirators against the rights of the working people: Beware! Let up now. Be satisfied with what you've got and remember that no class can keep its privileges forever. Your reign will come at an end some time. Let that end come gradually and peacefully. For no matter what you do, humanity will go forward. And if any "upheavals" should take place, the crimes of centuries will be wiped out in the blood of the guilty and innocent alike.

A preacher in Chicago said in his pulpit last Sunday that the church must stand for the "redemption of mankind from degradation and misery." That's different. It used to be "redemption from sin." Now if the preacher will stick to it that it is from misery and degradation men must be saved, he will discover that the only way to accomplish that is to abolish production for profit.

Some of the "high" union "leaders" are in favor of "influencing legislation," but they are "against politics in the unions." Now, legislation means politics. Only a fool or a knave will dare to say anything else. So the question is: What kind of politics do you want, the employer's politics or the working-man's politics? Capitalist politics or Socialist politics?

Preach all the sermons you can, talk all the morality you choose, teach temperance as zealously as you please, but until men, women and children have homes of their own and security of a decent livelihood, of education and reasonable leisure, there will be vice, immorality, drunkenness, prostitution, pauperism and crime.

A grand jury was called in Milwaukee to investigate the frauds and the corruption in our public affairs—to investigate the politicians and contractors.

And the personnel of said grand jury is made up almost entirely of politicians, saloonkeepers and contractors.

There will be a nice investigation—such as will be approved by the politicians, saloonkeepers and contractors.

And the people, the dear "peepul?" Well the "peepul" be ———

That is nothing new.

When a man works at productive labor for wages, for money, he seems to be working for himself; plenty of wage-slaves think they are. As a matter of fact, he is really working for just enough to keep him going as a workingman. If, for instance, the working day is ten hours he "works for himself" two and a half or three hours (sometimes less) and the balance of the working time is for the benefit of the employer. The object of the work is, of course, to create value; and of the values created the workman gets just sufficient to provide what is necessary for his existence, while all that he creates in the ten-hour day over and above his "living" goes as surplus value to capital—to the employing class. So it happens that the employer gets rich and the employe remains poor.

One of the most serious obstacles to the labor movement is the so-called Christian church. There is nothing strange in that, because the Church, as an institution, has always expended a great deal of its force in futile endeavors to stem the tide of progress. In one age it has been corrupt and fanatical, in another age it has been intensely selfish—seeking its own good as an organization irrespective of everything else, and generally at the cost of humanity. Of course there have always been earnest and unselfish men within the Church, and further, each church has had its youth of pure and ardent purpose—when it had moments when it was ready to die for some new-found truth. But then that was a long, long time ago. The church for which present society places a cover at its feet is an institution with very few truths in it and even these have become half lies.

We do not mean this church or that church, but all churches that have set

"We have had occasion several times to speak of the English Socialistic literature of today, and every time we remarked how much higher its average standard is now than formerly, and especially higher than such literary samples as the Appeal to Reason. No matter how little we may agree with the standpoint of the New York Worker or the International Review, still we must admit that they are serious papers and that orthodox Marxism, or rather Kautsky's conception of the same, finds good representatives in these publications. Since the last convention in Indianapolis, however, we must consider also another or other reader and sympathizer of our paper, the Herald openly defends the so-called Socialistic demands and advocates Socialistic Socialism; the Herald openly avows that the only kind that is suited to the American continent, the Herald is to look at men and things not only from the Marxian standpoint. At the same time the Herald is most thorough in its Socialistic and besides longer articles contains a great number of short and snappy Socialistic paragraphs. With all this the Herald is loyal to the Socialist party and its principles in Indianapolis. Such a paper is just adapted to the needs of truly progressive men, and it is no more than what, when one does all he can to spread the circulation of such a paper. Besides, the subscription price is only 50 cents a year.—Daily Worker, N. Y.

any foreign girl as soon as she becomes Americanized, would rather work in a store or a factory even for smaller wages is plain enough.

First, the freedom she gets out of it. She has all the evenings and Sundays to herself.

