

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Fourth Year. No. 32.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

Whole No. 184.

Do Your Duty.

The Social Democratic party of Milwaukee has a platform and a ticket which that party may well be proud.

Now do your duty, Social Democrats, and union men of Milwaukee. We know from actual contact with the working class that a large per cent. have no more conceived the real cause of our wrongs than the barbarous natives of Central Africa.

But through their general discontent and disappointments from false promises of politicians they are not only susceptible of being convinced of the real cause, but are thirsting after the truth.

Now, do your duty! The most efficient method of educating the masses is simply to agitate everywhere, on the way to work, on the way from work, at noon time, in the shop, and evenings and Sundays, and whenever there is a chance to speak to your neighbor or fellow worker.

Half a dozen men in each precinct, who are imbued with the glorious object of making this world better for future generations, might start a crusade that would fire the lazing men of this city with an enthusiasm even greater than that of the religious zealots of past centuries.

Therefore, do your duty! History tells us that the self-sacrificing efforts of a handful of Jesuits saved the Catholic church from annihilation in the sixteenth century. They kept back the tidal wave of the Protestant reformation.

So long as the working classes need an extraordinary candidate, popularized by an extraordinary event, to rouse them to do what the rich classes will do as a matter of course for an ordinary candidate without any rousing at all, so long will successful political organization of the working classes be impossible and the proletariat be hopelessly outvoted by the organization of the rich.

Not a Christian Nation.

It is continually maintained by the church that the people of the United States are a "Christian" nation.

Dr. H. R. Carroll, who prepared the official religious census of 1890 and since then has followed from year to year the progress of the churches according to their own statements, declares that their total membership in the year 1901 amounted to 28,070,637 persons.

Considering, however, that the church has a standing army of hundreds of thousands of paid agitators, and that in this country it is a matter of respectability to be a church member, such a result is not very astonishing. Moreover, it must be stated that this agitation is a good deal forced by revivals and traveling speakers of great renown and affected oratory.

Among the different churches, the Roman Catholic is the strongest with 9,158,741 members and a growth of about three millions in one decade.

Taken all in all, although the church, by means of its strong and effective organization, maintains its position in point of numbers, still it is NOT a conquering power, and there is no ground for the claim that this is a "Christian" nation, since even the nominal Christians form only one-third of it.

Municipal Platform of the Social Democratic Party.

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under present conditions and under whatever form of government the wage-earner without means and without employment, no matter how much he may have produced previously by his toil, is always dependent upon the man with means for opportunity to work for a livelihood.

All high-sounding clamor by other parties in a municipal election is, therefore, simply a dishonest bid for votes, for these parties represent the classes that cannot consistently oppose so-called property rights of any kind.

The mansprings of corruption in municipal affairs is found in the fact that a few aldermen or officials have in their power to give away or sell franchises to capitalists, who thereby make millions.

The money made out of the city by contractors might better go toward the relief of the unemployed; first, by the improvement of the streets; second, by the establishment of public coal and wood yards and a public icehouse.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service.

This naturally leads us to the question of taxes. The report of Tax Commissioner Brown shows that over \$30,000,000 of the property of corporations are not taxed in this city.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service.

A dispatch from St. Louis says:

In a most scathing charge to the February grand jury just empaneled, which he ordered to continue the investigation begun by the previous body into the charges of bribery in connection with St. Louis suburban railway legislation, Judge O'Neil Ryan on the criminal bench of the St. Louis circuit court today, declared that crime was a menace to civic and political life.

Our county officials sold the site and building of the old morgue to the Electric Light and Street Railway company for \$30,000. The real estate in question is in the heart of the city of Milwaukee and has dock facilities besides.

Before a problem can be solved it must at least be stated. Socialism deals with the problem of wealth production and distribution. It states what the problem is. You know that the problem exists.

The economic activity of the modern state is the natural starting point of every step which leads to the Socialist commonwealth. This is by no means the same as saying that every nationalization of an economic function or an economic industry is a step towards the Socialist commonwealth.

State Socialism and Social Democracy.

The economic activity of the modern state is the natural starting point of every step which leads to the Socialist commonwealth. This is by no means the same as saying that every nationalization of an economic function or an economic industry is a step towards the Socialist commonwealth.

The economic activity of the modern state is the natural starting point of every step which leads to the Socialist commonwealth. This is by no means the same as saying that every nationalization of an economic function or an economic industry is a step towards the Socialist commonwealth.

The economic activity of the modern state is the natural starting point of every step which leads to the Socialist commonwealth. This is by no means the same as saying that every nationalization of an economic function or an economic industry is a step towards the Socialist commonwealth.

The economic activity of the modern state is the natural starting point of every step which leads to the Socialist commonwealth. This is by no means the same as saying that every nationalization of an economic function or an economic industry is a step towards the Socialist commonwealth.

The economic activity of the modern state is the natural starting point of every step which leads to the Socialist commonwealth. This is by no means the same as saying that every nationalization of an economic function or an economic industry is a step towards the Socialist commonwealth.

The economic activity of the modern state is the natural starting point of every step which leads to the Socialist commonwealth. This is by no means the same as saying that every nationalization of an economic function or an economic industry is a step towards the Socialist commonwealth.

"DEMOCRATIC" POLITICS IN MILWAUKEE.

For the purpose of enlightening our readers what important and world-wide issues are agitating the Democratic party of Milwaukee at present, we reprint the following article from a "reform paper."

"While the conference committee was at work in an endeavor to select a candidate for the Republican ticket a bitter war among the factions of the Democratic party came to a head. The reason of the war is the attitude which Mayor Rose has taken in regard to the minor places on the ticket.

"It is claimed the mayor has taken the position that he will not run on the ticket if Carl Runge is renominated for city attorney. It is conceded that if the mayor adheres to this position it will amount to the defeat of Mr. Runge. But in his defeat, the mayor will face a new complication.

"The mayor has already declared that Mr. Runge must be shelved. If he accedes to the wishes of this committee it would mean that it would be difficult for him to accomplish his purpose of defeating Mr. Runge with Mr. Olwell as the candidate.

"The concerted move which is being made in the interest of Barney Cooke also has revealed that there is a bitter fight between the Polish factions in the party. Stories of all kinds are being circulated by one faction against the other.

"The friends of Mr. Olwell are not idle, by any means. They are quietly at work and have succeeded in securing for him pledges of support from many of the influential leaders of the party.

"Workingmen, citizens and voters of Milwaukee, compare with this miserable scramble for public spoils the platform, the convention and the candidates of the Social Democratic party.

Compare with the absolute lack of any principle in the old parties the fact that the Social Democratic party stands out for a new world where poverty will be unknown and crime only an occasional occurrence of atavism.

Do the Socialists have the RIGHT to put their ideas into practice? We have been asked. Our answer is the Socialists have that right as soon as they can secure the lawmaking and the law-making power.

Now there are two ways of overthrowing the class in power. One is the method provided by the revolutionary fathers, who having experienced the hardships of a forcible revolution, gave us the ballot box as a means for peacefully reversing the policy and changing the laws of government.

Yet either method is perfectly legitimate. For the Declaration of Independence enunciates that "governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.,
614 STATE STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
Telephone 333 Sixt.

EDITOR:
WYOM L. BERGER. A. S. EDWARDS.

