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## MORE FACTS ABOUT THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

The press organs of the coal lords print a scale of wages from time to time which is to prove that the miners get good wages—get from \$2 to \$3 a day. But they forget to state that the "miner" must pay his helper—the miner laborer—out of his own pocket, that he must furnish his own powder, oil and tools and keep them in good condition, that he is docked for the physician and often even for the church, that he often has to buy his necessities in company stores at exorbitant prices—and last, but not least, that he never works more than during two-thirds of the year.

People will now readily understand what compels the miner to take his 10-year-old boy with him down into the mine to toil there at the danger of his young life. They must also know that the miner starts in life as a breaker-boy or "picking slate" at 50 cents a day, and ends his life—provided he is not killed in the mine—again as a breaker-boy or "picking slate" at 50 cents a day during the months when there is work.

### THE PROFITS OF THE COAL TRUST.

But the profit of the trust is so much the greater.

We have shown in a former article that the mine-worker does not get more than 50 cents per ton on the average. The entire cost of mining a ton of coal (including the royalty to the owner) is not higher than \$1.15 to \$1.50, according to the state bureau of Pennsylvania. The cost of transporting a ton of coal to Chicago or Milwaukee ought not to be higher than \$1 per ton. A ton of coal, therefore, ought not to cost more than from \$3 to \$4, which would also give the outsider a good profit, but as we all know, it usually costs \$7. With an output of 55,000,000 tons this gives the coal barons a net profit of \$200,000,000 annually.

The 10 per cent. raise in the wages of the miners is therefore not a serious question in this fight. The motive of the trust is simply to break down the organization of the miners. The coal lords want to re-establish the condition of things before the strike of 1900, when the miners—mainly foreigners, Poles and Slovaks—were the virtual slaves of the operators. President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading railway—the mouthpiece of the trust—declared that the workmen must unconditionally put themselves at the mercy "of the men to whom God has entrusted the control of the property of this country."

### HOW LONG WILL THE PEOPLE STAND IT?

The question is only how long can the people of the United States afford to look on and wait for a settlement of this unequal struggle. J. Pierpont Morgan when approached by a committee consisting of the governor of Pennsylvania, a senator and some others, told the gentlemen through his private secretary that he had "no time to discuss the subject." In no other country in the world—not even in Russia—are the plutocrats as haughty and devoid of reason as in America. In no other country—and least of all in Russia—would they dare to treat the high executive officials with as much contempt as in these United States.

And the plutocrats know very well what they are about. Both of the old parties are simply their tools and there is no earthly reason for respecting them. It is true, we have the one-man ballot in this country. But what good has it done so far? The great majority of the people are Republicans or Democrats, because their fathers were, or because "they do not want to throw their votes

"If we are elected we will vote to take the tariff off of every article that is made by a monopoly."—Democratic candidates for Congress.

"If the Democrats get control of Congress they will take the tariff off and break the trusts."—Dave Rose.

"If I am elected to Congress I shall insist that every bit of tariff be taken off of every article that is made by a monopoly."—Henry Smith.

Here we have three of a kind. And it's all bluster. The trusts are becoming international. They will continue in business, tariff or no tariff.

The Philadelphia & Reading road has agreed to supply hard coal to the Philadelphia area at \$4.15 a ton. No one will believe that this is anywhere near the cost price, and so when the public has to pay \$12 a ton the claim that the barons are using the strike for the purpose of plundering the public seems valid. The New York Herald says the coal barons ought to be strung up to lamp-posts. No Socialist paper has been foolish enough to make any such remark, regarding the fact that the coal barons have done nothing contrary to the rules of business under the capitalist system.

That Kronsage received \$2000 from the Independent book companies and that that money was used as drawn by Mr. Kronsage's personal check in the pre-convention fight is admitted by Mr. Kronsage. But why this hubbub about these \$2000? May a man and many a corporation be associated to a campaign fund to enable the candidate to pay for his expenses? Is it pre-convention canvass, and it will be repeated many times in the future. No man who ever held public office but has received assistance in this manner.

So said Orator McGee, one of the La Follette speakers at a speech at the other day. Out of their own mouths are they condemned. Of course the corporations' money is the guiding force in old party politics, but most of them are too foxy to admit it.

