Fourth Year. No. 22.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

On the Question of Arming the People.

********************* Old German artisans can still remember the GUILDS ("Zuenfte") which lasted from the middle ages far into the Nineteenth century. In the industries of old they had a similar position to that held by the labor unions in modern industries, with this essential difference, however, that in those days the employers (masters) were members of the UNIONS, and indeed completely controlled them. This disadvantage was offset by the fact that in those days every rodinary journeyman had an opportunity to become a master himself, for the tools were then primitive and cheap. An opposite interest between master and journeyman did not make itself felt strongly until the beginning of the modern

one who knows history is aware of the fierce fights they waged in Germany, England, Italy, France and Brabant. The guilds not only defended the cities against the knights, princes and bishops; in the latter part of the middle ages they also fought bloody battles against the patricians and merchants in the cities themselves. All the privileges and liberties of the lower middle classes in Europe before the French revolution were the result of these battles. Although the battles themselves generally ended in the defeat of the common people, yet for fear of new uprisings the raling class in the cities-the patriciansnally granted afterwards of their own accord what they had refused before with force of arms. Of course, the complete emancipation of the city population was only effected by the two great revolutions, the English in the Seventeenth century, and the French in the Eighteenth century.

At any rate, the crafts, guilds and companies, in spite of all the grotesque and barbaric mummery connected with them, rendered great service to mankind during the Middle Ages and saved the masses of the people from enslavement. For what they gained was afterwards a benefit to the peasantry also, who in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries flocked to the cities in great

With the hand-industries the crafts and guilds of course disappeared; their place have arisen the labor unions. England was the first country in large industries worked with machinery developed to any extent, and there first the labor unions became numerous and powerful.

But the influence which the crafts, companies and guilds wielded in their time is not possessed by the labor unions of the present day, neither in Eng-

In the number of their members, the unions are indeed incomparably stronger than the guilds ever were, but the POWER of our modern labor organizations is incomparably smaller than the power of the labor organizations in the Middle Ages.

What is the cause of this strange contradiction?

The reason lies close at hand. In the struggle for existence, people only respect what they fear. This law holds just as good today as it did a thousand

The medieval guilds were respected because they were COMBATANTS. They were armed. The modern labor unions are despised and scorned because they are NON-COMBATANTS. They are unarmed.

Do not misunderstand us. We know right well that the "SOCIAL QUESTION" can no more be solved by street riots and insurrections, than by bombs and dynamite. Yet, by the ballot ALONE, it will also scarcely ever be solved.

Up to this time, men have always solved great questions by BLOOD and IRON.

Every sensible man will admit, however, that in our country the ballot-box may contribute more to the solution of the problem than any other means, because the ballot can put in our hands the necessary power to solve the question wither one way or the other.

But it is not easy to manage a ballot in this country; indeed, it is not easy is any country. It requires considerably more personal intelligence to handle a ballot rightly than to handle a shotgun. Even ignorant men handle a shotgun carefully, but not a ballot. And, therefore, in this country far more mischief done by ballots than by bullets. At any rate, workingmen wh ard of life has sunk lowest understand least how to handle a ballot. Moreover,

they are least accessible to education, and enlightenment. And what is worse, the workingmen who have sunk the lowest are bought p the easiest. They furnish the capitalists not only with VOTING CATTLE,

but also with Pinkertons and deputy sheriffs and soldiers.

For example, in the state of Pennsylvania live the most enslaved workingm of the present America. But it is just there, in spite of the experiences of Homestead and Hazelton, of steelworker strikes and miners' strikes, that the Republicans get their largest majorities. These men who were knocked down like rabbits by the constables of the steel trust voted Republican last November and for beer, cigars, fine words and free lunches, will vote the Republican ticket again next fall, if their lives are spared. Only if bad should come to worse and votes come high, they will so yote that in the coming year they will no longer be shot by Republican deputy sheriffs, but by Democratic deputy sheriffs

The standard of life of these poor wage-slaves has sunk so low that it goes without saying they can make no intelligent use of the ballot. From men who like the Pennsylvania miners earn a dollar a day on an average when times are good, no sensible political action can be expected as a rule. And the worst is, their children are degenerating to a still lower condition.

Similar conditions prevail in other states.

There is no soil among such workers for a campaign of education and en-

If such conditions should become universal in our country, and the tendency of the times is to make them universal, then our civilization at some future day will meet a fearful end. The horde of hungry slaves will become ever larger and more ignorant. When that heated kettle of poison boils over some day and empties its hellish contents, when the hunted millions turn around and fall upon their masters and their families-then not only our pseudo-culture, but probably all culture, will be destroyed for a thousand years to come.

A further lowering of the standard of living of the working people must there-

revented at any cost, in the interests of But the great question is, how to accomplish it?

Of that more in our next issue.

Remember, we do not believe that we the socialist principle even when he un can jump from the capitalistic system in-to the Co-operative Commonwealth over All we claim is the right of enlightwe want to WASTE NO TIME on palliatives or patches or extensions of the PRESENT system. We want SOCIAL REFORMS that proceed to a CHANGE OF BASE at ere is the cardinal point in which we differ from capitalistic reforms.

We do not believe in force, unless cor-But in case one is compelled to fight for his freedom, one should every proletarian owes it to his cause, his family and himself to quit drinking and amoking and to acquire a well-selected little library and a good magazine shot-Yes, books and guns. And a free ought to learn how to use them The library in times of peace, the gun in case of war. Yet, no man who intoxicants in any form is to be trusted with a gun, and anily hold good to abstainers. d with a gun, and our advice would

The Social Democratic Herald readily mits that the majority of the rank and admits that the majority of the rank and file of all the political parties are honest and to the Social Democratic Herald a man who votes the Republican or Democratic ticket is not eo ipso a rascal or a fool. All we claim is that the man has in most cases not heard the other side, or at least has not heard it explained or at least has not heard it explained. or at least has not heard it explained right. Besides, a man may be averse to

ment and free discussion. The rascality is with those who assume the sole right to feed the multitudes, and to dictate the kind of mental food they shall eat.

When we see the wicked prosper, the when we see the wicked prosper, the poor starve, the just man persecuted, and the tyrant successful in war, we are almost inclined to say with Napoleon, "Bah! God is always on the side that has the most money and the most cannon." Does God ever sleep?—Chippewa Falls Catholic Sentinel. We do not know. But we DO know that the CHURCH never does.

Our Milwaukee "reformers" intend to make an issue at the next spring elec-tion of the franchise presented to the Milwaukee Electric Street Railway and Light company. It is true that company did fight desperately to maintain its monopoly of the city's streets. And one is pretty safe in claiming that the street car company has influenced our reform mayor, David S. Rose, in one way or the other—in an probability it influenced him in both ways. And it also bought up our aldermen for cold cash on delivery. But all of this can be no reason to put in another set of reformers and thieves into office. Besides, the affair as such is too small for an issue. Do you think that we are only after the political scalp of a tricky, demagogical mayor? Or after the pelts of a handful of thief eldermes?

That would please the monopoly, which has no more love for its tools than we have. Oh, no—we are after higger game. We are after the monopoly itself. And the monopoly is spending its money in vain. Monopoly is dying. The era of the people is at hand. Do you suppose that any contract made last year will be binding for the twenty-five years in the future? If it did, the next generation would have to be made up of even bigger fools than we are. The next generation will laugh at such contracts. One generation can bind the other only when its own children are imbeciles. That our children will not be.

In truth, all social wealth is the creatbor could effect no noticeable improve-ment in human conditions were the effort made in personal isolation and disof the past and the anticipated future. The only question practically arising is one of division and ownership. Shail the division of brain and brawn, of the past, present and future production of wealth be made by a ratio of deed, of work performed, or by rule of birth, inheritance of money and usurped privilege? Every chose sides on this question.

A New York Socialistic paper has been excluded from the mails as second-class matter and hence practically suppressed. by the order of the third assistant post naster general, on the ground that "it advertised his (the editor's) ideas too much." Well, if things have come to that pass, that an editor cannot "advertise his ideas," there will be mighty few of us left, after a little. Some of the brethren, however, will be perfectly safe, but we wouldn't like to mention their names for fear of creating hard feedings. -Appleton Post (Rep.).

The biggest wood-working plant in the tate of California has been erected by the unions of San Francisco and is nov turning out material as fast as 2000 union carpenters can place it on the build-ings in San Francisco and Oakland. It gives employment to 160 union mill men while these things do not help "to solve the social question," they ought to be encouraged because they show that while capital is necessary, the capitalist is su-

A New Municipal Issue.

Eureka! Finally in Milwaukee our small shopkeepers and ditto business men who would like to become millionaires, may have a brand new issue in the next municipal campaign, and that will be of the greatest interest to large classes of our population. But alas! as usual the interests of the different groups of these men of business are not identical, in fact, they are antagonistic.

And this is the way the affair stands: About this time of the year-i. e., between Thanksgiving and Christmasmost of the small printing shops in the outlying districts of the city are busy in rushing out handbills for saloonkeepers announcing turkey and poultry raffles, and in almost every saloon there is a row of these announcements pinned to the wall telling the reader that at this. that or the other saloon the opportunity to win a fowl or two will be afforded on some certain night.

But another set of business men of Milwaukee look with envy upon this bit of enterprise on the part of the saloonkeepers. The retail butchers know by experience that the saloonkeepers buy their turkeys, geese, chickens, etc., wholesale, of the profit due to the middle man but

also robbing them of their customers. Marketmen's association are clamoring for an enforcement of the law against fling saloons, and claim that the district attorney has recently decided them con

says that the district actorney gave him no opinion on the subject. knows that it was not the butchers fuses to have anything to do with the "I know nothing about the turkey raffles. I do not know that there are any going on at the present time,

will not let the matter drop.

The thing is up to the mayor now, and probably even the Ministers' association that is just now looking after vice in Mil-

waukee, may take s hand in the fight. this war on turkey should develop to be one of the issues of the capitalistic parties in the Milwaukee municipal cam paign next spring—both sides claiming to represent the "rights of the peepul."

If this should be the case, we will suggest that they raffle out which side is to win and save the city the cost of an

India seems to be the land of cheap railway traveling. The returns of the East Indian railway show that in twelve months 18,500,000 passengers used the line, and that of these 17,000,000 traveled third or lowest class. The cost of carrying was one-eight eenth of a penny per mile, and the charge to the passenger was a little more than one farthing. Great as is

the difference between the cost of transit by this line and our parliamentary or even workmen's rates, the comparison between incomes of the lowest class of passengers in India and Great Britain is still greater. The average monthly income of the former in shillings (25 cents) corresponds with the number of pounds (five dollars) earned by the latter in a like period.—London Globe.