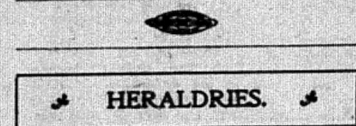
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council
of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federa-
tion of Labor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents.
Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one
on credit. If without having subscribed, you
receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a
friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscrip-
tions \$1.00.
Advertising Rates furnished on application.

184 is the number of this paper. If the
number on your wrapper is 185
your subscription expires with the
next week's paper. Please renew
promptly.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class
matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1902.



"It is none of the public's business
what I think of William McKinley,"
said Marcus Aurelius Hanna. But it
was very much the public's business,
or the public thought it was, only a few
months ago.

Industrial and social harmony can
only be attained by recognizing the so-
cial nature of production and insuring
equitable distribution of the results of
social exertion. There is no solution
of the labor question save on that line.

It is estimated that not less than 60,000
signatures to the referendum peti-
tion for municipal ownership in Chicago
were stolen—by agents of the corpora-
tions, of course, since only the corpora-
tions and their political heelers are in-
terested in defeating the will of the peo-
ple.

Socialism is reciprocal in its very na-
ture. It contends that it is the duty of
society to aid and protect the individual,
by securing to each the just reward for
his service, also that it is the duty of
the individual to aid in upholding and
protecting society from those who would
encroach upon individual rights.

The basis of the capitalist system of
industry and of the robbery of the work-
ers that occurs under it, is the appro-
priation by the capitalist class of labor
that is never paid for. These surplus
values, which the workers produce, it is
that constitutes that vast capital in the
hands of the possessing class to exploit
the world and all who labor to live.

Wealth seeks the protection of the
people, organized in governments, and
with the sanction of government,
through legality, robs its protectors.
Under present conditions nearly every
law created by the representatives of
the people, is a means in the hands of
the predatory rich to subvert the peo-
ple's liberties and enslave those from
whom power is originally supposed to be
derived.

It is not easy to understand why
Roosevelt should hesitate to comply
with his daughter's wish to attend the
coronation of Ed Baccarat, since it is
well known that the sympathies of the
gang in control of the Republican party
and administration are entirely with
that sort of thing. The President
should not hesitate because the idea
probably originated with Mr. and Mrs.
Whitely Reid.

Frederick W. Upham, a member of
the board of review of Chicago, makes
this statement: "If I were under oath,
I could not say that I had kept my of-
ficial oath as a member of the board of
review to list property at its full tax
valuation. I could not act to the letter
of the law without, in my opinion, doing
irreparable damage to the property in-
terests of Chicago." All of which goes
to prove one thing clearly, and that is
that Mr. Upham's oath is no good.
Though occupying a high public posi-
tion; he belongs to those who are not to
be believed under oath.

J. P. Morgan, for organizing the steel
trust, was given a fee of \$300,000. The
following figures are taken from the
trust's report for the first nine months:
Present assets \$1,677,443,201
Surplus 174,344,220
Profits first year (estimated) .. 110,000,000
Paid to Andrew Carnegie for
his properties 483,206,000
Paid to J. P. Morgan for or-
ganizing great combine (in
stock) 129,997,500
Present market value to Mor-
gan 90,000,000
In round figures Morgan made during
past year:
Each month 8,000,000
Each day 275,000
Each hour 11,500
Each minute 200

And the other day Morgan said he had
"absolute confidence in the future."
Who wouldn't have with \$200 a minute
in the present?

All virtue is not found among those
who revel on the social hilltops, nor all
vice among the poor who go through the
dark valley of undeserved and enforced
poverty. The vices and crimes of the
rich are proportioned to their opportuni-
ties to indulge them, and so we are told
that at the present time in some sections
of the country bank robberies and em-
bezzlements are epidemic.

The poor have little opportunity to
commit really grievous crimes against
the laws of the land, because most laws
are made in the interest of property and

the poor have no property, neither do
they manage property belonging to oth-
ers. This is done by the well-to-do and
wealthy. Their management usually re-
sults in the property belonging to them-
selves.

David S. Rose, mayor of Milwaukee,
is reported to be grieving nowadays be-
cause the Chicago American in no un-
mistakable terms has called down his
dear friend, Carter Harrison, mayor of
Chicago. That paper charges distinctly
that Harrison has receded from his po-
sition on the traction question and is
now willing to yield and compromise
with the corporations. It says: "There
is current apprehension that the virus
of COMPROMISE, which in this case
is synonymous with YIELDING, has
weakened the position of the chief execu-
tive, who has hitherto stood in public
estimation as the chief bulwark of de-
fense between the grasping traction
companies and the people." While the
American affects great surprise at this
turn of affairs, it cannot be said that
anyone else is, not even Mayor Rose.

Sign a contract to use coal during the
entire year or go without coal all the
year.

That is the proposition which the Chi-
cago coal dealers are to submit to the
real estate dealers and others who con-
trol the large skyscrapers in the down-
town business district.

To insure the success of the scheme,
the coal teamsters, who, strange to say,
proposed the plan to the coal dealers,
took official action and refused positively
to haul coal for any dealer in any build-
ing in the city where gas is used for
fuel during the days of moderate weather.

Secretary Milton Booth of the Coal
Teamsters' union is directing the fight
from the headquarters at 187 Washing-
ton street.

"We have over 2000 coal teamsters in
our union," he said, "and every team
owner in the city employs union team-
sters who are affiliated with us, so that
there is no way for the skyscrapers to
get coal delivered to them, even if they
purchase it out of Chicago and have it
shipped to this city by the carload."

A sad case of destitution and starva-
tion came to light a few days ago in this
city, when Henry Prien, 62 years of age,
was removed from a shed at 298 Sixth
street to the Emergency hospital.

Although his frame is so emaciated that
he has barely any flesh on his bones, Dr.
McCarthy thinks he will recover. His
case is that of an old man being crowd-
ed out of his position by younger men
and he finally was forced to seek shelter
in a shed, where he has been subsisting
for months on 20 or 30 cents a week. His
pride kept him from asking aid from peo-
ple who would have been glad to have
assisted him.

Prien is unmarried and has resided in
Milwaukee for many years. He is a
cabinetmaker and has worked in several
of the large shops in the city. When,
on May 18, 1900, he found that old age
prevented him from getting work in fac-
tories, he rented the shed in the rear of
298 Sixth street and did odd jobs of car-
penter work. As cold weather ap-
proached he was unable to earn enough
to pay for necessary food and he suf-
fered also from lack of fuel and clothing.

John A. Showalter of Showalter
Bros., grocers, who lives at 298 Sixth
street, had told his aged tenant that he
need pay no rent, and if he needed pro-
visions to call at the store. But Prien
did not ask for aid and no one thought
of him until one day last week. Mr.
Showalter went to the shed and found
the man in a starving condition. He
called in a physician at once and Prien
was removed to the hospital. It was
learned that he had earned only 65 cents
since December 1. He has no relatives
in this country. As he lay on his bed
at the hospital the old man's eyes filled
with tears as he spoke of his age count-
ing against him, although he was still
able, he said, to work.

The most sensational bribery case in
the history of municipal politics was un-
earthed last week, when the grand jury
returned indictments against twenty
members of the last house of delegates
and city council.

Before announcing the indictments the
grand jurors descended upon the safe de-
posit vaults of the big trust companies,
and there discovered \$140,000 in cash,
which was placed there by representa-
tives of a street car company to be paid
to certain city aldermen after the pas-
sage of franchise bills.