La Follette is very loud about the Republican party having paid "American wages to American labor." How nice that sounds! Let's see. The government agrees that American wages are so low that men become tramps because they cannot support their families. They show that coal miners, in spite of the hardships of their work, cannot live decently on what's left of their wages after the company stores pluck them. They show that women and children are displacing men in the factories of cultured New England and in the South—yes, and in this state, too! Only a demagogue would boast about "American wages!"

Rose's idea of representative citizens is a bunch of capitalist bank presidents, corporation lawyers, wholesale clothing storekeepers, rich Aldermen and money lenders. The laboring population, which makes up the bulk of the people of the city of Milwaukee, and whose energies produce the wealth of the city are not representative—they are mere voting machines, whom Rose thinks are too stupid to know when they are thrown in the soup.

Oh, the Republican candidate for state superintendent of schools, is a back number as an educator, but a hot boy when it comes to seeking office. His auxiliary smells of the big wave of money that the independent book companies gave La Follette as the price of the defeat of Capt. Harvey for a renomination. As Capt. Harvey will be fought by the school book trust, who are naturally booming the new ticket, honest and self-respecting voters will do well to cut loose from both sides and vote Social Democratic.

Seeing that the fact that Pfister was leading Rose out in a special campaign train was opening people's eyes, the Democratic managers this week fixed up a story to smooth matters over. They claimed that the railroads were slow because the Democratic state committee were so slow at paying the bills on the train. The fellow that fixed that story up ought to be advertising man for a circus.

The mine magnates when they consciously turned down Roosevelt's offer to settle the mining strike, told us they would have the strike settled in ten days. Now Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania orders out all the state troops. They say the coal kings don't own the government?

away." They vote for the capitalist parties and for the trusts simply in order "not to throw their votes away!"

### THE OLD PARTIES AND THE COAL TRUST.

Both the Republican and the Democratic parties are trust ridden. The Republican party has long been known to be the favored organization of capitalists and capitalism. The Republican party makes no secret of the fact that it represents the "vested rights" and is rather proud that it is the great conservative political organization of this country. As Senator Mark Hanna, who is by far one of the shrewdest and most potent of the leaders of his party, has expressed it in a recent speech in Akron, O.: "I have told you a year ago to let well enough alone, now I can only add to that: stand pat." This expresses the policy of the Republican party admirably. "Let well enough alone"—this robbery is all well enough for the capitalists and the trusts. Therefore stand pat!

President Roosevelt's erratic anti-trust caprices are evidently not conducive to the life interests of the Republican party and must necessarily fall. The trusts know this. President Baer (who by the way is a Democrat) and the other coal trust magnates who attended the recent conference in Washington that was to settle the coal strike upon the suggestion of Roosevelt, rebuked him as no chief magistrate of the nation since the days of Johnson has ever been rebuked before. The trust magnates know that the Republican party is wedded to capitalism and cannot possibly get away from it.

But if the Republican party is "conservative" and wants the present exploitation and legalized robbery kept up, the Democratic party is even worse. The Democratic party is also entirely in the grip of the trusts. Especially is this the case in Wisconsin under the leadership of David S. Rose, the "pal" of the asphalt trust and the ally of the street car monopoly. The Democratic party has thrown away the worn-out mask of the "trust-killer" Bryan. The Democrats of Wisconsin have the hearty support of the "stalwarts" of the Republican party, and it may be said that outside of Tammany Hall in New York there is not a more corrupt political organization in the country than the Rose machine in Milwaukee. But the trust domination in the Democratic party is not a local affair.

Havenmeyer, the sugar trust magnate, is a great Democratic light. President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading, who claims the partnership of the Almighty, in subsidizing the starved miners, is a Democrat. It was a Democrat (Pattison) who as governor of Pennsylvania, sent 8000 militiamen to Home-stand in 1892 to break down the strike. And to come right home: In May, 1901, while the big strike of the machinists against the Nordberg Manufacturing Company and other large firms in Milwaukee was at its height, Mayor David S. Rose appointed Jacob E. Friend, THE PRESIDENT OF THE NORDBERG COMPANY, a member of the board of police and fire commission!