And in China the wages are even lower than in India. That is the reason why Secretary Gage and his clique of plutocrats are in favor of the repeal of the Geary law prohibiting the importation of Coolies. And there are some Socialists dogmatic and doctrinaire and stupid enough to talk and vote in favor of the repeal, But we really cannot see that even the capitalist class would be benefited by bringing our working class down to the level of Chinamen and Hindoos. Secretary Gage ought to study the reports of joined from the product of the labors the railroad earnings in India and China,

The industrial crisis just now holding sway in Germany is terrible to contem plate. In Berlin alone there are 30,000 men out of work. It is hard to tell what will be the outcome. In Germany as in this country most of the wealth man and woman in the land should is tied up in the hands of a small class, while the vast majority is suffering the most abject and humiliating poverty. Besides under the present capitalistic system where workingmen cannot get the full value of their work-the employing class making a profit on it such industrial crises (PANICS we call them in this country) are bound to appear in more or less regular intervals. And one of two things is bound to happen sooner or later in every civilized country. During some crisis the people will rise up in their madness and wipe the capitalist class literally off the face of the earth, abolish civilization and go back to barbarism. Or, the people will use sense and gradually vote capitalism out of existence and introduce the Socialist system, which to profit and interest money. That and will mean a higher and more just civiliza-

> Roman civilization went on a rapid pace towards extinction when the wealth of the people became massed in a few hands. Even the Anarchist agitator, a scourge as he may be, is a blessing to the country, compared to those self-satisfied conservations who can't self-satisfied conservations when the wealth discussion of the people became massed in a few blinds and the control of the people became massed in a few blinds and the people became massed in a few blinds and the people became massed in a few blinds and the people became massed in a few blinds and the people became massed in a few blinds and the people became massed in a few blinds and the people became massed in a few blinds and the people became massed in a few blinds and the people became massed in a few blinds and the people became massed in a few blinds and the people became massed in a few blinds and the people became morning paper:
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> "Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22.—An old-fash-ioned pillory system of punishment which it is claimed has the sanction of the board of directors, of which Bishop Samuel Fallows is president, and the people became morning paper. Roman civilization went on a rapid fied conservatives who can't see that a like congestion of capital in the United States will produce a like disease, which, if it runs long enough, will be attended with the old Roman results, if the people do not adopt the only remedy-SOCIALISM as it comes and is made

> Again we say the daily press of this country and some of the monthly magazines are the most rotten elements in our public life today. They are owned and controlled by men who are wholly mercenary, unprincipled, avaricious, corrupt and corrupting. Most of them will have to be extirpated some day in order to improve the race.

It is well known that the men who conducted the main industries down South we mean south of the Mason and Dixon's line-before the War of the Rebeilion were compelled by law to provide for their operatives in industry and idleness, in sickness or health. The workers were black and slaves. Now the employers down South do not have to do any such thing. The workers are mostly white

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., the Standard Oil magnate, has been superintendent of a Baptist Sunday-school for thirty-five years. And now his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has also taken up the good work. They are both good men, always ready to PREY.

When the capitalistic surplus acwhen determined men must call a halt. If, after deducting the expense of sustaining mere life in the working people and paying the cost of government that there is in the midst of all this "pros-perity" nothing left for the class that produces it all, then the time is reached when trouble may be looked for within a short time. This covers the situation in the United States, and the political mist does not live who can successfully dispute it. The statement can be proven by the twelfth census.

In a co-operative commonwealth there will be no kings, capitalists or idlers, but a grand people, whole, happy, educated and free, held together by a fabric of social labor and individual enjoyment.

From all over the world we hear the complaint that immorality and crime are growing. No wonder. The effect of to much hard work is the same as that o too little-it is brutalizing and demoral say that the morality of many of the chil dren of the slums of large cities is really on a par with the morality of the sons and daughters of our millionaires.

Usury, in one form or another, is the premacy stands. Labor is an essential factor in the earning of "interest money." 'The cheaper the labor and in the cheaper the ey." The cheaper the labor employed in any enterprise the more interest and any enterprise the more interest and profit can be paid out of the "surplus value" of the laborer's work. Best assured that the capitalist will insist on the utmost possible amount of profit belief the utmost possible amount of profit belief

********* Anarchism Impossible in Practice.

We are not afraid of the Anarchists ever playing any other part in public life than that of shocking the people. And people soon grow weary of being shocked; the shock that is expected loses half its effect. One thing is clear: Anarchism is impossible.

When you leave the domain of imagination and begin to walk among earthly things, the impossibility of Anarchism becomes obvious at once.

You will at once see commodities and possessions the uses of which are debat-

able you will at once encounter common rights and communal matters that are

Where there is no law, no code of regulations, no tribunal of decision, most differences of opinion will have to be settled by force of arms. Under such circumstances the strongest, the most cunning and the most selfish will come

But the tendency of all teaching and of all true philosophy is to neutralize the selfishness of human beings; to substitute altruism for the egotism of the rule of brute force. It cannot be supposed that even in an anarchic community the selfish bully would be allowed to trample on his weaker and less assertive fellowman. That is pretty certain.

Yet, whenever some self-appointed body, term them "vigilance committee," "regulators," or what you like, step forward to compose the unruly, to curb the ill-behaved, to protect the feeble, from that moment "rule" is re-established. Anarchy would therefore simply set aside elected or appointed government for

self-selected or self-appointed control. Now, rule is rule, no matter who the ruler may be.

And since even Anarchists seem to acknowledge that in thickly-populated, highly civilized countries there must be some generally accepted rules for communal and territorial (using this term in a general sense) guidance—then even Anarchists must see that Anarchy is practically out of question in a civilized

which he is interested. And capitalists endeavors to secure its immediate enactas a class control our entire production and the distribution thereof. And control means complete mastery in this case The capitalist does not only control the factories, mines, railroads, telegraphs. telephones and steamship lines, but he is also master of the workingmen that depend on employment and who are held in ignorance and subjection. The capitalist class has no use for workingmen posdependence. The capitalist class looks that alone,

The following dispatch we find in a

unearized at the Pontiac (III.) state reformatory.

"The pillory is a door with two holes in the upper panel. Through these holes the prisoner puts his hands and a chain is attached to the wrists to keep them in place. The arrested the extended in place. The arms are thus extended on a level with the shoulder and can be moved in no direction because the holes in the door are not large enough to permit it.

And we live in the Twentieth century And Bishop Samuel Fallows is considered a great and good man and a "re-

To h- with such philanthropists!

Christ scourged the money changers out of the temple-says the Bible. Now most of the temples are owned by 'money changers," or they have at least a mortgage on them.

Any sensible man looking at the fight between our Republican governor, Rob ert La Follette, and the Republican par ty machine of this state, and at the man ner it is conducted on both sides, musbecome disgusted with capitalistic parties and capitalistic politicians for the rest of

The street railway company is made the black beast of hatred in this city Now, admitted that it is a thievish con count of a nation absorbs more than half its production, the point is reached at a cheap price-thereby depressing the common council market for Chicago-and that Messrs. Payne and Pfister never have any scruples against taking the mayor into the bargain whenever they find such a proceeding necessary for the welfare of the company. But admitting wherein is the railway company worse than the gaslight company or any other company or contractor that has dealings with the city? Why, even the justices and constables of our county cheat the county whenever and wherever they can, and they all act the same, without difference of party, nationality, relig ion or other previous condition of servi-tude. This is capitalism, and with the unwritten law. "Do the others, or the others will do you," what can you expect? A man needs backbone and the new ethics, the ethics of Socialism, to stand straight in this crowd.

"This dying for principle is all rot," said our worthy reform mayor, David S. Rose, at the Democratic national convention in Kansas City last year. Now let's see what Mayor Rose will die for next

The Chinese exclusive convention, composed of 3000 delegates, representing the state and county governments and industrial and civic organizations in all parts of California, met in San Francisco last Friday and adopted the following

resolutions:

As a supplemental report the committee on resolutions presented a statement, which was adopted, recognizing the menace to the industrial conditions of the coast of the rapidly increasing number of Japanese and other Asiatic immigrants, and asking that the matter referred to the executive committee with nstructions to take such steps as may be necessary to secure all possible protection in the evils set forth.

And in our opinion the Socialists of

California, and of the entire country for that matter, ought to support the movement. Otherwise the capitalists will not only reduce us all to the level of the Chinese within a short time, but some day also have enough coolies and negroes to shoot us down, if we should revolt. When Marx said: "Proletarians revolt. When Marx said: "Proletarians of all countris unite!" he meant the proletariat of civilized countries, not of Shang-Hay and Timbooctoo.

The following flowers of the capitalistic a daily paper:

a daily paper:

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 25.—John B. Harding, the 86-year-old suitor of his adopted daughter, aged 26 years, has officially announced that the wedding will occur Friday.

Mr. Harding took the young woman when she was a cnild only 9 years old, and she has lived with his family ever since. She has always called him grandpa. The old man has made the following statement:

"I have concluded to marry because of the fact that a certain individual who has completely stripped me of my property through his sharp practice, has made threats that he will attach my p i_son each quarter for debt, which i understand he can do if I remain single."

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Nelson Burr, an extensive property owner of this city, was ordered to take a bath and purchase a new suit of clothes by the board of health. He says he took the bath and he got the new clothes, but objects to wearing them, as he says his old ones are pretty good yet.

Burr lives alone in a large brick block, which is full of old furniture and oddities, including his coffin and gravestone.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 25.—An old engine cylinder is the novel home of William Berkheimer, a machinist, whose age and reverses have brought him dewn in the world. Berkheimer has lived there for more than two months, supporting himself by doing odd jobs in the neighborhood. The cylinder is three feet wide and six feet long and during the cold nights of the past week the man has been obliged to lie cramped up on the cold iron with no covering but his clothing.

Let us analyze these cases with as few Let us analyze these cases with as few

The 86-year-old man in Trenton married his adopted daughter of 26 in order to secure the meagre pension of a few naltry dollars a month. And the young woman evidently did not marry him because she was in love, but because she

The extensive property owner in Bingto buy a new suit of clothes and to take a bath is also a product of this system with its terrible uncertainty of livelihood and possible misery in old age, which is so pathetically illustrated by the last case, the old man making his home in an Down with this miserable system that

breeds misery and crime and prostitution everywhere.