Second, shorter hours. In some of the "finest" houses a servant girl's hours are more often sixteen hours than twelve, and in the houses of the middle class, it is even worse.

Third, a girl working in a factory or a store has a social life of her own and a servant has little or none.

Fourth, in so-called first-class families she is not allowed to sit down at the table with the family or to associate with the daughters—she is a servant.

Fifth, a girl working as a "domestic" has less chances to get the husband she wants than a girl working in a store or factory. We could give a good many more reasons, but these are sufficient. It is unnecessary to say that under a sensible social system machinery will do nine-tenths of the drudgery of the poor "hired girl," and as for the last tenth, well, that will have to be done by the people themselves.

We have allowed a few cunning, crafty, designing and grasping men to gain control of the means of livelihood that is necessary for the maintenance of all. Do you know what that means? It means that they not only own the wealth of the nation, but that they also own YOU. We mean YOU, the reader of this paper. Wait until the next industrial "panic" and you will understand us a great deal better.

A Texas statistician announces that the population of the world, estimated at 1,400,000,000, if divided in families of five persons, could be accommodated in Texas, each family with a five-acre lot. He says there would be fifty million lots of that size left over for parks and public buildings. That statistician is not a Socialist. And yet some people are afraid that under Socialism humanity would multiply so fast that there would be no room for them. There is room and food enough for humanity, even according to the present way of production, for many thousand years.

Capital and labor are neither, say the good Socialistic paragraphs. Well, you be your own boss and boss.

Good ladies in Chicago and Milwaukee want to establish a school for the training of servant girls. But domestic slavery is simply a remnant of domestic slavery of old and in this more enlightened age is rapidly abolishing itself.

According to a communication to one of our daily papers domestic service in the city may be classified as follows: 1. A class of American women, who are poor because they look down on their work, and are inclined to quit it at the first opportunity. 2. A large number of foreign women who have been in the country long enough to acquire the English language and are for the sake of a few dollars a week, working as domestics in the homes of the rich.



Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

Overlock, an aged Kenwood resident, swallowed carbolic acid in Washburn park, Chicago.

No. 7.—Children Starve and Freeze.

Sixteen small children are suffering from lack of sufficient fuel and nourishment at the headquarters of the Home Finding association at Sixty-eighth street and Vernon avenue, Chicago.

No. 6.—Making of a Criminal.

There was no word of sympathy or commiseration for Jesse Knox in the police court at Cincinnati. Instead he was ordered to get out in two hours.

Hall Caine's Election.

Writing in the Clarion (London) about the election of Hall Caine to the Parliament of Manx Island, a correspondent says: "But let us see whether these events have any interest to the great outside world."

Some Objections to Socialism Considered.

The right to the whole product of his labor. When one takes up the study of Socialism in real earnest, and devours the opinions of the writers both for and against, as expressed in the literature of the period, one cannot help being impressed at some of our most capable opponents.

World's Champion Typewriter.

Daniel D. Tew, who has just broken the world's record for fast typesetting on the Mergenthaler machine, is a native of Taylor county, Iowa, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the Des Moines Journal at Leavenworth.

Where Children Search

A scene from Dante's Inferno, lying in the heart of a city. In the west a day was bleeding into the night. In the north a cloud of discolored smoke stealing slyly from the roof of a long building, sullen black, and in the east a shifting purple curtain of smoke which billows between the "Yards" and the South Side—a curtain never raised and seldom pulled aside.

An Extraordinary Legal Farce.

Again two of the three judges of St. Clair county, Missouri, have been committed to jail, where they will stay until either they or their terms of office expire.

Subscription Blank.

Please find enclosed 50 cents, for which send THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD to my address for one year.

When we consider and reflect upon nature at large, or the history of mankind, or our own intellectual activity, at first we see the picture of an endless arrangement of relations and reactions, permutations and combinations, in which nothing remains what, where, and as it was, but everything changes and changes into being and passes away.