Rose is now the Democratic candidate for governor and poses as a great friend of the workmen and especially of the union men. And Mr. Rose, who formerly used to denounce every trust—except those with whom he had a business relation, as for instance the asphalt trust—has shut up on the trusts entirely since he is backed by the "Stalwart Republicans" in his gubernatorial aspirations.

No, there is no hope for the people in supporting either of the old parties.

## Pages from Rose's Record. No. 3.

### WHAT PFISTER SAYS OF ROSE

"He has always been the friend of organized labor, and in turn possesses the confidence of the laboring man of the city."—From the Pfister campaign pamphlet on the career of Rose.

### WHAT THE WORKERS SAY OF HIM!

"Whereas, An invitation has been sent Mayor Rose by the mayor of Detroit requesting the appointment of ten delegates to represent this city at a convention to be held to devise ways and means of procuring a sufficient amount of coal to meet the demand of the coming winter, and

"Whereas, The wage-working class constitutes the bulk of the population of the city, and from its economic situation is in the best position to point out how the coal can best be secured to the people, i. e., by the people taking possession of the mines, and

"Whereas, We note with regret, but not surprise, that the mayor has trampled upon the rights of the class in our present society that he has been a tenacious citizen, not one of whom is a wage-worker, but, on the contrary, lives inherently in the private ownership of mines or anything else that private profit may be wrung from, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, That we emphatically condemn the action of the mayor in sending men to the Detroit meeting so unfit for the work in hand, and that we view with contempt the sort of recognition our boasting labor-loving (?) mayor is giving the wage-workers of the city on this and other like occasions."

—Resolutions passed by the Milwaukee Trades Council, Wednesday, October 1, 1902.

them the use of the mails, and like rubbish, lands the President for trying to patch up the coal strike. He advises that the railroads be prevented from operating the coal mines except for their own uses. Not a word about the nation owing a national heritage! He wants the mines owned by individual labor crushers and

profit skimmers instead of several of them organized into a corporation—as if that would make any difference to the people or the miners. He is right in his own mind. Why, it would pay them well to endow his paper and keep him talking just such rot, to head off, or try to, the Socialists, who are organizing to wipe capitalism off the face

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S QUID PRO QUO.—A GLIMPSE BEHIND THE SCENES.

A gang of Wall Street speculators have gathered together at one of the fashionable and exclusive clubs of Gotham. They assembled to talk over grave affairs of public plunder; the strike of the anthracite coal miners had extended beyond twenty weeks, all classes of people throughout the country were beginning to realize the discomforts of a possible coal famine and were indignant over the obstinacy of the Baerites who control (in the name and with the "sanction of the Almighty") the natural fuel supply of the country.

The sideboards were loaded with production from the famous vineyards of the world, the atmosphere of the sumptuous apartments was laden with the fragrance of the finest blends from Cuba and Virginia. The swallow-tailed waiters were dismissed, the doors closed and securely locked, for these great men, who are the "chosen of God" to protect the interests of the common people (especially the laboring class), were about to exercise their holy function.

What was said by different members of that sacred and august company must perhaps ever remain a profound secret. We are able to form some definite conclusion as to the outcome of the meeting only by associating other events, happening concurrently and subsequent thereto.

Now, one of the concurrent happenings was the presence in New York of the secretary of the treasury of the United States. Incidentally it may be remarked, and the incidence is quite pertinent, that this public official had before and frequently been found in the vicinity of Wall Street, whenever the stock gambling fraternity got together to stack the cards and arrange a brace game in the name of the Lord and the interest of his dear children.

Of subsequent events the first was the letting loose of \$30,000,000 from the public treasury by Roosevelt's administration, through the before-mentioned secretary of the treasury, of course.