J. K. Murrell, ex-speaker of the house
of delegates, and S. E. Meyensberg and
Charles Kratz, former members of
the city council, were arrested on the
indictment. Murrell and Kratz and
Meyensberg were at once taken before
Judge Wood and their bail fixed at \$5000
each, which was furnished.

Circuit Attorney Joseph Folk brought
about the indictments. He learned that
\$75,000 had been placed in a box at the
Lincoln Trust company by a representa-
tive of the St. Louis & Suburban Street
railway over a year ago, and that the
money was to be divided among nine
members of the house of delegates
who had formed a combine.

The hoodle was to be distributed as
soon as a franchise bill was passed giv-
ing the suburban road the right to run
through Forest Park, where the World's
fair will be located.

Circuit Attorney Folk also discovered
that \$65,000 had been placed in a box
of the Mississippi Valley Trust company
for certain councilmen under the same
conditions.

Philip Stock, a millionaire brewer and
secretary of the St. Louis Brewing as-
sociation, held a key to each box. Mur-
rell, it is said, held the duplicate key to
the \$75,000 house of delegates' hoodle
box and Kratz was given the key to the
\$65,000 council box.

Wishire's Magazine and The Herald
one year for One Dollar.

Our Local Candidates.

The candidates nominated by the So-
cial Democratic convention of last Fri-
day are very well-known in the socialist
and labor union circles of Milwaukee.

Howard Tuttle, the candidate for
mayor, is a painter of theater decora-
tions, a celebrated artist, a member of the
Theatrical Workers' union, a prominent
delegate in the Federated Trades coun-
cil and is well-known as an ardent So-
cialist in this city and throughout the
state. Howard Tuttle never lets slip
the least opportunity to make converts
to our ideas. He is a ready speaker and
well liked by all who know him.

Eugene H. Rooney is a member of the
Pattern Makers' union and for years
has always come to the front whenever
it was necessary to battle for trade
unionism or for Socialism. He is the
secretary of the central committee of the
Social Democratic party in Milwaukee,
and the cause of Socialism has very few
more enthusiastic advocates or cham-
pions in this city than young Eugene H.
Rooney. He is the "hotspur" of the
Milwaukee Social Democracy. Rooney
is the candidate for city comptroller.

It would be throwing words away to
give our Milwaukee readers a long ac-
count of John Doerfler, whom the con-
vention compelled to accept the nomi-
nation for the office of city treasurer. John
Doerfler is one of the oldest and most
useful Socialists in the city—a man
who in spite of his very positive views
and his somewhat warm temperament
has very many friends and very few
enemies. For many years he has been
one of the most active supporters of the
progressive labor movement here, and
perhaps no man in this city in his cir-
cumstances has done more for the So-
cial Democratic party than John Doerfler,
the radical inn-keeper of the famous
"sharp corner."

Of Dr. Theodore Burmeister, the nom-
inee for city attorney, we can say little
more than that he is an unassuming
young man and a zealous Socialist. He
is one of the few lawyers in our party
and the chief reason for his choice at
this time was for once to spare Richard
Elsner, who hitherto has always figured
on our ticket as candidate for all judi-
cial offices. We have no doubt, how-
ever, that Dr. Theodore Burmeister will
soon win his spurs in the Socialist move-
ment.

Of such material is our ticket in Mil-
waukee composed. Every Socialist and
every member of a union can point to
it with pride and satisfaction. In case
they are elected, these comrades will
ring to their oars not only the Socialist
spirit and an upright purpose, but also
the ability to put our ideas into practice.
Every progressive citizen in Milwaukee
should agitate for this ticket.

The Social Democrats.

The Social Democratic party, which es-
sentially is a representative of labor and
its political aspirations, has placed a mu-
nicipal ticket in the field and given to
the public its reasons for existence.

Howard Tuttle, a scenic artist, was
chosen to head the ticket. Mr. Tuttle is
a clean man and has the ability to take
the aggressive in support of his party's
platform. He is a plain man and is in
no sense a show figure, but as between
the plainness and rugged character of
such a man as Mr. Tuttle and the fine
feathers and shifting makeup of a
Dave Rose, the public could better af-
ford to give its attention to the plain
man and dispense with the services of a
prize beauty.

Briefly summarized, the platform de-
clares for municipal ownership of all pub-
lic utilities, equal taxation, free medical
attendance for the poor, public schools
to safeguard the interests of poor lit-
igants, more public baths, free school-
books and better school facilities, public
concerts, and compulsory half-holiday
on election days. There is one significant
feature in the platform, in that it holds
out no false hope to the masses of the
people. "We call attention to the plat-
form declares, "to the fact that the mea-
sures we urge are in no way a cure for
existing evils, nor are they necessarily
Socialistic institutions. They are viewed
rather as needed palliatives, capable of
being carried out under existing condi-
tions, and applicable in all great cities,
giving people rest content with municipal
improvements, which are merely tem-
porary in their nature, and must be en-
tirely inadequate."

The same frankness is shown in the
municipal ownership plank. "We stand
for the public ownership of municipal
utilities. We are well aware, however,
that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-gov-
ernment, and that, as a rule, no steps can
be taken in that direction without an
appeal to the state Legislature at Mad-
ison. But a brief review of the plat-
form at hand no longer permits us to do
it. It should be read in its entirety to ap-
preciate its full significance and the intent
of its promulgators.

The Social Democratic party from now
on promises to become a formidable fac-
tor in the municipal politics of Milwau-
kee. The conviction that is coming to
labor that the strike as a means of bet-
tering its condition has served its purpose
and that through the instrumentality of
the ballot its hope for realizing its aspira-
tions lies, has given an impetus to
the Social Democratic party that is com-
ing to touch with the workers of our great city.
The Social Democratic party offers a
vehicle for the political expression of
this Socialist sentiment, and while it
has in view the ultimate realization of the
co-operative commonwealth or Socialistic
state, it is revolutionary in its methods,
as is indicated by the platform with
which it appeals to the voters of Milwau-
kee for the support of its candidates. Its
ticket is one that is representative and
there is no doubt that the vote cast for
it will be a surprise to many.—Milwau-
kee Daily News.

The Future Man.

At the Ethical building last Sunday
afternoon, Dr. Folkmar gave the sec-
ond of his series of lectures upon the
future man.

and less laudable development. He is
to be a being of rational conduct, an in-
tellectual rather than a manual laborer.
His ethics will in many ways be di-
rectly opposed to ours.

The next lecture will be given next
Sunday at the Ethical building at 4:30
p. m., and will treat of the family life of
the future, that is, of the marriage cus-
toms and other institutions which regu-
late the production of the superhuman.

ON THE RELATION OF MAN TO NATURE.

By Winn Teller.

Mankind, in its childhood, was what
man, the individual, is as a child.
The child's relation to its environment
is more passive than active. We term
that the child's helplessness.

The condition of the first of mankind
is also described by historians as having
been alike to that of the child.
The child lives upon the bounties of
the world. It cannot take, it must de-
pend upon what is given it. Mankind, or
man, also lived upon the bounties of the
world as afforded in what the historian
has called Paradise.

Wherever then man lived upon earth
in that condition of childish innocence,
there he was in Paradise.
The child's passive condition is due to
its helplessness and also to its implicit
confidence in the correctness of things.
The passive condition of man was due
to exactly the same cause.