The whole trouble in the Republican party is signing itself down to this simple question: Shall the government be under the control of a few "money bags?"—Plymouth Review, Rep.

The editor of the Plymouth Review ought to be shown in the dime museums of this country for editing a "Republi-He has surely reached the pinnacle of stupidity or hypocrisy. Or can it be that he is playing pinnacle so much that he cannot hear nor see what is going on in the world?

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HERALDRIES.

The alluring statement that "prosperity? has arrived is still going the round of the slush-pots of plutocracy.

When the average preacher drops the onomics, he generally ogy and takes up economics, he genera manages to be on the side of the rich.

Charity balls, charity dinners, charity centributions represent blood money. The blood of the people is upon everything the charity dispensers eat, drink, wear

The rich have always looked to governments to do something for them; to do something for them is what governments, up to the present, are for. The balance of us can DIG; if we stop digging we'll have to steal, and then government will do something for us. Queer, isn't it?

The principal business in life of a fool is to increase its evils by sticking to its superstitions. The greatest superstition is that a man who can do something use · ful can't live unless he works for a capitalist. And how the jaspers do stick to

The McKinley administration is going into the capitalist records as an era of unprecedented "prosperity." Yet during that administration and in Buffalo, the very city where the assassin's bullet wrought its deadly work, there were in one winter 3000 families fed by charity and from 15,000 to 20,000 workers out of employment.

The Standard Oil infamy continues to pay enormous dividends and no week passes without the organization of kin dred gangs of plunderers; meanwhile

The poor, the poor; the your the young wand wedged, by the pressing of Trade's hand, against an inward-opening door.

Inst pressure tightens evermore; They sign a monstrous, foul-art sigh for the outside leagues of liberty.

Joseph Leiter, son of his father, Levi brother-in-law of the British vice roy of India, with two or three other sports, gave a \$25-a-plate dinner the other night to a bunch of pretty choru girls at New York. This is the young man whose father has paid debts for amounting to five millions. The family also belongs to the tax-dodging gang of

On a voyage around the world I had opportunity of seeing savage life in all conceivable conditions of savage degradation, and in this experience of mine I found nothing more degrading, noth ing so hopeless, nothing nearly so intol-erably duil and miserable, as the life I left behind in the East End of London. If the alternative were presented to me to choose the life of one of those people in the East End, or that of a savage. I would distinctly choose the

We half suspect that many of the "great popular preachers" (names will readily occur to you) are on the side inst the working alists and ag class, because they have been "put next" by their capitalist friends and have property interests to conserve. We know that some of the churches have so much property to manage that they have very tittle time to minister to souls-especially the souls of the poor. There are son sanctimonious souls in surpliced anatomies that draw rent from human habitations they never keep in repair and ocmercialism which is carried on under the mask of piety.

Sam Jones of Toledo has discreetly quit calling himself a Socialist. In a talk at Chicago the other day, he said:

'I was born into the Republican party but I could not have told you why was a Republican any more than any of you can tell why you are Republicans or Democrats. But now I am a man without a party, and as long as I live I never will have a party. Party politics cannot survive without fanning the flames of hatred. For a little while I was a Socialist, but some of my friends thought they had a patent on that name and got out an injunction against my calling myself such.

he never was really a Socialist. He was a Bryan Democrat and no stretch of the Socialist imagination could make of that

Maitre Labori, the famous lawyer who defended Dreyfus, has been nominated for the Chamber of Deputies in the historic district of Fontainebieu. Labori is a Secialist and will probably be elected. He is regarded as the leading lawyer of France, and his entry into politics and open esponsal of socialism has been one of the sensations of Europe.

Displacement of Labor.

The economic effects of the introduc tion and operation of machinery to a vast class of working people are disas trous in the extreme. For instance, in his first annual report, United States Laoor Commissioner Wright refers to s in a Western state which reported that 600 employes were doing the work that without machinery would have required 2145, a displacement in one establishment alone of 1545. In a large Eastern boot and shoe manufactory it was found that 100 persons are able to do with machinery what required 500 to do before displacement of 80 per cent. In another locality, a workman who could turn out six pairs of woman's shoes in a weel without machinery will now turn out eighteen pairs. Goodyear's sewing machine for turned shoes, with one man, will sew 250 pairs in one day. It would require eight men, working by hand, to sew that number. One boy, running a planing mill, displaces twenty-five men The oil pipe lines displace 5700 teams and double that number of men. A quadruple-stereotype perfecting press, run by one pressman and four skilled !sborers will print, cut, fold, paste and count (with supplement inserted if desired) 48,000 eight-page papers per hour To do the press work alone for this num ber of papers would take, on the old plan, a man and a boy, working ten hours a day, 100 days. In summary of the situation, Mr. Wright says: "Tae mechanical industries of the United States are carried on by steam and water powe representing, in round numbers, 3,500, 000 horsepower, each horsepower equal ing the muscular labor of six men; that is to say, if men were employed to fur-nish the power to carry on the industries of this country, it would require 21,000, 000 men, representing a population, according to the ratio of the census of 1880, of 105,000,000. The industries are now carried on by 4,000,000, in round numbers representing a population of 20,000,000. The present cost of operat ing the railroads of the country is, in round numbers, \$502,000,000 per annum but to carry on the same amount of work with men and horses would cost the country \$11,308,500,000."

Look Out for It!

How to care for the unemployed is a problem which the thinking people of the land will ere long be compelled to it they must. It is not reasonable to suppose that these enforced idlers will quietly starve to death; and the almsgivers will soon tire of the "fad" of find-ing those who are not able to care for themselves. The alternative is that the state must make provision for them; and this requirement will force the govern-ment to adopt one of two policies: The state may treat these unfortunates as paupers, and so make of them an onerous charge on the actual wealth producers; or it may employ them at som productive industry, where, with their onor unscathed, they bear their own burdens. And then, too, a market must be found for their products. . With universal stagnation who will provide the markets? Popular sentiment and popular reason would not long consent that they should be employed simply for the sake of "giving them something to do." They must become self-supporting, and to become so they must be employed at some wealth-producing industry.

Such an arrangement, however, would involve a new factor in the field of in-No private corporations could

Millionaire Impostors.

The successful author or artist who, by his pen or brushes, makes from five to ten or even twenty thousand dollars a year, is pitied and looked down upon by the millionaire who has either inherited his money or earned it in business.

Millionaires are to be found among the leisure or commercial classes only. No literary man or artist, however celebrated, has ever left ore than what a millionaire would call decent poverty.

Shakespeare, Milton, Racine, Mociere and Cornellie died poor. Subscriptions had to be raised to keep Lamartine in his old age. Tennyson and Victor Hugo died well off, but their fortune was a mite compared to that of the average aristocrat or plutocrat.

Now, let us imagine an artist or a novelist to do on a huge scale what Rubens and Alexander Dumas the elder did on a small one.

nder his supervision, that he even give a finishing touch to every picture him-self, that he advises every writer him-self, supplying ideas of plots, denoue-nents, etc., and that he finally signs all the pictures and all the novels.

Let us say that he will pay handsome-y every artist or writer who works under him, at least one-half of what he re-velves.

ceives.

It is possible that, at the end of the year, he will make two or three million dollars. I may have exaggerated the possible number of workers for argument's sake, but I maintain that he could manage over one hundred.

Why doesn't he do it? Simply because he would be called an impostor if he did.

manage over one hundred:

Why doesn't he do it? Simply because he would be called an impostor if he did.

Well, will you tell me why a man should not be called an impostor who, being perhaps unable to weave an inch of silk properly himself, can employ ten thousand people who can and whom he pays two or three dollars a day for work which is worth five or six dollars, and which he sells at such a price; but he is not called an impostor, he is called a commercial genius.

"I long to see the masses raised intellectually," says a writer in the London Spectator, "but it is not to be done by raising them out of their class."

To send a youth into a university by the slums and bring him out by the wealthy suburbs is only to make prigs and leave the masses just as they were. I long to see the day when the most respected men of a community will be the workers, when a man, however highly educated he may be, will be proud to work with his hands as well as with his brain.

I should like to see education so cheap that university men might be proud to be found cutting stones and laying bricks, and I hope the Scottish-American universities may tend that way.

When the educated commoner returns to his class, that class will be ing raised, he

when the educated commoner returns to his class, that class will be raised, and not till then; and, being raised, he will see through the fraud of modern society and stand it no longer.—Max O'Rell.

*** Some Effects Noticed. *****

The development of the principle of competition into the system which became both the exclusive basis and controlling power of industrial effort and relationship is the farthest reaching effect resulting from the introduction of machinery. For while the principle of competition has, perhaps, never been inoperative, and the development of its influence over industrial life and action far antedates: the introduction of machinery, yet it did not become the all-controlling, all-pervasive force throughout the whole industrial world until the invention and operation of machinery compelled men to struggle with each other for existence—town with town, trade with trade, nation with nation—as they never had before in times of peace or in civilized lands.

Competition, for instance, was undoubt-

lands.

Competition, for instance, was undoubtained girl in English agricultural interests in the Fourteenth century, but not until England had begun to compete with Flanders for the woolen trade of her own and other people, did English laboring life begin to feel its full force. For, in the Fitteenth century, wool growing began to compete with agriculture for the use of the land, and flocks of sheep with villages of pensants, for its occupancy and livelihool.

But when machinery and the factory system, supplanted the domestic indus-

pancy and livelihool.

But when machinery and the factory system supplanted the domestic industries, the force which had never been unfelt, the pressure of which had already developed into an international commercial competition, became nothing less than irresistibly revolutionary within every sphere of the nation's life.

The farmhouse manufacturer who, with his family and a few neighbors, worked with his own hands to supply the well-known needs of a familiar neighboring population, lost not only his shop, but the very title of his calling, when the market of his neighborhood expanded into the hitherto unknown market of the world. With the loss of the producer's personal knowledge of the personal needs of his small and clearly defined market, the lack of adjustment between supply and demand became more possible, frequent and serious, and vover-productions' came to be a factor in the economic life of the people.—Graham Taylor.

A thoroughly enjoyable affair will that arranged by the committee for learner 8 at Bahn Frei Turner hall.

many of him. He carries are too
the low-born and devotes his untiring erforts in their behalf.

Crucifixions and electrocutions are mere
bagatelles. High priests as of old inflame the minds of the people against
their Savior, so the bloed is still on the
hands of the people.

But Christ is a bird, a regular Phoenix. He rises from the ashes in spite of
the chemically pure quick-lime and cheerfully proceeds anew to his labor of carrying the cross and wearing the crown of
thorns.