But this pouring out of the people's money followed immediately a threat of panic from Wall street, a threat that was taken up and emphasized by all the capitalist newspapers in the land. Every profit-monger, every patriotic skinflint, every appropriator of values created by the working class—the whole brood of commercial and industrial bandits were beginning to catch the panic fever. The case was a really desperate one—at least be Roosevelt administration was made to believe it was. A powerful and immediate remedy was demanded to break up the fever. It's name was LOOT. It had been effected in similar cases before, when plentifully prescribed by the physician called in, and the expectant beneficiaries did not doubt that about \$30,000,000 would cure the present attack. And so a government, which confessed itself unable to do anything for the starving miners in the anthracite fields, dumped into the Wall street maw a sum of money equal to the annual wages of 100,000 miners who toil for the gamblers who own, for purposes of private exploitation, the natural resources and social capital of the United States.

Another event that followed close the threatened panic and the administration

### IS PROGRESS TO STOP.

What are the people to do? Must progress stop? Are we to go back to feudalism and barbarism because the economic interests of the capitalist class dominate both of the old parties?

The same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the Social Democratic party.

The Social Democratic party says: Our progress, our production on a large scale, the mighty accumulation of capital makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not.

The question therefore is only whether it shall be a private or a public monopoly.

The question is, do we wish to leave the products of this country in the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose only interest is to exploit us up to the last limit of our endurance?

Do we wish to leave to a small clique the monopoly of all things which make life good and desirable? Do we wish to make them absolute masters of all the necessities of our lives?

No, and a thousand times no!

### THE ONLY WAY.

We still have one way left to try to conquer these powerful, economic lords. We still have the ballot and can avail ourselves of political power. Down with the capitalist parties, with the Republican as well as the Democratic which are both upholding the present system with its exploitation and robbery. Let the Social Democratic party into power, which will take hold of the coal trust and of every other trust and break them into the possession of the whole people and thus make all of you shareholders.

The workmen will then get the full value of their labor and you will all get the benefit of the riches of this great country.

The only solution of the coal question is the ownership of the coal mines by the whole people, as the Social Democratic platform demands. And this solution of the question will also be a final solution.

Let the people cannot be satisfied with this alone, but ought to work towards the complete economic system of socialism.

We can have no social peace, nor full justice, until there are no more hirelings in the world; until all become both employers and employed of society. There is but ONE DELIVERANCE from the rule of the people by property—and that is the rule of property by the people.

If much of what has been considered private property is to be absorbed by great monopolistic ownership, as seems to be the inevitable outcome of the competitive struggle, then the people should become the monopolists.

The only hope of the people for either industrial or political freedom lies in their taking "lawful" possession of the machinery, the forces and production of great industrial monopolies, and establish the co-operative commonwealth.

Victor L. Berger.

of the earth. It would be money well expended.

"Seldom have I been called upon to witness such suffering and destitution as that I saw in our trip among the poor in these Eastern cities."

So said Gen. Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army the other day. And almost at the same time Roosevelt was telling big open-mouthed crowds of glib people that this country was in the midst of unprecedented prosperity. Prosperity! What a word! Prosperity! What a word to juggle with in the interests of the exploiting class! As between Booth and Roosevelt, we prefer to believe Booth.

Every day the street cars pass this office crowded to the trucks with the patient humanity. If there was a chance to get on the roofs, the roofs would be crowded too. Private ownership is to blame, nothing else. The company claims it can't help the crush because more people insist on getting on the cars than there is room for. But if enough cars were run none of them would be crowded—that's clear. If the city ran the cars and got the credit and glory of settling the coal strike, service as we now have, the people would set up a big howl.

Milwaukee, Sept. 29.—Mr. Editor: Would you not inform your readers about the "monopoly" of the trust in the street car monopoly created by the Rose's gang? Yours truly, Dr. A.

The estimate made by various business men of Milwaukee familiar with financial values is that the extension of the trust company's grip on the Milwaukee street-car, which was engineered by Rose, was worth at the time between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

Suppose the Milwaukee health department sent its corps of physicians down

into the shops and factory pens of the city and gave the child workers a looking over, and suppose they picked out each child worker who needed the sunlight and the freedom of the playground to repair his or her fading health and ordered them set free in the interests of humanity and in the interests of a future ransom. But the Social Democratic party has a bowl would up from the capitalist class! How virtuous the capitalist would look—how disinterested—while he assured the public that the poor families needed the earnings of the children. How long do you think it would be before a new health department was put in power—one that would be pledged not to interfere with the prosperity of the owning class of the city?