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Advertisement for 'The Social Democratic Herald' featuring subscription information, a 'Subscription Blank' form, and a 'Where Children Search' illustration. The advertisement includes details about the newspaper's content, subscription rates, and a call to action for readers to subscribe.

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS

**State Committee.**  
The following members have been elected to the state committee: Res. Howard Tuttle, H. C. ...

## No Advance Here.

What the Advance of San Francisco means to the workingmen and the city state the election of the "labor candidate" for mayor ...

## Alarming Growth of Socialism.

Combinations of capital and greed of means are carrying a constant stream of reinforcements into the ranks of state socialism, says the Oregonian, the leading ...

## Important Notice.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party:  
Comrades—In accordance with the provisions of the national constitution, you are hereby informed that the first annual meeting of the national committee, the Socialist party will be held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., at 10 a. m., Friday, January 24, 1902, for the transaction of the affairs of the national organization.

## GENERAL NOTES.

Father McGrady lectured at Rockville, Conn., November 21.  
Yonkers, N. Y., gave an increased vote for the Social Democratic party, while the militant S. L. P. dropped from 273 to 108.  
The party seems to have lost ground in Pennsylvania, while in Maryland there has been an advance. Indications also point to an increased vote in Ohio.  
The returns of the Socialist vote, as usual, are slow coming in, so that it is impossible to give definite figures from any of the states where elections were held.  
Comrade R. A. Southworth, state organizer in Colorado, writes calling attention to the remarkable increase of the Socialist vote in his precinct at Denver from 2 last year to 31.  
Cuyahoga county, Ohio, including Cleveland, rolled up 710 votes for the Socialist ticket. Sixteen counties in the state give a total of 6064, over 3000 of which are credited to Cincinnati.  
Kansas Socialists will soon hold a state convention and prepare to push organization. Wilbur C. Benton of Cincinnati, who is now attending the School of Social Economy at Girard, is spoken of as organizer.  
The total vote reported from six New Jersey counties is 2382. Last year the vote of the entire state was 4009. Fifteen counties are to be heard from, so that a substantial increase will probably be shown.  
Comrade Philip S. Brown of Chicago is announced to speak at Winnetka, November 25, under the auspices of the Socialist club of that place. Regular club meetings are held in the public library building on the first Wednesday night of every month.  
Branch Sixty of the Social Democratic party of Illinois, at Winnetka, did not enter the Socialist party, but voted to remain independent for a time, devoting itself especially to purely Socialistic propaganda. It has taken the name of the Winnetka Socialist club, and has adopted the following pledge to be signed in applying for membership: "I believe in the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and promise to use my best efforts to bring this about."  
The state executive committee of the party in California having recommended that Stitt Wilson and his colleagues to the local organizations of the state as speakers for Socialism, the local committee of San Francisco resolved that hereafter the same standards and qualifications should be observed before recommending them to the party.

**Local.** A year ago and up to the Indianapolis convention J. Stitt Wilson and his colleagues were among the most ardent workers for union; in fact some of the "colleagues" were delegates at the "unity" convention.

## City Central Committee.

The central committee of Milwaukee met November 18 in Kaiser's hall, with James Sheehan as temporary chairman.  
The secretary read a communication from the national secretary, thanking the comrades of Milwaukee for a donation of \$50 to go towards defraying the party debt.  
The entertainment committee reported progress in their work of arranging a program for the entertainment to be held December 8. They request the cooperation of comrades in assisting on this occasion and making the affair a success.  
The delegates from Branch 21 asked the assistance of the committee in reviving their branch. It was decided to invite Comrade Edwards to speak at a meeting of their branch.  
Branch 6 reported three applications for membership. Branch 22 reported one, and Branch 15 reported two.  
The secretary was instructed to request delegates who are remiss in attendance at meetings of the central committee to be more regular in future, or in case they are unable to attend, request them to resign in favor of other comrades who can attend more regularly.  
Treasurer Doerfler reported the sum of \$79 in the treasury.  
A motion was passed that in future the proceedings of the central committee be reported in the Social Democratic Herald.