The infant has no conception of moral
rectitude nor of moral depravity. Man,
the historian says, knew not the differ-
ence between good and evil.
The child has the power of doing both
and it cannot escape from either one or
the other if it do anything at all.

Man also had within him the possibility
of doing both good and evil.
The first time the child gets an idea of
evil is when it is punished and knows it
is punishment. It has overstepped
the law, known or unknown to him, and
has disturbed the equilibrium of things.
The punishment is an attempt to again restore
equilibrium.

The first idea man got of evil, he got
when he suffered pain as a result of a
transgression of natural law. His pun-
ishment was to take him back to again
restore the previous equilibrium.
From that time on man became a new
being. He became a reasoning being.
He was to become a reasonable being.
We are all reasoning, but few of us are
reasonable. Note the difference. We are
all to become reasonable.

As the suffering man said, or thought,
why?
The answer also had to come from him.
It was—Because! No matter what that
because was. As soon as man once said
"Because," he became a reasoning being.
Before that time things were that way
if so far as he was concerned. He nei-
ther knew, nor cared to know, either the
why or the wherefore.

Why should he; he was happy, and that
was a sufficient excuse or reason for his
being.
Why not we contented when we are
happy? Do we bother ourselves to ask
why?
Not so, however, when we suffer. Then
we at once demand a reason for it. Then
we do trouble ourselves to get at the
cause of our suffering, so that, if possible,
we can remove the cause and rid our-
selves of pain. Thus it is that man be-
comes a reasoning being. Thus it is that
he learns to draw a distinction between
good and bad.

Had man on his first reasoning venture
drawn a correct conclusion, he would have
so continually, this earth would still be
a paradise.
But such a thing was impossible. One
thing man had learned, i. e., to draw con-
clusions, to reason. And having once
done it, he became a spontaneous activity
with him.

To reason, however, is one thing, and
to reason correctly is quite another
thing. Every correct conclusion must
be logically drawn from correct prem-
ises.
But what did man know of the cor-
rectness or incorrectness of his premises,
so long as he had not proven their cor-
rectness by experience?

He, however, did not even see the ne-
cessity of that, and therefore boldly as-
sumed to know what he did not know.
He drew his conclusions not from facts
and premises, but from facts and his im-
agination. His premises were false and
his conclusions equally false.

But, although he had but few correct
premises to begin with, still he was
obliged to make the most he could of
these few, in order to gain more.
In other words, he must risk reason-
ing, and he must assume to know how
to reason correctly. Thus he learned to
know what we call truth. And such
conclusions as he has been able to verify
in experience to infinity he has called
laws. He calls them universal laws,
because they are correct throughout the
universe and applicable in all creation.

He also calls these laws, or the one
great law in its diversity of aspects and
manifestations, The Divine Intelligence,
The Spirit of Creation, The Creator, or
God.
Having, after a time, become con-
vinced of the unreliability of conclusions
drawn from assumed and unverified
premises, he reasoned that the only safe
method was to confine himself strictly to
such premises as either were already
proven beyond the chance of a doubt, or
such as he might himself prove.

Such premises we call scientific facts,
and the conclusions drawn therefrom we
call, in their totality, scientific princi-
ples.
It is science which has at last brought
man out of the darkness of infinite chaos
into the light of infinite order.
Science has shown man the limits of
the unaided mind.

Science has shown man the eternal fit-
ness of all things.
Science has finally brought man upon
the straight road back to that same con-
dition of happiness, of harmony with the
Divine Intelligence, which he left when
he for the first time trespassed nature's
law.

Science has shown man how to reach
Paradise here on earth.
Infant mankind, while in Paradise,
were obedient to the law, though ignorant
of it.
Adult mankind, when in Paradise, will
be obedient to the law because they see
the necessity and understand the nature
of it.
Our stumbling is coming to an end.
Man not only knows good and evil, he
knows the nature of good and evil.
He knows that things in themselves
are neither good nor evil, or if anything,
then good, because that is the only reason
we can give for creation.

The Class Struggle.

The Kansas Supreme court has sus-
tained the eight-hour law.

The fishermen's strike at Pensacola,
which has been on for several weeks,
has been amicably adjusted.

Minnesota labor commissioner has is-
sued a report showing that child labor
is on the increase in that state.

The Boston & Montana smelters and
mines at Butte, Mont., have resumed
operations, employing about 3000 men.

Great strikes are progressing in Spain,
and a feature of them seems to be that
the women are the most active partici-
pants.

Organized labor of Chicago will at-
tack the validity of the special jury pro-
viding for the Cook county jury com-
mission.

Folders at the works of the Gloucester
(N. J.) Manufacturing company
went out on a strike on January 16 for
more wages.

The lockout of custom clothing work-
ers in Chicago is said to be a beginning
to such a union of garment workers
in that city.

In Forzhheim, Germany, the Socialists
won a member of the Legislature at a
special election and came near winning
another in Karlsruhe.

The Texas State Federation held a
convention, urged the Democratic state
government to pass more labor laws, and
seceded from the A. F. of L.

About 150 employees of the Buckeye
Engine company's erecting department
at Salem, O., struck on January 11 for
time and a half for night work.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey in his
annual message on January 14 recom-
mended that action be taken looking to
the election of United States senators
by popular vote.

The Sattley Plow company of Spring-
field, Ill., has sued forty-two of its strike-
ing employees for \$50,000 damages for
attempting to interfere with its business.

Trade unionists of Chicago have de-
cided to take Homeo actions against the
building of warships and naval machin-
ery in any but government shops.

James H. Fowman of the Chicago
Federation of Labor charges Gov.
Yates of Illinois with betraying the
working people on the convict labor
proposition.

Texas laborites are scared. The Bour-
bons in that state are attempting to dis-
franchise many of them by forcing a
bill through the Legislature to require
all voters to pay a poll tax.

The Washington labor congress, at
Tacoma, on January 17, referred to a
referendum vote the questions of form-
ing a state federation and of affiliating
with the American Federation of Labor.

Representative Clark of Missouri on
January 23 introduced a joint resolu-
tion in the House of Representatives
expressing sympathy for the Bowers and
regret over the suffering caused by the
war.

The first biennial convention of the
chief division of the United Brother-
hood of Railway Employees, an organiza-
tion on the lines of the old American
Railway union, was held in San Fran-
cisco during the week of January 13.

A remarkable election has just been
held in Milan, Italy, for member of Par-
liament. In total vote of 2580, the So-
cialist candidate, Turati, secured 2037,
and his capitalist opponent 203 votes.
Socialism is coming by leaps and bounds
in old Italy.

Alfred Crigge, for many years a lead-
er in the proportional representation
movement of the world, died at San
Francisco on January 13, aged 77 years.
He, it is shown, was in the employ of
the San Francisco city government
and had been granted the eight-hour
day and recognition of their union by
the new Union Labor administration.

The Bricklayers' International conven-
tion, representing 75,000 members in the
United States and Canada, held its an-
nual meeting in Pittsburgh. One of the
important questions before the conven-
tion was that of affiliation with the
American Federation of Labor. The
bricklayers, like some of the railroad or-
ganizations, have always held aloof from
the Federation, preferring to fight their
own battles and let others do the same.

A strong effort was made to reverse
this policy at last week's convention,
and only failed by a close vote. All
the old officers were re-elected.