Years ago Elizabeth Browning wrote a poem on "The Cry of the Children" that has touched many hearts and is still quoted as a splendid work. A wet child labor is today rapidly increasing. It is increasing because modern capitalism demands cheap labor. It is increasing because the prevailing rate of wages is not high enough to permit the man worker to support his family adequately on the wages he receives. It is increasing because the working class has no power of protest politically, having thus far been led into spitting its great voting strength between the two parties of capitalism, the Republican party and the Democratic party.

In truth the health department in all the cities, inasmuch as they are supposed to serve the interests of the people, ought to not only liberate all unhealthy children from the factories, but the unhealthy men and women as well, and medicine and shelter ought to be supplied free of charge. Why? Why? Why?—but it will not be done until the Social Democrats grow to power, and then only as a temporary act of humanity and right. What the Socialists will do when they get the power is to change the entire system of society, so that private property will disappear. There will be no poverty, no sick people, no force to work for fear of otherwise going to the poor house.

La Follette, with the mill stone of the school book bribery scandal round his neck, is going out to speak around the state and to tell one accuses him of being as crooked as Rose, but he is simply an ambitious politician who downed the Pfister machine because he wanted to build up one of his own in its place. His reforms will not interest the working class.

Henry Smith, Rose's friend, says that he's for taking the tariff off of trust articles. How does he expect to scare Morgan's steamship trust, or the Standard oil trust or the tobacco trust with such talk as that? The truth is he doesn't expect to frighten the trusts by simply trying to catch the votes of suckers who can be fooled with such nonsense. The trusts are international, and national laws cannot hold them back.

One of the campaign pamphlets issued by Dave Rose is a biographical sketch signed by Hugh Ryan, a Milwaukee lawyer, who was Rose's hired attorney in his city campaign of two years ago, yet who did not hesitate in semi-private conversations to refer to Rose as a fox. Is Ryan Rose's hired attorney today? Who can say? Pfister would as soon foot such campaign expenses as any other.

A private, profit-extracting band of capitalists has control of the water supply of the city of Denver. Result—high rates and a water famine. In the city of Milwaukee the water supply system is publicly owned, rates are low and the returns are such that every time Mayor Rose gets the city in a bankrupt condition he borrows from the water fund to get it out again. There you see the two principles side by side; private ownership and public ownership. Which principle gets YOUR vote?

Recently a Milwaukee man, aged 60 years, pleaded guilty to larceny in the district court and was fined \$10 and costs. He said he was paid \$20 a month for services as night watchman and that as he could not live on that amount he was forced to steal old steel rails and sell them in order to secure the necessities of life.

But we have prosperity, just the same!

Comrades all! It will pay you well to send your names and addresses right now to the new Socialist magazine, The Vanguard, Box H, Green Bay, Wis. Ask for special thirty days' offer.

E. H. Thomas.

the workman's wife, who has well been called "the slave of a slave." You have never presented to her the woman's side of the Socialist question. Perhaps you have never thought of it yourself.

The present is an excellent opportunity to enlist the women of Wisconsin in the Socialist ranks. If a general effort is made by our comrades to bring the women of their families to the polls, let me predict that it will have the most beneficial results—that Socialist women will take a deeper interest in our party than ever before, that many will become Socialists who are now indifferent, and that the wives of our comrades will henceforth work to their best ability, and encourage their husbands to labor and sacrifice, for the great cause which will bring equality to all.

A. S. Edwards.

gratitude at least, if for no deeper reason.

Permit me to tell you, honest comrade, that if my wife is not a Socialist, it is entirely your own fault. You are to blame if the subject of Socialism is a bone of contention in your household. If she gives you a tongue lashing when you return from long Socialist meetings, or worries you with importunities to leave the movement altogether, you have never attempted to make her a Socialist, or you have gone about it in the wrong way. You have never explained to her in clear and simple language that while Socialism will do so much for men, it will accomplish infinitely more for women. You have never shown her that women have a double stake in the success of the Social Democratic party. You have never told her what our party intends to do for women, and especially for

the women of Wisconsin in the Socialist ranks. If a general effort is made by our comrades to bring the women of their families to the polls, let me predict that it will have the most beneficial results—that Socialist women will take a deeper interest in our party than ever before, that many will become Socialists who are now indifferent, and that the wives of our comrades will henceforth work to their best ability, and encourage their husbands to labor and sacrifice, for the great cause which will bring equality to all.