Comrades Rooney and Reynolds reported that they had visited a number of labor unions since the last meeting, and that they had been very favorably received in their work of bringing the Social Democratic Herald to the notice of the unions.  
Comrade Berger gave a very interesting review of the progress of the party throughout the country.  
Comrade Berger also stated that he is on the lookout for an able solicitor to solicit subscriptions for the Herald on the salary.  
The matter of mapping out the coming campaign in this city was discussed by all the members present and on motion it was left over to the next meeting of the central committee, in order that all members in the city may have an opportunity to express their ideas as to the most advisable measures to be taken.  
After an interesting discussion of the current affairs of the day the meeting adjourned.

E. H. ROONEY, Secretary.

## Sunday Night Lectures.

Interest in the Sunday night lectures, under Branch 1 auspices, is on the increase, and the course promises to become very popular during the winter months. Last Sunday, in the absence of Comrade Miller, the paper prepared by Comrade Diner, "The Fall River strike," was read by Comrade Briggs. It was attentively listened to and some interesting remarks by several comrades followed.  
Next Sunday night Dr. H. C. Berger is announced for a lecture on "The Origin of Crime." This is an important subject and no doubt will receive able treatment. There should be a large attendance.

## It is Second to None.

F. L. Austin, Silvan Springs, Arkansas: "The Herald is the best Socialist paper I wish you success."  
J. B. Strausbaugh, Clipper, Washington: "I did not intend to renew my subscription to The Herald, but since this issue it has become second to none as a promulgator of Socialism."  
Victor Schneider, Yonkers, N. Y.: "Please regard it as simply due to me when I say that I find the Social Democratic Herald the best Socialist paper of all that I got."  
L. M. Hittchings, Arcata, California: "I like your paper very much and I send it for one year to the included address."  
A. F. Brewer, Comanche, Ind. Tex.: "The Herald is greatly appreciated."

## Communal Ownership.

The Wichita Eagle, the Republican mouthpiece of the state of Kansas, replies to a question, "What is Socialism?" in a fair and intelligent manner, and concludes with the following paragraph:  
"There is only one thing involved in the dispute, and that is that the tendency of our times is decidedly in the direction of either communal or corporate ownership of public utilities. The individual isn't in it in the plans of the future. He is rapidly losing the ownership of his necessities, and he will be called upon sooner than he expects to line himself up in the contest. It is a pity that the individual cannot have more of the ownership and control of things that God and nature intended for him, according to his efforts."

## Socialism and Education.

At present education is the privilege of a few, and for this few it is not a training for humanity, but a preparation to exercise class rule. The great majority of the population receive only a shamefully perverted and insufficient education, and are systematically hindered in the development of their talents, since an educated people, a truly well-bred, cultured people, would not bear patiently the present tyrannical political and social condition. For education, true education—not the systematic perversion and dogmatic breaking-in that today is wont to boast the name of education—is the mother of freedom, justice and equality, and therefore not consistent with the existence of the present class state. Social Democracy would provide the highest possible education for each and all, free instruction in the best possible common and high schools, academies and universities. It proceeds from the position that it is the end of the state to care for the physical and spiritual welfare of its members. The socialistic state is therefore in its foundation a great universal educational institution.—William Liebknecht.

E. J. Lynch, president of the International Union of Metal Polishers, is in the city in the interest of the organization. Mr. Lynch is a liberal-minded representative of labor interests, enjoying the confidence of a large acquaintance.

Subscribers who are not receiving the paper regularly will please notify us. We will then try to ascertain the cause. Those removing from one location to another should also let us know, so that their correct address may be on the mailing list.

Are You Hunting for Socialists for The Herald? Send for a Bundle of Ten.

# The Glass Struggle.

The Argus, published at Akron, O., is the name of a new labor paper.

Switchmen on the Rio Grande railway went on strike and seem to have been abandoned by the other brotherhoods.

The Working Women's Association of Chicago will shortly issue a weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of the working women.

The strike and boycott against Black & Gerner's foundry in Erie, Pa., has not been abandoned by the molders despite reports to the contrary.