Can every man be

thorns.

Can every man be a son of God? Not if the clergy know it. One son most suits their purpose.

Can every woman be an immaculate conceptionist? Not if the clerical crusaders know it. Business interests are best served by a dead Christ and a dead Virgin. Being dead, they tell no tales. What we like to see is live Christs and lively virgins, and so do all the timid time servers.

time servers.

Now Christ was a labor leader, if we are to believe Scripture, and consequently the capitalists of those days just nailed him as they do others of the same nature at the present day.

souls suffer exquisite Spanish tortures in all our prisons and the public shakes hands with itself and says, "Aren't you glad you are living?" That's the reason millionaires despise the public and exciaim, "The public be dammed."

Upon the shoulders of a hundred millionaires devolves the lovely task of crushing out rivalry. That's the way capital tightens its clutch upon the throat of labor.

labor.

Christ died on the cross, we are told, to save mankind. Socialists are trying to save some of the perishing and may succeed in their job if they don't zet kilt entirely by the clique who faint at the sight of blood, and professionally frown at the image of God.

Dreadful to report ten-year-olds work-

rrown at the image of God.

Dreadful to report ten-year-olds working in Southern cotton mills, the new kinlergarten slave pits where the poor bruismust labor till the creator decides different. The capitalist is in a sweet pickle. He recommends antiquated forms of punishment for those who advocate brute force. Very clever, very transparent. He's looking at us; let's be more christlike, then we'll be as good as gentlemen who suggest doses of Chinese treatment for rascals.

bergarten anave plut warer tae poor pure ent. The capitalist is in a sweet pickt. He recommends antiquated forms of punishment for those who advocate bruit with the poor of the property of t

progatory raised by the line ook. This is done from a rational point of view and done in a way that will in he main be satisfactory to the Socialist. The author treats his subject in twelve hapters, the most important of which ire those on "Commerce," "Morality" ind "Humanity." He contends that whatever man is on the earth for, he is long, and doing every instant of his life. The universal occupation is "learning." Men are learning the facts of nature and the great laws that govern them. As to the evolution of morality the writer says the evolution of morality the writer says it is a process keeping pace with the "intry. No private conjugate with the government. The conjugate with the government. The conjugate with the series could not be ignored. Transformation agold succession, until all important injustry would be in the hands of the first part of the great nuknowled follow naturally.

Machinery is to be the last slave. It will succeed the wage slave, just as the wage slave has taken the place of the chattel slave By its centralizing tendency it is hastening monopoly to the chattel slave By its centralizing tendency it is hastening monopoly to the chattel slave By its centralizing tendency it is hastening monopoly to the conjugate of the great unknowled in the conjugate of the great unknowled the conjugate of the great unknowledged in the great unknowledged

the author being a lineal descend-the beautiful Min-Nee-Wau-Mato, charming face adorns the cover of the volume. the little

whose charming face adorns the cover of the little volume.

The writer seems to us rather unfortunate in the burst of patriotism with which the story concludes. After describing the shameless land-grab which was the occasion of the brutal Black Hawk war, one of the many dark and infamous blots which diagrace American history down to the present day, patriotic pried does certainly seem quite out of place. Besides, the lofty and noble character of the Indian chief. Black Hawk, as sketched in this little story, certainly puts to the blush the small pinchbeck heroes of modern capitalism, the "captains of industry" whom we hear so often lauded, and leaves the reader asking the question, whether as a character builder our civilization has not proved a failure?

The advantages of organization are to be seen in the success of the recently-ormed union in Nebraska City, Neb. Though only a month old, the union has agned an agreement with all employing printers, by which the wages of its members employed on piece work are incrat or plutocrat.

Now, let us imagine an artist or a novelist to do on a huge scale what Rubens and Alexander Dumas the elder did on a small one.

Let us imagine that, instead of having an ordinary-sized studio or study he has an enormous one, capable of comfortably accommodating a thousand good artists or writers at work.

Let us imagine that all these men work slain on the battlefield of labor, a million be slain on the battlefield of labor, a million of the working hours to nine per day.

him as they do others of the same nature if the present day.

The pole of the same nature is the whole world loves a dead labor leader so deeply that they since he was hamstrung. Let the tool of any since he was hamstrung. Let the tool of comfort ably accommodating a thousand good artists or writers at work.

The public is sorrowful when ill betides their hired man, but let a cool million be slain on the battlefield of labor, a million of the working hours to nine per duction of the working hours to nine per duction of the working hours.

The article by Comrade Ladoff on be "catastrophic" than the most ortho"Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," in the last number of The Heraid is professedly written to remove confusion as to terminology. But if I have any understanding of the words and construction of the English language he has simply succeeded in producing what might well
pass for a prize puzzle in terminology and
logic. After four paragraphs of warning as to the directal consequences that
fonce if from the careless or inaccurate
fonce in the most ortho"Utopian" and "Scientific" a parallel
classification with "Evolutionary" and
twice confounded" and becomes mere
tion of sefence as "a systematic collection
of ascertained facts and explanation of
facts." This is exactly what socialism
facts, "This is exactly what socialism
facts," and "Scientific" a parallel
the solutionary and scientific and the socialism of ascertained facts.

"Revolutionary" is truly "confusion twice confounded" and becomes mere meaningless jargon.

Next we are given the very good definition of science as "a systematic collection of ascertained facts and explanation of facts." This is exactly what socialization collection of ascertained facts and explanation of facts." But this would not deat all, so a most "fearfully and wonder fully made" definition of socialism a "a philosophy of life, based on the principle of race-consciousness," or raceism, a opposed to self-consciousness or individualism" is given in order to describscanething that could not come under the definition of science. Here we have a definition which contains at least one word and one phrase wholly new to economic thought if not to the language, and one phrase (self-consciousness) used in a sense wholly different from the ideal which English-speaking and writing people have associated with it. At 1 Jy illuminating definition. All this aside from the fact that if this jumble of words means anything it is but an adoption of the philosophy of Drummond and Lidd, without the theological terminology, and an attempt to palm it off in place of what for lifty years has been known as socialism.

A little further down we find this stickler for scientific accuracy taking of "subdividing the functions of the, cerebrum," a phrase drawn from a psychology now as extinct as the doctrine of special creation. Next all historical definiteness and distinctness concerning the development of sociological thought is thrown to the winds in a sentence that would make what he has just designated as the essential element of Socialism (race-consciusness)" as old as the human race." But if the word socialism is to have any meaning at all it must be confined to the critical study of capitalism and the collective society that is destined, to follow that, and to confuse it with the instinct of race preservation (for that is what he ready means by his phrase "race-consciusness") is to sanction a looseness in the use of words which, ing as to the directal consequences that follow from the careless or inaccurate use of words and terms of discussion we have this statement, which for looseness and inaccuracy would be hard to match in the whole realm of confused sociological discussion: "In the United States for instance, we have two distinctly defined currents of Socialism—the so-called Revolutionary or Orthodox current and

phrase "race-consciousness") is to sanc-tion a looseness in the use of words which, if permitted to go unchecked, would make an end of all clear thinking or writing. This last statement of Com-rade Ladoff's concerning the age of sorade Latoff's concerning the age of so-cianism becomes particularly ridiculous and confusing when viewed in the light of another sentence where he says 'So-cialism is social engineering.' Here then are at least three different ideas of the word socialism in less than two hundred words, all mutually exclusive and all more or less contradictory. I agree with Com-rade Ladoff that there is indeed great need for greater exactness in the use of terms by socialists.

Next we are told that 'In his economic

need for greater exactness in the use of terms by socialists.

Next we are told that "In his economic work Marx is more a follower of Kant than of Hegel." I am familiar with the "back to Kant" cry, but this is the first time I had chanced to hear that Marx also was a Kantian. Is it the doctrine of "apriori cognitions," the "transcendental dialectic" or the "categorical imperative" of Kant that we are to look for in Marx? Frankly, this phrase, like several in the "Passing of Capitanism," has very much the flavor of the "Whenl-was-walking-down-Pail-Mall - with-the-Duke" style of introducing a story. If the reader has never heard of Kant or stegel he is greatly impressed with the erudition of the writer, but if he happens to have studied them, it may produce quite an opposite effect. The statement that Marx's "Capital" is mainly critical is one with which few students of Marx would agree. It is very much more analytical and constructive, and this fact is practically conceded so far as the analytical side is concerned in the next alytical and constructive, and this fact is practically conceded so far as the analytical side is concerned in the next paragraph of Comrade Ladoff's article, which, as usual, is more or less contradictory of the previous one. Finally the slur about the revolutionists not daring to reason independently is quite gratutous in view of the fact that with the exception of some work by Bernstein, which is really quite insigniheant in comparison with what scores of others have done, practically all the digging into lacts, eaboration of theory, and criticism, of doctrine has been done by these same despised "revolutionists." It is certainly all arather "loose use of terminology," to Incts, elaboration of theory, and criticism, of doctrine has been done by these same despised "revolutionists." It is certainly a rather "loose use of terminology," to say the least, to speak of such men as Earlico Ferri, Kari Kautsky and Emile Vanderveide as not daring to "reason independently." apart from the generic use of the word. The Utopian socialist in America today is the "Bellamyite," who is more apt to

Minneapolis.

"Some years ago when, there was a serious strike on Hill's road and one labor union after another kept going out, thus tying up trains, closing construction and repair shops, piling up freight at numerous points and almost paralyzing trade and general business all along the lines and in the tributary territory, the boards of trade in Minneapolis and St. Paul appointed conference committees to work for a settlement, and these were clothed with power nearly approaching those of an arbitrator. They were to sit as a sort of court and hear both sides. Hill appeared for the railroad interests, and the strikers were represented by Eugene V. Debs, the then labor leader. The locomotive engineers on the Hill lines were still at work, with every prospect of keeping out of the strike entirely, and this helped materially to strengthen Hill's hands and to give him the nerve with which he faced the situation.

"He was grave, stubborn, unyielding, after he had stated his case briefly but clearly and forcibly—and then he listened with marked patience to all of Debs' arguments.

"I guess,' said the railway magnate,

\$8,000,000 with which to fight its strik spend every dollar of that war fund before they surrendered. You haven't god any \$8,000,000 surplus, haven't any war spend every dollar of that war fund fore they surrendered. You haven't any \$8,000,000 surplus, haven't any fund at all. There's one difference, Hill. Now then, there is hardly an ecutive official of the Burlington who mains in the company's service today. Did you ever think of that, Brother Hill? Dia you ever think of that, Brother Hill?