E. H. Thomas.

Social Democratic Herald.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1902.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

The first step in the revolution of the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of democracy.—Karl Marx.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. Racine, Wis., October 1st, 1902. Mr. Victor L. Berger, Chairman State Central Committee, Social Democratic Party, Milwaukee, Wis.—Dear Comrade: Enclosed herewith please find my resignation from the nomination for governor of the state of Wisconsin, which high honor the Social Democratic Party at its recent state convention conferred upon me.

I exceedingly regret that circumstances beyond my personal control compel me to take this step. It was not, however, taken without full consideration of my own as well as the party's best interest. I therefore request the comrades to consider it final. My poor health prevents me from taking an active part in the campaign which I consider necessary to the party's growth and success. Then again, illness in my family is another factor in determining the course I have pursued. These and other reasons equally important I give for the cause of my resignation and I trust the comrades throughout the state will permit me to stand back and give some other, even more capable man a chance to become your standard bearer.

Rest assured that although I can not be active in this campaign, I have not lost any of my old-time enthusiasm in the final triumph of Socialism. It is my greatest pleasure to be permitted to witness a grand increase in the number of votes polled for our party this fall. Wishing the Social Democratic Party a splendid and triumphant success and that the co-operative commonwealth will yet be ushered in in my lifetime, I am, fraternally yours, Mathias Bidingger.

On ascertaining that Comrade Bidingger's resignation was irrevocable, the state campaign committee, under the direction given it by law, placed Comrade Emil Seidel of Milwaukee in nomination for governor.

LABORERS AND THE POLITICIANS. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the resolutions of the Trades Council censuring the mayor of the city for only appointing capitalists to represent the city at the Detroit convention, called to plan relief from the coal famine. The mayor is always loud when election approaches, but yet despite the fact that Milwaukee is primarily a city of wage-workers, not a single wage-worker was included in the mayor's ten appointees. Let us look the list over. First there are John Johnson and J. P. Murphy, bank presidents and capitalists; then Samuel Tallmadge and Ira B. Smith, board of trade gamblers, and the latter president of a big wholesale house; then James G. Flanders, corporation attorney for the Plankinton estate and the defunct Plankinton bank, in which so many poor people lost their savings, and W. H. Timlin, a very successful corporation lawyer with a practice worth \$40,000 a year; then I. D. Adler, of a large wholesale clothing and labor-sweating establishment, and August Leudtke, manager of the mammoth Pritzlaff Hardware Company; then there was Ignatz Czerwinski, a money lender, and Michael Carpenter, capitalist and president of a big bread and cracker company. These are representative citizens in Rose's eyes. The wage-workers do not count.

The resolutions of the Trades Council exploded like a bomb in the midst of the politicians and they began to rack their brains for ways to soft-soap labor and cover up the telltale blower. Rose was away on his campaign work in the state, and Acting Mayor Corcoran tried to fix matters up. It was given out that the mayor's appointees were not final. Corcoran then took the matter into his own hands and dropped Murphy, Johnson, Flanders and Adler and named four union men and Socialists as part of the committee.

And here is another little incident to this affair that is amusing. La Follette also had a committee to appoint, as governor, and was determined not to hurt his political interests by giving away his class leanings the way Rose had. But he was advised badly by his political lieutenants in Milwaukee, and so named as one of the committee a discredited labor "leader" of Milwaukee named Huebner,

who is under charges to the American Federation of Labor. Verily, it has been a trying experience to the capitalistic labor-burglars.

CAPITALISTS ARE THE REAL RULERS. Gov. Stone in ordering out all the Pennsylvania troops, when all was quiet in the strike region, presents a very good picture of the capitalistic governor elected to office by the votes of workers and then using all the machinery of government to crush the very people to whom he owes his election. "For law and order" is, of course, the pretext for playing into the hands of the coal barons. In truth the move is for "law" and disorder. The troops are sent out to try and break down the splendid discipline of the strikers, to provoke them—to goad them into disorderly acts, so as to prejudice the public against the men and have a pretext for shooting them full of holes, as was done at Latimer five years ago.