Commissioner of Immigration Powderly, in his forthcoming report, will strongly urge the re-enacting of the Chinese exclusion act.

Five union carpenters were thrown into prison at Limerick, Ireland, for six months because they were found guilty of a combination to raise their wages.

Borden, the Fall River textile manufacturer, cut wages and intimated that the workers were cowardly for not striking and forcing the other factory owners to raise wages to his standard.

The executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners has decided to institute state federations in the territory covered by the main organization and to put new organizers in the field.

The shipbuilding industries of the United States, embracing 1083 establishments, employed 46,121 wage-earners, receiving in wages \$24,388,100 during 1900.

The call for the fifth annual convention of the National Building Trades' council, to convene in Worcester, Mass., January 13, has been issued by Secretary Steinbiss.

Freight managers want to increase the freight load thirty tons per train, and so doing figure an increased profit of \$100,000 per year; but they don't want to let the engineer, fireman or trainmen in on the deal.

More shoeworkers have been thrown out of employment in London, and thousands are tramping the streets. They made too many shoes and are now compelled to tramp around and wear 'em out so that they can work again to make new ones.

The union labor element of Illinois will, it is said, oppose the idea of putting convicts at work on the hard roads at that state. The union men have agreed that the state should remove improved machinery from the prisons and find some other work for the convicts to do.

The ball of Santiago Iglesias, of Porto Rico, has been reduced to \$300 cash. His trial has been set for December 2. He is charged with conspiracy to order all labor organizations at San Juan to go on strike unless they were paid in gold at the same rate as they had been paid in silver.

In a special article in the New York Worker, a California writer shows that the small fruit growers of that state are being ruined by the fruit trust and the railroad monopolies. The latter deliberately raise rates to crush out the little fellows, tons and tons of fruit are allowed to rot, and prices are thus maintained in the East.

Commenting on the meeting of the Indiana Federation of Labor, at which 120 unions were represented, the Indianapolis Union says: "The stand taken by the convention in regard to the Chinese exclusion act and free school books was in line with the policy and principles of organized labor, and should be taken up by the local unions of the state."

The Spinners' association of America, in Boston, on the 3rd levied an assessment of \$1 per member in the effort to secure the passage of a fifty-eight hour law in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, thereby placing those states on a level with Massachusetts. It was also voted to give material aid to the spinners of Fall River in case of a strike in that city.

Robert Askew, who is on an organization trip for the A. F. of L. through the Interior-Mountain states, writes that the steam railroad men of that section are greatly interested in the new Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which is really a revival of the A. R. U. Askew says they are grasping the idea of industrial organization instead of being divided up into a number of divisions.

The Chinese are a nation living in brick houses in a land without a brick-making machine, says Leslie's Weekly. All the millions of homes in the thousands of walled cities are built of brick.

corner Orchard and 9th Ave., every fourth Friday in the month.

Thirteenth Ward Branch meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 634 Clark street. H. Schneider, Sec., 320 14th Street.

Fifteenth Ward Branch meets every second and fourth Wednesday in Aug. Bressler's Hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut Sts. Dr. C. Barkmann, Secretary, 948 Winnebago St.

Seventeenth Ward Branch meets every first and third Thursday at 1224 Kinickickin avenue. W. Schwab, Sec., 861 Hilbert St.

20th Ward Branch meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Solhmann's Hall, cor. 21st and Center Streets.

Twenty-first Ward Branch (formerly No. 22) meets at Gzethke's Hall, Green Bay Ave. near Concordia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

Twenty-Second Ward Branch (No. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's Hall, cor. Twenty-third and Brown Streets, Geo. Poerschel, Secretary, 891 Twenty-Fifth Street.

Twenty-third Ward Branch (No. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's Hall, cor. Twenty-third and Brown Streets, Geo. Poerschel, Secretary, 891 Twenty-Fifth Street.

Twenty-fourth Ward Branch (No. 9) meets at Chas. Miller's Hall,

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NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, ...

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# SEPT. 15th TO DEC. 31st, 1901

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