In his annual report for the year end-
ing November 5, Hon. William An-
derson, state labor commissioner of Mis-
souri, gives an elaborate set of statistics
dealing with forty different industries,
showing the capital invested by a num-
ber of firms in each, the value of the
year's product, the cost of the material
and supplies used, the number of em-
ployees and the wages paid, also the
amount paid for rent, taxes and insur-
ance. From these figures we are able
to get an idea of the profit the employ-
ers make in each industry and compare
this profit with the wages paid. Sum-
ming up the fifteen tables given there-
with, it is shown that the 23,370 em-
ployees (including managers, salesmen,
etc.) received \$11,064,644 in wages, while
the few men at the head of the 472
firms tabulated received in profits \$13,-
581,229, or \$2,516,585 more than the
thousands of wage slaves all put togeth-
er.

The management committee of the
General Federation of Trades Unions of
London has issued a reply to the charges
that the union is not doing enough for
the British material and industrial prog-
ress and prevent England from keeping
up the competition of trade and indus-
try. The committee admits that trades
unions are opposed to forcing employ-
ees to work harder than they ought,
with due regard to their health, and
that the unions will not permit hard-
working men to get the life blood out of
workers by driving to over-exertion.

The committee asserts that where or-
ganized labor has had control, the con-
ditions of the workmen have greatly
improved, with resulting benefits to the
community and industry. On the other
hand, agriculture, which is not pro-
tected by trades unionism, is in a wretched
condition. The charge that trades
unions are opposed to improved labor-
saving machinery is denied. On the con-
trary, the unions favor all genuine im-
provements.

OUR WEEKLY LETTER

FROM BOSTON TOWN.

Massachusetts Legislature Takes Action on
Change of Party Name in that State—
New Bills Introduced.

(Special Correspondence.)

The most interesting event of the
week in legislative matters, so far as
the Socialists are concerned, was the
passage of the bill authorizing the
change of the name of the Democratic
Social party to Socialist party. The bill
passed to be enacted through the House
on Friday, will go through the same
process in the Senate on Monday and
should be signed by the governor on
Wednesday at the latest.

There will be much rejoicing among
the Socialists of Massachusetts at secur-
ing the legal change of name. There
has been a great deal of confusion in
the past from the fact that the party
had to go on the ballot under the term
Democratic Social; and there is no doubt
that the Socialist Labor party through
this confusion received votes intended
for our party. There has been some sur-
prise at the failure of any representative
of the Socialist Labor party to appear
before the present session.

Those who claim that an ordinary
legislator lacks imagination will find
refutation in Representative Dana of
Newton, who leaped into notoriety
a few days ago by introducing a
petition in the House for a World Leg-
islature. The petition was signed by sev-
eral wise and eminent men who seem to
consider their scheme the one that will
establish unity among the races of the
earth. The petition asks that resolu-
tions be adopted, asking Congress to en-
power the President of the United
States to invite the nations of the world
to send each a representative to a meet-
ing for the purpose of establishing and
setting in motion as far as practicable
a World Legislature. It is not stated
just what the Legislature will do when it
meets, but we suppose Mr. Dana and his
friends will arise to the occasion and
provide, if not instruction, then amend-
ment to the peoples of the earth.

THE TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

The chief interest attaching to the
teamsters' strike which I reported last
week is centered on the hearing on the
injunction which has been proceeding
in the Superior court all the week. The
hearing has lasted much longer than was
expected; and it is supposed that it has
been dragged along mainly for the pur-
pose of allowing the Brine Transporta-
tion company to gain advantage under
the temporary injunction and retain po-
lice protection, which has been unne-
cessary, if not from the beginning, then for
the past nine days.

The police have been on every
trip each day, although perfect quiet ob-
tains and not even a crowd has gathered
anywhere to jeer the nonunionists at
work.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Yesterday was the last day for intro-
ducing bills. During the week Mac-<

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

COMPETITION VS. CO-OPERATION.

ROBT. BLATCHFORD LONDON CLARION.

A comparison of competition with co-operation is a comparison of Non-Socialism with Socialism.

For the principle of Non-Socialism is competition, and the principle of Socialism is co-operation.

Non-Socialists tell us that competition is to the general advantage, because it lowers prices in favor of the consumer.

But competition in trade only seems desirable when we contrast it with private monopoly.

When we compare the effects of trade competition with the effects of state or municipal co-operation, we find that competition is badly beaten.

Let us try to find the reasons of this. The claim for the superior cheapness of competition rests on the theory that the two sellers compete against each other or trade "each tries to undersell the other."

This sounds plausible, but like many other plausible things, it is untrue. It is a theory, but the theory is incomplete.

If business men were fools the theory would work with mathematical precision. To the extent that they are not fools, the theory fails.

The seller of any article does not trade for the sake of profit. It is a mistake to suppose that undercutting each other's prices is the only method of competing between rival firms in trade.

trader, under equal conditions. Why? For the same reason that a large firm can beat a small one, or a trust can beat a number of large firms.

Suppose there are three separate firms making soap. Each firm must have its separate management, its separate power, its separate profits, and its separate plant.

But if one firm made all the soap, it would save a great deal of expense; for one large factory is cheaper than two of half its size, and one manager costs less than three.

If the London county council made all the soap for London, it could make soap more cheaply than any one of a dozen private firms. Because it would save so largely in rent, plant, and management.

Thus the state or municipality scores over competition in two ways: first, it cuts off the profit; and, second, it reduces the cost of production.

But that does not exhaust the advantages of co-operation over competition. There are two other forms of competition to examine; these are adulteration and advertisement.

We all know the meaning of the phrase "cheap and nasty." We can get pianos, bicycles, houses, boots, tea, and many other things at various prices, and we find that many of the cheap pianos will not last long, that the bicycles are always out of repair, that the houses will fall down, the boots let in water, and the tea tastes like what it is—a mixture of dried tea leaves and rubbish.

Adulteration, as John Bright frankly declared, is a form of competition. It is a device for retaining profits for the seller, but it is seriously to the disadvantage of the consumer.

This form of competition, then, has to be put to the debit of competition. And the absence of this form of competition has to be put to the credit of the state or the municipal supply. For since the state or municipality has no competitor to displace it never descends to the baseness of adulteration.

In Liverpool (figures of 1897) the price of gas was 2s. 6d. per thousand feet. In Manchester the price of gas was 2s. 3d. In Liverpool the price of gas was 8 1/2 p. per thousand feet. In Manchester the price was 7 1/2 p. per thousand feet.

In Liverpool the profits went to the company. In Manchester the profits went to the ratepayers. Thus the Manchester ratepayer was getting the gas for 2s. 3d., less 1/4d., which means that he was getting it at 1s. 7 1/2d., while Liverpool ratepayers were being charged 2s. 6d. The public monopoly of Manchester was, therefore, beating the private monopoly of Liverpool by 1s. 1 1/4d. per thousand feet in the price of gas.

"Today's Work," by George Haw, and in "Does Municipal Management Pay?" by R. B. Sowers, you will find many examples as striking and conclusive as the one I have suggested above.

The waste incidental to private traders' competition is enormous. Take the one item of advertisement alone. There are draughtsmen, paper-makers, printers, billposters, painters, carpenters, glaziers, mechanics, and a perfect army of other people all employed in making advertisement bills, pictures, hoardings, and other decorations—for what? Not to benefit the consumer; but to enable one private dealer to sell more wares than another. In "Merrie England" I dealt with this question, and I quoted from an excellent pamphlet by Mr. Washington, a man of splendid talents, whose death we have unfortunately to deplore.