Now, it might transpire, if you still prolong this fight and thus waste your company's resources and destroy its business,
that even you and your co-officials won't
be in the company's service after the
smoke of battle clears away. Stockholders and bondholders have a way of firing
out railroad officials who get into trouble
with their men and throw away the company's money. I thank you We Hill. with their men and throw away the com-pany's money. I thank you, Mr. Hill, for suggesting the Burlington's case. Now, to business! What points will you yield?—and Debs began reading the for-mal demands of Hill's men with great impressiveness.

"The hearing was rather abruptly adjourned, and within a week the strikers got about everything they had asked from Hill, and the strike was declared off."

Science Death to Superstition.

Science Death to Superstition.

Mystics and religion-builders have been driven back step by step by the advance of science. They can no longer "spit fire" to prove their claim to messiahship, as did the ancient Asiatic prophets. They cannot attract worshipers to their temples by burning natural gas, as did the priests of Baku. Catalepsy as an evidence of prophetship is now outgrown, save at an occasional Methodist revival down South. The ventriloquial powers which made the priests of Delhi famous and wealthy would bring no returns today, even on the vandeville stage. Comets, eclipses, earthquakes, thunder and lightning, have all lost their power to create the devout and credulous spirit which all mystical and superstitious cults require.

clearly and forcibly—and then he listened with marked patience to all of Debs' arguments.

"I guess,' said the railway magnate, as he arose after Debs had sat down, I guess, Mr. Debs, you have played your last card—haven't you?

"'No,' returned Debs quietly, 'I think I can play another, if necessary,'

"'Do you mean,' demanded Hill rather fiercely, 'that you can call out the engineers?"

"Yes, I can call them off in five minutes, if I want to.'

"Humph!' muttered the magnate, 'I doubt kt. But suppose you can? Let meremind you that railroad companies have before now won out against strikers; even when the locomotive engineers quit work.'

"I' know what you mean,' retorted Debs spiritedly now, 'you refer to the Burlington. Let me tell you something, Mr. Hill—and you mark every word I say: The Burlington had a surplus of the surplement of Credulity."

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AN UNACCEPTED CHALLENGE

Sent by Rev. Thos. McGrady to the Editor of the Catholic Cole

Sir. In all history there is no crime lore dastard than that of "poisoning the pells," so that all who go down to drink hereat stumble back again along the acts with toxins of death burning in resy tissue. You have taken advastage to the when men's judgments are insmed by passion to pollute the Perian aring. Under the feverish title of "The led Flag—Cuit of Atheists and Isfidels he Curse of Our Day," you adroify insue Socialism with Nihiism and Anneby. With a show of fairness, which masks an ignorance hypertrophical becade the skill of the most clever mental argety to cure, you write that "Socialism in its milder form simply desires hat government touch the people searer han it does now in many of its public citvities; it advocates a governmental ontrol of railroads, telegraphs, etc., just as the postal service is now managed." Under the present economic system of competitive industry, the government loss, indeed, "rouch" the people with a and abandon childlike and bland; and ill, no doubt, continue to "touch" them a behalf of its many public activities a long as the national debt remains unset to the Old Lady of Thread-seedie creet. To speak of Socialism is its mider form is like speaking of trigo-calism does not advocate a government.

does not advocate a government-trol of railroads, telegraphs etc., public, co-operative ownership of means of production and distribuall the means of production and distribu-tion. Governmental control and co-op-erative public ownership are as diferent from each other, as carkness is from hight. In Germany, for instance, there is governmental control of railroads and telegraphs, but the common people still pay the same taxes and continue to be "touched" on behalf of the many public setivities.

etivities.

Furthermore, you write that " a large number of Socialists are in faior of bringing about their aims by violence if need be—not having the patience b wait for the slow process of arousing the people by educating them up to such a point as to bring the end by legal means—by legislation. Here, again, you are possing the wells of truth. Socialsm is, by its very nature, opposed to wir. billions and the state of the state o ing the wells of truth. Socialism is, its very nature, opposed to wer, pila, lawlessness, brute force, falehood violence. If, here and there some witted Socialist, made sullen by poyand pain, cries out for vengence, violence is no more to be attabuted Socialism than the savage crusty of forquemada is to be imputed to holicism.

ins violence is no more to be attributed to Socialism than the savage cruity of a Torquemada is to be impured to Catholicism.

Following your article paragraph by paragraph, your next argument is, in the very groundwork of things, antecedently improbable. You state that "receitly in Chicago—the Sunday after President McKinley was shot—at a large neeting of Socialists, a resolution was introduced protesting against the popuar notion that Socialism and Anarcky are identical, and a motion to lay it on the table was carried by a large vote." Where was this big meeting held? who presided thereat? and from what source did you get your account of it? Doubtless, from the capitalistic Assiciated Press. Suppose that the item had been like this: "Recently in Chicago—the Sunday after President McKinney was shot—at a large meeting of Cathaics, a resolution was introduced protesting against the popular notion that Catholicism and Atheism are identical and a motion to lay it on the table was carried by a large vote." Would you not, at once, say that the report was antecedently incredible? And yet there is a strict parity here; for it is a popular notion in many parts of America that Catholics are not Christians.

Going on with your writing, you aver that "many of these men are stowed atheists;" and you appeal for paof to J. L. Aiden's criticism of Hall Gaine's "The Eternal City." You forget that this sort of argument has, attacked to its business-end, a patent, double-action recalcitrant mechanism which is likely to scatter your cerebral cortices about the neighboring landscape. Let me show you in what way' it works, so that 'in ruture you may know how to keep a dignified distance from it.

Taking the hero of a novel as a type of any class, we can apply Mr. Alien's criticism to every profession. The scheming Cardinal Grandiston and the intriguing Mgr. Berwick in Disraeli's "Lothair" might be deverly whitewashed by saying that if Lord Beaconsfield hiew anything of Englishmen he would know that English prelates as well as Engli

dealing with Mgr. Moretti, Mgr. Gherardi and Pere Vergniaud in Miss Corelli's "Master Christian," and Cardinal
Montanelli in Voynich's "Gadfiy."
Socialism does not beget Atheism any
more than chemistry begets infidelity.
Socialism is an economic science, not a
religious creed. We must look elsewhere
for the causes of Atheism than in Socialism. The so-called father of the Desnocratic party, Thomas Jefferson, was an
infidel; and Robert Ingersoll, the agnostic, was a leading Republican in his day.
The early fathers of the Church were, as
a rile, Socialists, and they showed no
tendencies toward Atheism. For a more
detailed account of their fearless cham-

The early fathers of the Church were, as a rale, Socialists, and they showed no tendencies toward Atheism. For a more detailed account of their fearless championship of the masses I refer you to Brentano's "Die Arteiterversicherung gomaees der heutigen Wirthschaftsordung." (Leipsig, 1879.)

You assert, further, that "some Socialists are in favor of a peaceable and equal division of all wealth, so as to make each man own just as much as his neighbor."
You do not know even the alphabet of Socialism. Wealth is the stored-up product of labor. It belongs only to the man who has honestly carned it. "You received your fortune by inheritance." says St. John Chrysostom, "so be it! Therefore, you have not sinned personally, but thow do you know that you may not be enjoying the fruits of theft and crime committed before you? (In Epis. ad Tim., 12.) Under Socialism millionaires would disappear by a process or climination—not of division—of their fortunes. The people would take over all the means of production and distribution and every man would receive the full product of his toil. Competition woun cease, and with the cessation of competition, the exploitation of the workingman would end. It would be impossible for the ich man to continue in possession or his millions when he could no longer buy, labor in the open market and make large margins of profit, interest and rent. His money could not, therefore, be muitiplied. The principle would not be kept intact and increased by interest, pront and rent; and would, in the course of time, diminish to such a point as would force the rich man himself to become a producer.

Again, you say that Socialism would.

time, diminish to such a point as would force the rich man himself to become a producer.

Again, you say that Socialism would 'put a premium on laziness and inactivity and the result would be that men would not labor, if they found that all the fruits were to be distributed to others." Socialism would do quite the contary; for every man would receive the full product of his labor. Socialism does not believe in dividing up; and the man who will not work must starve. You should bear in mind, moreover, that laziness is a disease of the tissues, not of the will. As I have remarked eisewhere, "some were born tired, because their mothers labored like galiey slaves during gostation, and the unborn foetus has been impregnated with ennui and lassitude, and comes into the world cursed with physical debility." (Socialism and the Labor Problem, p. 27.) The inexorable law of heredity stamps them with the worn-out nerves and infecells of generations of overwork. Under Socialism all the marvellous labor-saving machinery of our times would enable men to do a day's work in two or three hours, and the danger of physical degeneration would be removed and, therefore, the causes of laziness.

You tell a story of a friend whose pet

danger of physical degeneration would be removed and, therefore, the causes of laziness.

You tell a story of a friend whose pet phrase was, "Working for humanity." You seem to fancy that this Socialist was routed, bag and baggage, by the clergyman with whom he was conversing, for you relate that "just at the close of the conversation, the clergyman noticed two Sisters of Charity from a nearby hospital, crossing the street, and said: "Do you see those two women crossing the street? He replied, 'Yes, why?" The answer was, 'Well, those two women are doing more for humanity in one day than you are in a month.' Our friend, looking crest-fallen, replied: "Well, I guess you are about right.' With all due respect for, and high appreciation of these good Sisters of Charity, I protest against the comparison. From what source did these Sisters of Charity get the funds to build the hosiptal? Ultimately out of the stolen products of labor. The workingman, under the present system, gets only one-fifth of the product of his labor. The capitalist robs him of the remaining four-fifths; and—as a salve to his conscience—gives a small fraction of his stealings to some ostentatious charity. In its last analysis, the hospital is built by the toiler and the Sisters of Charity are merely making restitution to the laborer, not bestowing an unearned charity upon humanity.

In conclusion, I challenge you to debate the principles of Socialism in the

The Task of the Century. | modern society reveals the face of the

The Task of the Century.

"The magnificent achievements of the race in the century just closed are so great as almost to blind us to their purpose and promise for the future. For this is only dawn. The high noon of man's day on the earth is not yet. The age of science must culminate in a science of society, and set the peoples wheen in the saddle riding mankind must give way to the era when the 'people' shall be in the saddle.