Some light is shed on the "orderly" efforts of the authorities by the following from the pen of Bishop Samuel Fallows, who went to the strike region to investigate the actual conditions: I visited rapidly a number of smaller places and the larger towns of Tamaqua and Mahanoy, which the National Guards encamped. The slightest pretext is seized upon to create the impression that rioting and violence are taking place. A few hours before reaching Shenandoah I heard of a terrible outbreak which the troops had been called upon to suppress. I found that two Poles and an old Scotchman—Sandy MacLaren—had been arrested for picking coal from an abandoned mine owned by the Girard estate on the outskirts of town. Four years ago, spot miners told me Tommy Lee's boy fell down into the unprotected shaft and when suit was brought for damages the trustees of the estate disclaimed ownership. The Sheriff, with several deputies, made a pretense of trying to take the men and then called upon the militia for aid. A troop of cavalry and part of a company of infantry dashed to the scene of action. The men were handcuffed together and marched between the soldiers to jail, from which they were immediately released on bail. The Poles and Scotchman showed their red brands, which the maniacs had made upon his wrist. I went to the mine with the men and had them photographed by the millions of the law. It would seem as though there were a systematic effort made by the operators to arouse the worst passions of the miners, which, as a Catholic priest stated, no taxes had been paid, the operators claiming no ownership in them. Now the operators in many places forbid the strikers to pick out the refuse coal from the piles, which largely represent the shovels to which the miners have been subjected, and to which they have a kind of moral right. On my journeyings I have seen no finer place than these heaps warning the men against touching them.

The feeling among the miners and their families is intense beyond description; deep-seated and which, as a Catholic priest placed to keep them off. This bitter cry came to my ears from the women: "The operators not only want to starve but to freeze us!" So it is easy to see what Gov. Stone's game is in ordering out all the troops. His interests are with the coal barons; probably he has coal mine investments himself.

The call is out for the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which will be held at New Orleans beginning Nov. 13. National and international bodies are entitled to one delegate for less than 4000 members or two delegates for over 4000, and three delegates for over 8000, four delegates for over 16,000, five delegates for over 32,000, six for over 64,000, and so on. Central and state bodies and independent local bodies and federal labor unions, one delegate.

A Catholic priest, Father Brady, preached a stinging sermon on the coal strike at Tamaqua, Pa., last Sunday, in the course of which he said: It seems our patriots are all dead. Every one from the President down seems to be against you. The business public are selfishly against you! A subsidized press is against you. "Is there no hand on high to shield the brave?" Is there no Washington to come to the rescue? Would that we had Patrick Henry at Clay, a Calhoun or a Phillips to advocate our cause! How are our Representatives, our Senators, our Congressmen? Tens of thousands have been spent in their election. They were elected for the good of the people. Where are they now? Where is your Governor? He is the back of the Trusts he sends the militia with the order "shoot to kill." Why not send an honest investigating committee instead? If there is no unconditional surrender policy to be adhered to and the facts warrant it, why not, when the public welfare is endangered? As a last resort even confiscate the property. Has not the state the right of eminent domain?

Comrade John N. Heldt, state secretary of Montana, died suddenly September 25. But an hour previous he wrote the national headquarters the dismal news that "The Labor Unions are in state convention here today. A wing of the Democrats, the Populists and Labor men have or are combining. It practically spoils our vote—but we can't help it. Think the excitement will be buried in 1904 and labor will know where its home is." In the hope of checking the contributions for the striking miners, the capitalists are constantly sending out press reports of settlements. The coal strike has become one of national proportions. The whole people are on strike against private ownership!

WE WANT A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

A social revolution is inevitable throughout the western civilization, the influence of which will extend to every part of the globe. It is already at our doors. Its triumph will mark the dawn of a new era in human progress and achievement, unparalleled in the history of mankind. This revolution will find its first expression and most complete embodiment in the United States of America. And since we are a nation of kings, since all power arises out of the thought and desire, the purposes and programmes of the people, it is of the utmost importance that every citizen, freeing himself from bigotry and party prejudice, should interest himself deeply in this—the supreme and only vital issue of our times.