"Merrie England," who was an inventor and a thoroughly practical man of business, spoke as follows: "Taking soap as an example, it requires a purchaser of this commodity to expend a shilling in obtaining sixpenny-worth of it, the additional sixpence being requisite to cover the cost of advertising, etc. It requires him to expend 1s. 1d. for the same quantity of soap which he could have obtained for 6d. if he had spent on it, part with 4d. of this amount on account of unnecessary cost; and so on in the case of all widely-advertised articles. In the price of like-advertised commodities there is, in like manner, included an unnecessary cost, a long string of middlemen's profits and expenses, which may be necessary to treat of these later, but for the present suffice it to say that in the price of goods as sold by retail from the producer, the unnecessary cost ranges from threepence to one shilling. In the case of a long string of middlemen, it may be safely stated that one-half of the price paid is rendered unnecessary simply through the foolish and inconvenient manner in which the business is carried on."

All this expense, which would be saved by state or municipal production for use. The New York Milk Trust, I understand, on its formation dispensed with the services of 15,000 men.

You may ask what is to become of these men, and of the immense numbers of other men who are uselessly employed, who would not be needed under Socialism.

Well! What are these men now doing? Are they adding to the wealth of the nation? No. Are they not doing work that is unnecessary to the nation? Yes. Are they not now being paid wages? Yes.

Then, since their work is useless, and since they are now being paid, is it not evident that under Socialism we could actually pay them their full wages for doing nothing, and still be as well off as we are now? Yes.

But I think under Socialism we could, and should, find a very great many of them congenial and useful work. But under the "trusts" they will be thrown out of work, and it will be nobody's business to see that they do not starve.

Yes! Socialism would displace labor. But does not Non-Socialism displace labor? Why was the linotype machine adopted? Because it was a saving of cost. What became of the compositors? They were thrown out of work. Did anybody help them? Well, Socialism would save cost. If it displaced labor, as the machine does, should that prevent us from adopting Socialism? Socialism would organize labor, and leave no man to starve. But will the trusts do that? No. And the trusts are coming. The trusts which will swallow up the small firms and destroy competition. The trusts which will use their monopolies not to lower prices, but to make profits. You will have your choice, then, between the grasping and grinding trust and the beneficent municipality. Can any reasonable, practical, hard-headed man hesitate for one moment over his choice? Teller.

WILSHIRE'S Illustrated Monthly Successor to The "Suppressed" Challenge. 25 Cents for Six Months. Send for Free Sample. Toronto, Ontario.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRAT SHOULD READ DIE WAHRHEIT Subscription Reduced to \$1.00. Oldest established Soc. Democratic Paper in the United States. 53 columns weekly. Subscription \$1 per year. VICTOR L. BERGER, Editor, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MERRIE ENGLAND (GERMAN EDITION.) The Famous Book by ROBERT BLATCHFORD, translated into German by VICTOR L. BERGER. 188 Pages. Price, 15 Cents. Admittable for Private Study and General Reading. Send Orders to 614 State St., Milwaukee.

A BOOK THAT WILL BE READ.

by quorum and furnished to state and local organizations at low rates." Carried. Moved that quorum ascertain cost of printing convention report and submit estimates and plan for publication to referendum of national committee. Carried. The national committee then adjourned. LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

Private Capital Means Slavery. The modern leaders of men can not enslave the masses by direct force as the Pharaohs did. They cannot enslave them by false ideas of loyalty, of religion, of caste, or of national glory, as was done in later centuries. Their willing co-operation had to be secured, and this was done by what political economists characterized as capital. What capital consists of, it is not very easy to define. It includes money and all kinds of resources that can be directly turned into money, and many that cannot. Generally it is a power that enables some men to secure willing co-operation of other men.

As the ideas of industrial development have expanded, the necessity of larger capital has been seen, and it has been secured by combination and consolidation, until the command of property and money, and through these of willing labor, is practically unlimited.—Bankers Magazine.

A Capitalist's Platitude. The dominant classes are never interested in the social question. It has always been a question of individual liberty, of democracy. The opportunity for domination does not now lie with the ecclesiastics nor with the king, but with the man whom the agitator styles the "plutocrat," the man who has obtained control of the materials of production.

"A successful despot must have willing slaves, and the people of today seem to be willing to remain in economic bondage. Public opinion has become so molded by these influences that one who speaks of bettering the condition of the wage-earners is branded as an agitator, a Socialist. A platitude is often uttered to the effect that the interests of labor and capital are identical. I say most emphatically that the interests of labor and capital are not identical, and those who say they are identical are either victims of loose thinking or are impelled by their own selfish interests."

"The social question is largely a class question."—Prof. Ira W. Howerth of the University of Chicago.

Different Grades of Thieves. In London, it is said, when the thieves want to ply their calling, they assemble and two of them pretend to engage in a brawl, while the rest of the gang go to picking pockets. Then when a sufficient number has been made, the cry of "police" is raised and the gang scatters to meet again in some nearby cellar to divide the spoils. So it is with the political parties in this country. Every four years they meet, pretend to wrangle, get the crowd excited, gather in the swag, and then holler police, disperse the multitude and divide the loot.

The labor movement has for its object the abolition of poverty, the uplifting of humanity, to abolish the condition which makes it necessary to delve and toil, to manifold the millions of some god with clay feet and clay soul, and then holler police, disperse the multitude and divide the loot.

The millionaire considers the horse, the mule, the factory, the workshop, the mill, the mine and the workman by numbers; and if the workman and the mule should die, he feels sorer because of the mule, for the workman can be replaced at less cost. Every power that money can obtain the millionaire possesses himself of. The government, the press, the pulpit, are all fast becoming tools to obey his will. You working-men have no chains about you. Oh! No. You are too tame to need any. Why waste money in chains? The master knows that you will come back in the morning.—Ben Tillett.

As the ideas of industrial development have expanded, the necessity of larger capital has been seen, and it has been secured by combination and consolidation, until the command of property and money, and through these of willing labor, is practically unlimited.—Bankers Magazine.

The dominant classes are never interested in the social question. It has always been a question of individual liberty, of democracy. The opportunity for domination does not now lie with the ecclesiastics nor with the king, but with the man whom the agitator styles the "plutocrat," the man who has obtained control of the materials of production.

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

Assembly called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Leche, members...

SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS.

MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS

NOMINATE CITY TICKET.

Enthusiastic Convention in which Large Delegation of Trades Unionists Take Part.

MODEL PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Speeches by Seymour Stedman and Howard Tuttle Well Received—Campaign Committee Appointed.

THE TICKET.

For Mayor.....HOWARD TUTTLE For Comptroller.....EUGENE H. ROONEY For Treasurer.....JOHN DOERFLER For Attorney.....THEODORE BURMEISTER

TEN PLANKS OF THE PLATFORM.

- 1. No more franchises for public utilities. 2. Enforcement of taxation against corporations. 3. Public coal and wood yards and ice business. 4. City to pay poor litigants' attorneys. 5. Extension of free medical service. 6. Three more public baths. 7. Playgrounds and open-air gymnasiums in slums. 8. Free school books and adequate school facilities. 9. One symphony concert monthly, given by the city. 10. Compulsory half-holiday on election days.