"The greatness of modern achievement, the awe-inspiring quality of our inheritance, have brought together the rich and costly and super-extravagant materials for building a really human world. All the progress, however great, is preparatory. The real world of human unfoldment is yet to be. Man has been soldier and priest; aristocrat and slave; millionaire and wage earner. He has yet to be man and brother. He has now to enter upon his real divinity and shape civilization for truly human ends. "Boast as we may of our material greatness, we must stand humbly in the presence of the serious condition the material greatness has produced. Disguise it as we may, every honest look at

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

Constitution of the Consti

THE MAN BEHIND THE PICK

There has been all kinds of gush about the man who is "behind"—
And the man behind the camnon has been toasted, wined and dined;
There's the man behind the musket, and the man behind the fence;
And the man behind his whiskers, and the man behind his rents;
And the man behind the plow beam, and the man behind the boe;
And the man behind the ballot, and the man behind the tough;
and the man behind the counter, and the man behind the bill;
And the man behind the pestie, and the man behind the pill;

man behind the pill:

Up the rugged mountain side a thousand leet he takes his way,

Or as far into the darkness from the cheering light of day;

He is shut out from the sunlight, in the glimmer of the lamps;

He is cut off from the sweet air in the sleky fumes and damps;

Ide n ust toli in cramped positions; he must cake his life in hand,

For he works in deadly peril that but few an understand.

But he does it all in silence, and he seldom makes a kick,

Which is why I sing the praises of the man behind the pick.

He unlocks the bolted portals of the mountains to the stores
Hid in nature's vast exchequer in her treas ure-house of ores.
He applies a key dynamic, and the gate-are backward rolled,
And the ancient rocks are riven to their secret heart of gold.

secret heart of gold.
Things of commort and of beauty and of use Iulness are mined by this braye and quiet worker—he's a friend of humankind;
Who, though trampled down and underpaid, toils on without a kiek;
so I lift my hat in honor of the man behind the pick.

—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Borrowing Expensive.

A man who was too economical to take a paper sent his little boy to bor row the copy taken by his neighbor. It has haste the boy ran over a \$1 stand o. anatomy and running a \$4 pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the cornhead and killed herself eating green cornicaring the racket the wine ran, upsetting a four-gallon churn full of rick cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In the hurry sne dropped a \$7 set of false teeth. The baby, ier, a lone, crawled through the spinited minimum to the parlor, running a \$20 carped. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up eleven setting hens, and the caives got out and chewed the tails on four fine shirts.

Moral: Save your money by spending it and subscribe for 'the Herald.

An Inverted Fable.

"Now," said the big buck deer to his eldest born, "I will show you a sight that you never saw before, and I am so proud of it that I reel like walking around on my hind legs all the rest of my life."

"Why," said the fawn, "it is a man as I live!"

man, as I live!"

"Yes," said the fawn's proud parent, dragging out the carcass from behind a tree; "and now, like a good little deer, run and get me my sharpest knife, while I skin him and prepare his head for a dining room ornament. And shall I tell you how your papa did such a brave deed? Then listen, my soo. This morning, in company with my faithful bloodhounds, I tracked the man through the forest, drove him into the lake, having first ascertained that he was unarmed, and then, as he was swimming about almost exhausted, I put forth in my canoe and shot him at leisure in a nice vital spot where it wouldn't show."

Moral: "But, papa," said the fawn, "the man had no chance at all against your skill and science. I don't see anything brave to be proud of."
"But you will," said the big buck deer, "when you get to be as big as I am."

New York Life.

Karl Burkli Dead. man, as I live!"
"Yes," said the fawn's proud parent

Karl Burkli Dead.

From Switzerland the death is announced of Karl Burkli. He was born at Zurich on July 30, 1823. He was a tanner and when young went to work at Hamburg. He there became a convert to the ideas of Fourier and he disseminat-Hamburg. He there became to the ideas of Fourier and he disseminated them while working in Germany, in Austria and in France. In Paris, where he lived and worked for several years, he became very friendly with Victor Considerant, who was the representative of Fourierism. After 1848 he returned to Switzerland and carried on an active propaganda. He became in 1851 a member of the local body of the canton of Zurich, and retained his seat till his death. In 1854 he went to Texas to the colony that Considerant had founded; it was a failure, and he underwent many hardships; he returned to Europe in 1861. laymen are to a man saids and sages, in fact if not in word. This is a rule which will work both ways. The many prelates pilloried in Dante's "Infemo," the gray churchmen in Boccacio's "Decameron," the friars of Dijon in Campbell's poems, and the wily ecdesiastics in Victor Hugo's novels, need more explaining away than Hall Caine's David Rossi. Dante, Boccacio, Disraeli, Campbell and Victor Hugo, it may be remarked in passing, stand higher in the world of letters than the author of "The Deemster," Coming down to the contemporaries of Hall Caine, the rule of Mr. Alden's criticism will need stretching to a still greater tension when

Crisis in British Coal Trade.

Courade John Penny, national secretary of the Independent Labor party of England, in a letter to The Herald, writes on the crisis in the British coal trade as follows:

There is ample evidence to show that the great boom in the coal trade is over. Prices are falling and the wages of the men are being reduced. To check this tendency the South Wales colliers have decided to restrict production by having an occasional holiday. This, of course, means reduced wages, but the argument is that they might as well play for nothing as work for nothing.

The South Wales coal owners are in a state of alarm, though why it is difficult to see. One would think that restriction of output which treats them all alike would not interfere with the profits of any individual. However, at a special meeting they decided to resist holiday making to the uttermost. Their decision is to prosecute

(1) The individual workmen or some

making to the uttermost. Their decision is to prosecute

(1) The individual workmen or some of them.

(2) The men who signed the notices calling the colliers out for the holiday.

(3) The South Wales Miners' federation and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

calling the colliers out for the holidays.

(3) The South Wales Miners' federation and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

The third clause promises to be of vast importance. Prior to the decision in the Taff Vale case, the funds of the federations could not have been touched, but now that that historic verdict has come into being it is quite possible that the federations may be mulcted in heavy damages. At any rate, there is prospect of litigation on a scale which will cause the lawyers to wear cheerful faces.

Should the federations be declared to be acting illegally with regard to the holidays, they may possibly put them selves right by fendering a month's notice to quit work and thus bring about a complete stoppage which may easily be more far reaching even than the great dispute of 1893. We can only express the acope that there will be no need to resort to such extreme measures.

December 8, at Bahn Frel Turner hall entertainment and dance. Get your tickets. ton and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

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December 8, at Bahn Frei Turner hall.

SOCIALISM

UTOPIAN ... AND SCIENTIFIC

By FREDERICK ENGELS.

The materialist conception of history starts from the proposition that the production of the means to support auman ate and next to production, the exchange of things produced. Is the basis of an social structure; that in every society that has appeared in history, the cannet in which weaksh is distributed and society divided into casses or orders, as dependent upon what is produced, how a is produced, and how the products are exchanged. From this point of view the acceptance of the production and exchange. They are to be sought in changes in the modes of production and exchange. They are to be sought and in the philosophy, but in the economics of each particular epoch. The growing perception that existing social institutions are unreasonable and unjust, and regat wrong, is only proof that in the growing perception that existing social institutions are unreasonable and unjust, and regat wrong, is only proof that in the amodes of production and exchange. They are to be sought in the philosophy, but in the economics of each particular epoch. The growing perception that existing social institutions are unreasonable and unjust, and regat wrong, is only proof that in the amode of production and exchange. They are to be sought in the philosophy, but in the economics of exchange. They are to be sought as the proof of exchange in the philosophy, but in the economics of each particular epoch. The growing perception that existing system of production and exchange of production and exchange in the production and exchange in the production and exchange of production and exchange in the production and exchange in the production and exchange of production in the production and exchange of production and exchange of production in the production and exchange of production and exchange of

What is, then, the position of modern Socialism in this connection?

The present structure of society—this is now pretty generally conceded—is the creation of the ruling class of today, of the bourgeoisie. The mode of production peculiar to the bourgeoisie, known, since Marx, as the capitalist mode of production, was incompatible with the feudal system, with the privileges it conferred upon individuals, entire social ranks and ocal corporations, as well as with the acceditary ties of subsedination which constituted the framework of its social organization. The bourgeoisie broke up the feudal system and built upon its rains the capitalist order of society, the kingdom of free competition, of personal inherty, of the equality, before the law, of all commodity owners, of all the rest of the capitalist blessings. Thenceforward the capitalist blessings. Thenceforward the capitalist blessings. Thenceforward the capitalist mode of production could develop in freedom. Since steam, machinery, and the making of machines by machinery dransformed the older manufacture into modern industry, the productive forces evolved under the guidance of the bourgeoisie developed with a rapidity and in a degree unheard of before. But just as the older manufacture, in its time, and handicraft, becoming more developed under its influence, had come into collision with the feudal transmels of the guilds, so now modern industry, in its more complete development, comes into collision with the founds within which the capitalistic mode of production holds it confined. The new productive forces have already outgrown the capitalistic mode of production holds it confined. The new productive forces have already outgrown the capitalistic mode of production is not a conflict engendered in the mind of man, like that between original sin and divine justice. It exists, in fact, objectively, outside us, independently of the will and actions even of the men that have brought it on. Modern Socialism is nothing but the reflex, in thought, of this conflict-i the minds, first, of the class directly suf-fering under it, the working class.

the minds, first, of the class directly suffering under it, the working class.

Now, in what does this conflict consist?