Amid unbounded enthusiasm, but with an orderliness and prompt dispatch of business that elicited comment from the daily newspapers of the city, one of them declaring it to have been exceptionally well conducted, the Social Democratic party of Milwaukee met in convention at Lincoln's hall last Friday night, January 21, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the party in the approaching municipal election.

The convention was called to order by Victor L. Berger, and H. W. Bistorius was chosen as temporary chairman with Neils Anderson and Edward Melms temporary secretaries. Chairman Bistorius after a brief address named the following committees:

Credentials: George Moershel, Fred Broekhausen, Thomas Reynolds, Gustav Bestian, Jacob Hunger. On rules: F. W. Rehfeldt, Charles Blodgett, Henry Harbicht, Edward Grundmann and H. D. Miller. The chairman then introduced Seymour Stedman of Chicago as the first speaker.

Comrade Stedman was received by the delegates with a tumult of applause. He opened his address with a short account of the progress of Socialism and particularly the development of socialist ideas in Chicago. He said that Carter Harrison and the Democratic party of Chicago are now irrevocably committed to a municipal ownership policy, but that this, to a true Socialist, is merely a step in the direction of progress.

He declared with emphasis that Socialism stands not merely for the municipal ownership of street railways, but for the public ownership of all public utilities and means of distribution. The speaker then proceeded to pay his respects to the existing political parties. He said that the Democratic party is on the verge of dissolution, while the Republican party is presenting the anomalous spectacle of sending representatives to attend the coronation of a monarch.

"Here in this city, as I understand, you are preparing to receive with great honors the brother of the monarch who has done more with his despotic powers to destroy the working class than any other," said Mr. Stedman, and his utterance was received with a storm of applause.

"I hope that your campaign in this city will be triumphant," he concluded, "but your mayor here, David S. Rose, ought to receive a great vote from the intelligent citizens of this city. Understand that he has actually erected garbage boxes for you and that you will eventually get a bridge. I hope that in Chicago we will soon be able to show you a united and successful party."

The committee on rules then reported the order of procedure for the convention, and the report was adopted. Chairman Bistorius announced that Comrades Christ Doerfler and Charles A. Blodgett were sergeants-at-arms. The report of the committee on credentials was adopted.

Comrade Meister moved that the temporary organization be made permanent and the motion was unanimously adopted. Chairman Bistorius, on motion of Delegate Berger, named the following committees: Resolutions—E. T. Melms, Fred Heath, Carl Kleist, Gust Richter, James Sheehan, Jacob Rummel and Dr. H. C. Berger. Platform—Victor Berger, Charles Westphal, John Doerfler, Eugene Rooney, Frank Bauer, Robert Meister, William Flamm.

Howard Tuttle, who was included in the report of the committee on rules as down for a speech, was introduced to fill up the time while the committee on resolutions and platform were conferring. In opening his speech he denied that he had come with any idea of making a speech, and congratulated the delegates upon the showing they had made. He spoke for nearly an hour and was frequently applauded. At the conclusion of his remarks the platform, which will be found elsewhere in this paper, was read and adopted.

The report of the resolutions committee was also unanimously adopted. The resolutions condemned the President for prohibiting the wake-earners of the government from organizing, and the capitalist system was charged with being responsible for the curtailing of the school system. Another resolution protested against the participation of representatives of the United States in the coronation, and several others denouncing imperialism and the contract system were also adopted.

Then followed the nomination of candidates with the result shown at the head of this report. Before adjournment the following campaign committee was chosen: Philip Siegel, F. W. Rehfeldt, E. T. Melms, Victor Berger, Edward Doerfler, Frederick Heath, Edward Grundmann, Neils Anderson, H. Wachtel and W. Flamm.

GENERAL NOTES.

Porto Rico has applied for territorial charter. Socialists in Idaho are forming state organization. Michigan will hold state convention at Flint on February 28.

Samuel M. Reynolds has been nominated by the Socialists of Terre Haute for mayor.

The city central committee at a meeting held Monday evening appointed Comrade Carl Kleist city organizer for two weeks. He will devote his energies to more complete organization in those wards where the services of an organizer are most needed.

Comrades Melms and Rehfeldt have succeeded in reorganizing the Fourteenth ward branch, meetings of which will be held on the first and third Wednesday in the month at 705 Forest Home avenue. Ole Olson is secretary. They have also organized a branch in the Twenty-third ward. J. Clark is secretary. This branch held its first meeting Thursday evening at Zimmerman's hall, corner Fifteenth avenue and Washington street.

The comrades at Northport, Washington, are having some lively illustrations of the existence of a class struggle. Some time last year the smelting works at this place ordered their employees to quit the union. The men went on strike, carried their strike to the ballot box, and elected Socialist officers. But the capitalists in control of the city did not propose to "abide by the returns." So the old council refused to canvass the vote. Then Comrade Harkness, who was chief city attorney, secured a writ of mandamus compelling them to count the votes and make a return. Then the old council locked the city hall and have kept away what opposition members there were, to prevent a quorum. Nevertheless the comrades, by making things good and warm for the plutes. They have a Socialist club of seventy members and are making active arrangements to get the remainder of the county organized for Socialism.

Party growth and activity is shown by these extracts from reports of state secretaries to the national committee:

Connecticut has 14 branches and 304 members, not all of whom are in good standing. Expect to start a propaganda wagon and weekly paper about June 1.

Indiana has 21 locals in seventeen counties, with total membership of 521. Trade unions are being formed among farm laborers, one organization having 100 members. A three-months' tour in the northern and central portions of the state. The state committee considers the Indiana proletariat ripe for the Socialist party.

Iowa has 17 locals, and is about to start a salaried organizer. Iowa has 17 locals. Also 17 members at large representing 14 towns in 10 counties.

Oregon has 21 locals and 352 members. Farmers compose large proportion of membership.

Ohio has 24 locals and a membership of 782. The Ohio state committee during the fall campaign issued 100,000 small cards, 97,000 leaflets, 1000 sample ballots and sent over 1000 letters to the Socialists of the state. They also sent out Hayes, Strickland, Bigelow and Geiger on tours through the state. Vote increased 50 per cent.

Washington has 46 locals paying dues for 500 members. A state organizer has been kept in the field for three months at \$60 per month.

Fair Tickets Are Going.

Table listing ticket sales for various cities: William Seeger, 70; Charles Greenwald, 2.40; W. Tilley, Eureka, Cal., 1.30; P. H. Hoffman, New York, 1.20; Louis Gerlach, city, 1.20; Carriage Workers No. 25, city, 10.00; Hatters' union, No. 7584, city, 10.00; Twenty-first Ward Branch, city, 1.20; Jacob Rummel, city, 1.20; Nick Schwab, city, 1.20; George Bauman, city, 1.20; William Spraul, city, 1.20; Charles Greenwald, city, 1.20; Julius Roesch, city, 1.20; Joseph Strausky, Baltimore, Md., 20; Arsine Duchansky, Linton, Ind., 1.20; Wm. L. Benesi, secretary, Kala, Tex., 1.20; W. E. Parsons, Grass Valley, Cal., 40; J. B. Weizenbach, secretary, Moline, Ill., 1.20; W. H. Rudolph, Evansville, Ind., 1.20; Wm. E. Allridge, city, 2.00; H. F. Wolfe, Conno, Col., 60; A. A. Peterson, secretary, El Paso, Tex., 1.20; John Miller, Blockton, Ala., 1.20; W. Trucan, Hitman, Ia., 1.50; Sam Ruvin, city, 1.20; H. Hansen, city, 1.20; Cigar-makers' union No. 25, city, 10.00; C. Barge, New York, 1.20; Total \$90.00

Notes of the Fair.

A large number of tickets have been sent to comrades all over the country. The committee wishes us to state that early reports from those who have received them will be appreciated.

Three trades unions in Milwaukee have paid for 100 tickets each and others are expected to report soon.

There is some talk of offering a prize to the individual who sells the highest number of tickets.

The general committee at its last meeting appointed the contest committee to supervise all contests for prizes to be held during the week.

There was a meeting of ladies interested in the fair at Chicago last Monday afternoon and the result will be several handsome donations.

Mr. Otto Illing represents the fair committee as advertising agent for the "Herald of the Fair." It will be published daily during the week.

It Grows in Favor.

W. G. Hapgood, Skowhegan, Maine: "You are to be congratulated for the bright, practical and educational paper you are publishing for the movement." J. A. Snook, Elkhart, Indiana: "The Herald is one of the very best."

E. H. Luzares, Montezuma, Washington: "The Herald is on the right side of the social fight." O. S. Thompson, Salt Lake City, Utah: "The Herald is one of the best advocates of Socialism we have today."

Ada M. Wickes, Plymouth, California: "It improves all the time."

Social Democratic Forum.

A very interesting paper on "The Modern Newspaper and Its Successor" was read by Frederick Heath at the Forum last Sunday night. That part relating to the newspaper of the future is given below:

It is impossible at this time to map out the newspaper of the future, and all such attempts are idle. In the first place no one knows what strides science will have taken before we reach a condition of society that may be called truly socialist.

At the present day newspapers are printed on paper from moveable types because the printing process has gotten thus far and no farther. Many of us here this evening have seen in the brief span of our own lifetime a considerable change in the methods of printing. Some of you may remember, as I do, when the daily paper was printed directly from the type and at a

rate of about 1000 an hour, instead of at the rate of 48,000 in the present day. But one thing seems certain, and that is that the future will allow of some sort of newspaper, or medium which will acquaint the people with the current events of the day and keep them thoroughly posted. When it is run by the collectivity, it will double the amount of news that is put into the hands of the people without editorializing. And those who have the inclination will probably issue journals of personal comment on said events, arguing and discussing freely from their various standpoints. The spirit behind all this will be much nobler and wholesome than obtaining at the present day, for there will be no commercial, catch-penny, profit-skimming interests to serve.

Robert Ingersoll was one evening delivering a lecture on the Mistakes of Moses, when a minister stood up in the audience and said: "Mr. Ingersoll, you have been making fun of the teaching of God's word. Will you please tell me how you would improve on His word, if you were to have the same power?" And the witty colonel instantly put the house in a roar by replying: "Why, sir, I would make good health contagious. By this I want to make the point that the newspaper of the future, instead of the present, will be written by a people, will devote itself to telling of the good things rather than the bad things of life, to settling good examples before men, rather than accounts of the miserable happenings it can get hold of with its dragnet. The newspaper of today does all it can to magnify the faults of a people, for there is too often an agency for evil influence, a pandering, telling of all that is mean and low in our present nightmare of society, because it makes spicy reading and sells papers. There might even be a excuse for this if back of it there was a purpose to show a bad system by its faults, but the journalistic daily paper is motivated by no such lofty aim. Its purposes are as low as its results are mean. It is a camp follower of society, it is too cowardly and cold blooded to take the lead for any real movement in the interests of humanity. A person born and bred up in a country where the anarchy is the rule, is pretty sure to be also a cannibal. And by parity of reasoning, people who have been familiar to them day by day through the daily newspaper, are likely to be more or less influenced by it. A newspaper should be "the history of the world for a day," and the daily paper is just the opposite. It is taken up with a record of the sensations, the discords and the lies of the current moment. I picked up the other day a copy of a daily printed in a city not far away from Milwaukee and on its front page announced with screaming black type and colored report in a country where the anarchy is the rule, fourteen fatalities, and a half dozen miscellaneous crimes. Was this all that the world was accomplishing in that twenty-four hours! And think of the psychological effect of such reading on the people. The police will tell you that often one brutal suicide will prompt several other ones."

The Socialist movement that is spreading over the face of the civilized earth, and which is already giving evidences of inevitably causing political changes in society, will have among other things the mission of reforming the daily press during the transition period. The old newspaper, which is the basis of the complete state of Socialism, which must come about to produce right relations and complete integrity in society. I will try to indicate how the daily newspapers will be changed in character when the Socialist report their hands on them. John Ruskin has spoken of an ideal newspaper, telling what it ought to be, but adding that he was not sure that it would pay the man who made and sold it, but he was sure that it would pay the reader. I think his first four are not willing to pay for being well served. And I call to mind a little thing that happened to the London Morning Herald quite a number of years ago. The paper was making money, but a quarrel arose among the stockholders and one of them out of the business, by the methods so frequently employed by our honorable, representative business men. They got together and voted to apply all the profits of the paper to developing the factory girl. The plan being to spend much money on it that it would for the time being cease to be a paying property. Accordingly they doubled salaries, established new foreign news agents and bureaus, used more costly ink and paper and so on, but just the time they expected the profits to disappear, there came such an influx of new readers that the circulation ran up so high you could hardly see it with a telescope. The result was that the quarrel was forced to and all the stockholders ended in selling the paper for three times its former value.

The newspaper of the future, when the Socialists have taken control, will gather its news in a scientific spirit, and will have regard for real instead of sensational values in presenting the news as collected. It will be uplifting in the spirit of the conscientious informational value, and it will probably use the tabloid plan in presenting its facts. A scientific discovery will be considered worth more space than a lynching or any other happening which is of no public taste. It will encourage progress. It will be free in spirit, with no bogies nor fetiches nor sacred superstitions. Its motto will be: "The Public Welfare." It may even be endowed, just as universities are today, subject to be safeguarded from mercenary commercial temptations. It will run no obscene medical advertisements. It will employ writers of eminent fitness and pay them wages higher than are now enjoyed by clog-dancers and reporters. The writers will be selected for their learning, literary training and honesty of purpose. The paper itself will be bright, clean, impartial and accurate. Its editorials will be written by serious, public-spirited men, who have no secret business schemes to further. They will sign their articles, and the words of their opinions will be given in full, dependent on the known worthiness of the writer himself. The editorials will be educational in purpose. All citizens spoken of will be dealt with alike, whether poor or influential. The paper will not be run primarily for profit but by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. If we could have a list of the stockholders of the daily papers of the country today, we would find it an almost complete directory of the directing capitalistic masters of the corporations that dominate the government. In this new type of newspaper I have described comes to the scene, journalism will come to be considered a profession allied to that of education.

Already we see the small beginning. A Socialist press, with new vigor and new hope, is springing up. It is supported by an ever-increasing army of determined men and women. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half the reason to fight by men who have the highest interests of society to serve. Nothing can impede its progress and growth, although stirring times may be ahead of us. The abolitionists of half a century ago had a harder time of it than we have yet had, and they hadn't half