Before capitalistic production, i. e., in
the Middle Ages, the system of petty industry obtained generally, based upon
the private property of the laborers in
their means of production; in the country, the agriculture of the small peasant,
freeman or serf; in the towns, the handicrafts organized in guilds. The instruments of labor—land, agricultural implements, the workshop, the tool—were the
instruments of labor of single individuals, adapted for the use of one worker,
and, therefore, of necessity, small, dwarfish, circumscribed. But, for this very
reason they belonged, as a rule, to the
producer himself. To concentrate these
scattered, limited means of production,
to enlarge them, to turn them into the
powerful levers of production of the
present day—this was precisely the historic role of capitalist production and
the fourth section of "Capital" Marx has explained in detail, how since the Fifteenth
century this has been historically worked
out through the three phases of simple were replaced by the spinning machine, the power loom, the steam hammer; the individual workshop, by the factory implying the co-operation of hundreds and thousands of workmen. In like manner, production itself changed from a series of individual into a series of social acts, and the products from individual to social products. The yarn, the cloth, the metal articles that now came out of the factory were the joint product of many workers, through whose hands they had successively to pass before they were ready. No one person could say of them. "I made that, this is my product." But where, in a given society, the fundamental form of production is thus spontaneous division of labor which creeps in gradually and not upon any preconceived plan, there the products take on the form of commodities, whose mutual exchange, buying and selling, en shle the individual producers to satisfy their manifold wants. And this was the case in the Middle Ages. The peasant, e. g., sold to the artisan agricultural products and bought from him the products of handicraft. Into this society of

might become master craftsmen them-

Then came the concentration of the means of production and of the producers in large workshops and manufactories, their dransformation into actual socialized means of production and socialized means of production and their producers were still treated, after this change, just as they had been before, a. o., as the means of production and the products of individuals. Hitnering the product of individuals in the product of the instruments of labor had himself appropriated the product, because, as a rule, at was his own product and the assistance of others was the exception. Now the owner of the instruand himself appropriated the product, because, as a rule, at was his own product and the assistance of others was the exception. Now the owner of the instruments of labor always appropriated to himself the product, aithough it was no onger his product but execusively the product now produced socially were not appropriated by those who had actually set in motion the means of production and actually produced the commodities, but by the capitalists. The means of production, and production itself, had become in essence socialized. But they were subjected to a form of appropriation, which presupposes the private production of individuals, under which, therefore, everyone owns his own product and brings it to market. The mode of production is subjected to this form of appropriation, although it abolishes the conditions upon which the laster rests. This contradiction, which gives to the new mode of production over all important fields of production over all important exiduum, the more clearly was brought out the dincompatibility of socialized production with capitalistic appropriation.

The first capitalists found, as we have said, alongside of other forms of labor, wage labor ready-made for them on the market. But it was exceptional, complementary, accessory, transitory wage labor. The agricultural laborer, though, upon occasion, he hired himself out by the day, had a few acres of his own land on which he could at all events live at a pinch. The guilds were so organized that the journeyman of today became the master of tomorrow. But all this changed, as soon as the means of production the individual producer became more and more worthless; there was nothing left

the rule and basis of all production; aforetime complementary, it now became the sole remaining function of the worker. The wage worker for a time became a wage worker for life. The number of these permanent wage workers was further enormously increased by the breaking up of the feudal system that occurred at the same time, by the disbanding of the retainers of the feudal lords, the eviction of the peasants from their homesteads, etc. The separation was made complete between the means of production concentrated in the hands of the capitalistic son the one side, and the producers, possessing nothing but their labor power, on the other. The contradiction between socialized production and capitalistic appropriation manifested itself as the antagonism of proletariat and hour geoisie.

We have seen that the capitalistic

geoisie.

We have seen that the capitalistic, mode of production thrust its way into a society of commodity producers, of individual producers, whose social bond was the exchange of their products. But every society, based upon the production of commodities, has this peculiarity; that

the producers have lost control over their own social inter-relations. Each man produces for himself with such means of production as he may happen to have, and for such exchange as he may require to satisfy his remaining wands. No one knows how much of his particular article is coming on the market, nor how much of it will be wanted. No one knows whether his individual product will meet an actual demand, whether he will be able to make good his cost of production or even to sell his commodity at all. Anarchy reigns in socialized production.

But the production of commodities like

production or even to sell his commodity at all. Anarchy reigns in socialised production.

But the production of commodities, like every other form of production, has its peculiar, inherent laws inseparable from it; and these laws work, despite anarchy, in and through anarchy. They reveal themselves in the only persistent form of social inter-relations, i. e., in exchange, and here they affect the individual producers as compulsory laws of competition. They are, at first, unknown to these producers themselves, and have to be discovered by them gradually and as the result of experience. They work themselves out, therefore, independently of the producers, and in antagonism to them, as fnexorable natural laws of their particular form of production. The product governs the producers.

In mediaeval society, especially in the earlier centuries, production was essentially directed towards satisfying the wants of the main, only the wants of the producer and his family. Where relations of personal dependence existed, as in the country, it also helped to satisfy the wants of the fetdal lord. In all finis there was, therefore, no exchange; the products, consequently, did not assume the character of

pendence existed, as in the country, it also helped to satisfy the wants of the fer dail lord. In all flist here was, therefoce, no exchange; the products, consequently, did not assume the character of commodities. The family of the peasant produced almost everything they wanted: ciothes and furniture, as well as means of subsistence. Only when it began to produce more than was sufficient to supply its own wants and the payments and to the feudal lord, only then did it also produce commodities. This surplus, thrown into socialized exchange and offered for sale, became commodities. The artisans of the towns, it is true, had from the first to produce for exchange. But they, also, themselves supplied the greatest part of their own individual wants. They had gardens and plots of land. They turned their cattle out into the communal forest, which also, yielded them timber and firing. The women spun flax, wool, and so forth. Production for the purpose of exchange, production of commodities, was only in its infancy. Hence, exchange was restricted, the market narrow, the methods of production stable; there was local exclusiveness without local unity within the mark in the country, in the town, the guild.

But with the extension of the production

exclusiveness without local unity within; the mark in the country, in the town, the guild.

But with the extension of the production of commodities, and especially with the introduction of the capitalist mode of production, the laws of commodity-production, hitherto latent, came into action more openly and with greater force. The old bonds were loosened, the old exclusive limits broken through, the producers were more and more turned into independent, isolated producers of commodities. It became apparent that the production of society at large was ruled by absence of plan, by accident, by an archy; and this anarchy grew to greater and greater height. But the chief means by aid of which the capitalist mode of production intensified this anarchy of socialized production, was the exact opposite of anarchy. It was the increasing organization of production, upon a socialistic of anarchy. It was the increasing organization of production, upon a socialistic of anarchy. It was the increasing organization of production was entended into a branch of industriate condition of things was ended wherever this organization of production was introduced into a branch of industry, at brooked no other method of production by its side. The need of about production by its side. The need of about production descape a battle ground. The great geographical discoveries, and the colonization localowing upon them, multiplied mar kets and quickened the transformation of handicraft into manufacture. The war did not simply break out between the individual producers of particular localities. The local struggles begas in their turn national conflicts, the commercial

term of human development. The con-tradiction between socialized production and capitalistic appropriation now pre-sents itself as an antagonism between the organization of production in the inproduction in society generally. e anarchy of

The capitalistic mode of production moves an these two forms of the autagonsm immanent to k from its very origin. It is never able to get out of mat vicious circie," which Fourier had already discovered. What Fourier could not, indeed, see in his time as, that the movement becomes more and more a spiral and must come to an end, like the movement of the planets, by collision with the center. It is the compelling force of anarchy in the production of society at large that more and more completely turns the great majority of men and proletarians; and it is the masses of the procetariat again who will finally put an end to anarchy in production. It is the compelling force of anarchy in social production that turns the limitless perproduction that turns the limitless per-fectibility of machinery under modern in-dustry into a compulsory law by which every individual industrial capitalist must perfect his machinery more and more, under penalty of rum.

"But it is equally true that among the most intellectual leaders of the Catholic church in Germany and Switzerland there are scores of noble priests ever ready to don the panoply of war to fight for the downtrodden messes. The memory of Archbishop von Kettler, the friend of Karl Marx, of Canons Moufang and Hitze, Fathers Weiss and Kopling, and of Gaspard Decurtins, will live when the names of Rocketeller, Morgan and Rothschild will be mere hieroglyphics beyond the skill of the future Champollion to decipher. Patternmakers' Business Agent.

Herman W. Bistorius, who has been elected business agent of the Patternmakers of Milwaukee, that position having been made a permanent one, has heretofore had considerable experience in the work of the office, having served as temporary business agent while the late strike of the patternmakers was in progrey. He is well qualified for the position also by reason of a wide acquaintance among laboring men generally, and he has commended himself to the employers by a spirit of fairness. He is active in Social Democratic circles, being a member and one of the founders of Branch 43 of the south side.

The United States government is having a machine constructed in Washington that will displace thirty expert mathematicians in the burean of coast survey, which calculates the movement of the tides.

the skill of the tuture decipher.

"My love for the Catholic church is too profound to keep me silent when a distinguished representative of the lowly Nazarene openly condemns a righteous movement for the liberation of the toiling masses from the bouldage of industrial serfdom."

The Building Trades' section meets the second and fourth Thursday of the month at the office of the Federated Trades' council, 318 State street.

GENERAL NOTES.

John Spargo is on a lecturing tour i ensas Socialists will hold state con ion at Parsons on November 26.

New Hampshire Socialists will hold state convention at Dover on November

The Socialists of New Jersey have alled state convention for January 1,

nrade F. E. Seeds has been elected entucky's representative on the na

tional committee.

Rev. John Ells has retired from the editorship of the Haverhill Clarion on account of trouble with his eyes and is succeeded by W. A. Kennedy.

The national committee is about to arrange a lecture tour for George E. Bigelow, through southern Indiana, southern Illinois, Missouri, eastern Kansas and Nebraska.

"Lim" Carey spoke before the Grad-

"Jim" Carey spoke before the Graduate club of Harvard university, and one student remarked to him that "capitalist political economy cannot withstand the logic of Socialism."

the logic of Socialism."

The national committee has decided to co-operate with the Virginia comrades in placing John J. Quantz, recent Socialist nominee for governor, in the field in that state, as state organizer.

that state, as state organizer.

The national committee has authorized George D. Herron to represent the Socialist party at the semi-annual conference of the international bureau, which is to take place at Paris during the Christmas holidays.

The national committee has issued charters to: Orlando, Fin.; Granite Falls, Minn; Logan, Utah; Stillwater, Ok., and the following places in Kansas: Pittaburg, Cherokee, Cherryvale, Columbus, Oswego, Parsons, Garnett, McCune, Galena, Fort Scott, Whitelaw, Garfield.

Whether the "party button" seat out

Galena, Fort Scott, Whitelaw, Garheld.
Whether the "party button" sent out
by Kerr & Co. is supposed to have as
its main feature a row of tenements or
a view of the lake front at Chicago, it
is unfit for the purpose for which it is
intended. It is poorly designed, cheap in
appearance and altogether unsuited for
a party emblem. If we are to have a
button, leave it to the national committee and put an artist on the job.

The annual ball and entertainment of the party will be given December 8. There is to be a fine musical programme.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

Eau Claire branch has moved into new headquarters and is arranging a lecture for Comrade McGrady.

for Comrade McGrady.

A new branch has recently been organized at Manitowoc. An application has also been received for a charter from Baisain Lake.

H. J. Dunham delivered an address on Socialism, Anarchism and Individualism in Pacific at the last branch meeting.

With the coming of the cold season, the branches throughout the state are arousing to increased activity. Green Bay, Sneboygan, Manitowoc and Plymouth are arranging a course of lectures for Comrade McGrady.

Pacific branch reports an increased at-tendance at their branch meetings since last year. The branch secretary sends us some new subscribers to the Herald and promises, "We are going to have lively times this winter."

Last Saturday and Sunday was spent by A. S. Edwards with the comrades of Calumet and Manitowoc counties, Wis. On Saturday evening he spoke at Hayton on the "Industrial Revolution of the Nineteenth Century" to an audience that gave close attention to the Socialist view of the trend of the times. Sunday afternoon a fine audience gave him a warm greeting at Kiel and in the evening another well-attended meeting was heid at Holstein. At each of these places and many others in that vicinity there is an unimistakably growing sentiment in favor of Socialism. The comrades are everywhere active and in no section of the country is there to be found a more enthusiastic or devoted body of men. The address, in response to request, will be printed in the Herald, probably next week.

Bach's band, ten pieces, will furnish music for the grand entertainment and ball at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Decem-ber S.

Latest Election News.

The Socialist party has obtained offi-cial standing in Hudson county, New Jersey

Jersey.

The official count gives Comrade James Baxter, candidate for governor, 297 votes in Dubuque county, lowa.

Newport, Kentucky, gives 437 votes for Socialism; Louisville, 80. At the 'atter place the vote of the S. L. P. j reased.

Coming west New York Socialists will find ample cause for encouragement in Ohio, especially at Cincinnati, where the vote went up from 1170 to 3292, a gain of 2122.

of 2122.

The official returns from New York are not encouraging. The count has been completed in thirty-three of the thirty-four districts of Manhattan borough, showing a loss of sixteen votes since last fall's election. A year's work, supplemented by union, should certainly have resulted differently. The vote a year ago was 5524; this year, 5508. However, ther is after all ground for congratulation that the substantial vote of a year ago could not be enticed away by a "reform" movement. The Deleonites lost heavily, from 4741 to 3792.

The official vote of the Socialist party

heavily, from 4741 to 3792.

The official vote of the Socialist party in Ohio is announced as 7359 for the head of the ticket. One year ago at the state election the head of the ticket received 4835. This gives us an increase of 2524 votes. We did not get the official standing this time, but are very well satisfied with the work that has been done, and will go to work on the next campaign at once. Out of a total of 88 counties we have votes in all but five of them. With best wishes we are,

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE,

W. G. Critchlow, Secretary.

Make a note of it that the entertainment of the party on the 8th of December will be an attractive affair. Getickets now.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S RE-· PORT.

National Secretary Greenhaum's report for the month of October has been received. The balance on hand at the close of September was \$184.50. The amount received at October from state and local organizations and individuals in payment of national dues, donastions (including \$50 from Milwaukee to apply on the party indebtedness) and the sale of printed supplies, was \$456.40. Expenditures for the month were \$413.35, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$227.55. State charters were issued to California, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oregon, Nebraska, New York and Texas.

You will find the programme for the entertainment on the 8th of December in this paper. Procure tickets at The Herald office.

STATE AND NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN ELECTED

The vote for stare and national commit-teemen for Wisconsin is reported below. The first table relates to resident mem-bers of the state committee, the second to nonresident members and the third to na-tional committeeman:

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NATIONAL COMMITTERMAN.

BRANCHES. BERGER. BORN.

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Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting of the Federated Trades council was held Wednesday, November 6, 1901.

The meeting was called to order by the corresponding secretary, Bro. John Reichert.

Bro. John L. Reisse of Painters and Decorators' union No. 159, was elected chairman for the evening.

The roll call showed all the officers present.

The roll call showed all the officers present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Credentials for delegates from Carpenters' union No. 522 and Palaters and Decorators' union No. 222 were presented, and being favorably reported on by the committee on organisation and credentials, the same were on motion accepted, and the delegates obligated and seated.

The executive hoard in its report rec-

commended that the council take a stand in relation to the building of warships by the government, to the effect that the petition of the Labor council of San Francisco relative to the matter be amended so as to include all warships. The board also recommended that an alternate be elected to the American Federation convention, and that the salary of the delegate by fixed.

On motion the report was accepted and the recommendations concurred in.

Bro. N. Andersen, the business agent, made a very complete and detailed report of the work of the organization committee and the office. He stated that a room had been rented and fitted up for office purposes at 318 State street, and that a free registration bureau for the unemployed had been instituted. Regarding the building trades section, Bro. Andersen reported it in a very flourishing condition and continually gaining new unions. Twelve building trades are already enrolled and everything points to a successful and prosperous section. It is the intention of the organization committee to strengthen and build up the Ellectrical Workers' union at once, to be followed by others. It was also stated that the plasterers would send delegates to the touncil in the immediate future and would thus become identified with the building trades section. Gimbel' Bros. had been visited in relation to having their new building erected by union labor, and an encouraging reply was received.

Continuing his report, Bro. Andersen stated that since the office had been established quite a large amount of works. commended that the council take a stand in relation to the building of wirnhips by the government, to the effect that Francisco relative to the matter be amended or as to include all warships. The board also recommended that an alternate by effection, and that the salary of the delegate by first.

On motion the eyoor was accepted and the recommendations concludes agent made a very complete and detailed report of the work of the organization countities and that a free registration bureau for the members of the delegation to the members of had been instituted. He saidly the provided that a free registration bureau for the members of had been instituted. He saidly the provided had been instituted to strengthen and build up to Electrical Workers' union at once, to be followed by others. It as send delegates to the control in the immediate future and would thus become identified with the boundil in the immediate future and would thus become identified with the control of the organization committee the saidly of the control of the provided had been done for a number of organization company was using non-union barries, he reported that the company had been seen and agreed to use only union-made barries. He saidly the provided had been added that the company had been seen and agreed to use only union-made barries and the alternation of the American Federation of Labor.

The report was accepted to the tastic employed by one R. E. McLean illeged to be an organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

The report was accepted to the tastic employed by one R. E. McLean illeged to be an organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

The report was accepted to the tastic employe

The Glass Struggle. Labor Movement Throughout the World.

The central labor body of Minneapolis is making war on the blacklist.

The United States industrial commission is now in full session in Washington framing its final report to Congress.

President Lynch of the International Typographical union issued twelve charters during the month of October.

Five hundred carpenters of Limerick, Ireland, have been imprisoned for combining and raising their wages.

Two companies of state troops were ordered out to quell a riot at Madison-ville, Ky, between striking miners and non-union men.

The Belgian ministry of war has instructed its officers to stop the labor riots that are resulting from the campaign for universal suffrage.

The switchmen of the Rio Grande rallway brotherhoods would not give any assistance.

The Cincinnati Central Labor council has refused to co-operate with the Municipal league in amending the municipal code of that city.

The Ion Age, a capitalist organ, says:

The Iron Age, a capitalist organ says:

The time has come when war should be declared on the whole scheme of organizing workingmen into unions."

Forty-five men and sixteen boys at E. T. Fraym's lock works at Lancaster, Pa. are on strike against a proposed cut of \$2.60 a week on the eight polishers.

The Newsboys' Protective union is one of the youngest, if not the proposed cut of \$2.60 a week on the eight polishers.

The Memboys' Protective union is one of the youngest, if not the youngest, if not the youngest, in Boston which is affiliated with the Ameri
The central Rederated union and the Keeked out recently because of some contention with the firm, have won their point and returned to work.

Harry Waring, operator of a Mergen chitage and non-anion men.

Harry Waring,

Grand Entertainment and Ball

CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MILWAUKEE.

Sunday, Dec. 8, 1901,

Bahn Frei Turn Hall, 12th St. and North Ave.

Bach's Band, 10 men, will furnish the music and a fine programme

	PER	adiodected lines	edeschierer Gloede	este di infrastrutturata	เล็นได้เอาได้เอาสำเห็นในสำเสนาใหม่	arternacion de la charte de Anna de Carte de Car
1.	Musical,	:				Bach's Orchestr
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3.	Character Artist, -		•		•	- Harry Elli
4.	Selection, -	•	•			Bach's Orchestr
5.	The Will-o'-the-Wisp,	•	•			A. S. Edward
6.	Acrobats, -	•				De Ferris Bros
7.	Music,		•		•	Bach's Orchestra
8.	Das Lied des Crystal,		•		a So	cialist Macanercho
9.	Black Face Artist, -					
10.	Music, '	•				Bach's Orchestra
11.	The Genteel Clown Jug	gler,				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
12.	Song,		•	-	- 50	cialist Maennercho

Supper at 6 o'clock, 25c.

Admission IOc.

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SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.

Branch 1, Social Democratic Party, gives Free Lectures on Social Boom every Sunday evening at

After 6 o'clock 25c. | Kalser's Hall, Fearth St.

. Branch Meetings.

The city central committee meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 298 Fourtistreet. EUGENE H. ROONEY, Sec.

BRANCH NO. 1, S. D. P., meets on the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Hunger, secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed street and National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 43) holds free lectures at the hall, cor-ner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p.m. ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (for-merly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall corner Orchard street and Ninth avesue, every fourth Friday in the month.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednes-day of the month at 524 Clarke street. H. Schneider, secretary, 630 Four-teenth street.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in August Bressler's hall, corner Twenti-eth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barkkmann, secretary, 948 Winnebago street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meels every first and third Thursday at 1224 Kinnickinnic avenue. W. Schwab, secretary, 861 Hilbert street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANOH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaethke's hall Green Bay avenue, near Concor-dia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No.4) meets every first and third Fri-day of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twen-ty-fifth street.

FRIEDDLY CONTEST OF WORKERS

As hitherto announced in The Herald, weare prepared to give a Free Scholarahip in Stoll's College, Eau Claire, Wis. the cash value of which is \$50, to the one sending in the largest number of subscribers at 50 cents a year to this paper. This unusual off we are able to make through the generosity of Mr. R. O. Stoll, principal of the college,

TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION

of The Herald and aid the cause of Socialism. Should the winner be unable to take advantage of his good luck for financial reasons alone, Principal Stoll agrees to find imployment for him during the year. In order to give our comrades and friends ample time to make the canvass, it has been decided that the contest shall remain opin from

SEPT. 15th TO DEC. 31st, 1901

And the result will be announced as soon thereafter as practicable. The winner can go to the college at any time that suits his convenience and have his choice of a Scientific, Classical or Musical Course. This is a splendid opportunity to help thecause by helping yourself at the same time. To aid you in making the canvass we have had printed a quantity of postal card orders which will be sold at 50 cents each. If the winner desires he may transfer the scholarship to a filend or member of his family.

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