The clauses of the revolution are planted in every dooryard, and sit down with us at every meal. They face us in every bargain, and mock us in every prayer. Once our eyes are opened, this impending revolution greets us in every important fact and force of modern civilization. The evils with which we are now face to face may be thus enumerated: Congested wealth. Armies of unemployed from time to time. Enforced employment of women and children. Constant wars of labor and capital. Thousands of the dispossessed driven into tramp life. The destruction of the small producer. Arbitrary decrease of wages, increase of prices, discharge of workers. Ruthless waste of competition where it is not throttled. Ruthless robbery of the people where monopolies and trusts have superseded competition.

Political control of cities, states and the nation by plutocracy, with the accompanying treason against the liberties and rights of the people. The use of the military at home to suppress strikes, and abroad for the extensions of markets. The whole seething struggle of competition with its untold story of misery and oppression, defeat, despair and death. Such conditions portend a social revolution.

The impending revolution will be a Titanic struggle of Ideas and Principles, culminating in a battle-royal at the shrine of American liberty—the ballot box. The victory is already assured, only men with the slave spirit or the spirit of the despot can hinder it. American freemen by millions now grapple with injustice and a triumphant outcome is inevitable.

Los Angeles, Cal.

The Secretaries Fund Is Growing.

Who will boost the fund over the \$200 mark? What the Herald plans to do is to raise a fund large enough to send the paper for nearly a year to the most active and hustling member of each trade-union in the United States. As a rule, such member is usually the secretary. We will put the Herald into the hands of these men if the comrades will sustain us.

There are fifteen thousand union secretaries in this country, and deducting the names of those who are already converted, it is clear that only three thousand contributors to our fund will be needed to do the trick! One dollar will send the Herald eight months to five secretaries, five dollars to twenty-five—which means the introduction of Socialism into twenty-five unions. A secretary converted will surely convert his mates. Watch the fund grow!

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS. How the wheel goes round. The proposition to abolish slavery everywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States came from a Southern congressman—Detroit Free Press.

There isn't an instance on record in the piano business where a firm has voluntarily laid off any of its employees, with the reduced hours of labor. There are many firms who have reduced the hours of labor and increased the wage because of the loss of the present market. The employees were members insisted upon these changes.—Piano Worker.

Government should become the universal savings bank and life insurance company for all. The business public are legitimate as selling bonds or paying pensions. Government ought to own and control the railroads. They are the legs and the backbone of the present order.

The Socialists in the council are not against pensioning Fire Chief Sandrok, as charged by some people. They are against illegal ordinances. Why pension the chief and not also the men?—Sheboygan Volksblatt.

The essential difference between a labor union and a "trust" is this: We seek to have all come in on equal terms, with the motto "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." A trust seeks to reduce its membership to the smallest possible number of members, and to give special privileges for its only.—Colo. Chronicle.

Perhaps the operators feel that if they yield to the miners this time it won't be long before they come back with a demand for an equal share of the coal. The miners on the same scales that they use when selling it.—Atlanta Journal.

It would be highly diverting to know just what the shade of Kooskuso said when he saw the bill of the coal strike. The bill was unrolled in the city of Posen.—Chicago Post.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County—County Court—in Probate. In the matter of the estate of Hermann Scheefel, deceased. The matter of the estate of Hermann Scheefel, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to August Scheefel, this court:

It is further Ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Hermann Scheefel, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room, in the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of July, 1903, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further Ordered, that notice of the time and place of the said examination and adjustment of claims shall be published in a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof. Dated this 8th day of October, 1902. By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

Richard Elsner, Attorney of Estate. STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County—County Court—in Probate. In the matter of the estate of Anna Margaretha Kupfer, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Anna Margaretha Kupfer, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Christ Kupfer and Edward Kupfer by this court.

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1903, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Anna Margaretha Kupfer, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance. It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Anna Margaretha Kupfer, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of July, 1903, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof. It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of the said examination and adjustment of claims shall be published in a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof. Dated this 17th day of September, 1902. By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge. Richard Elsner, Attorney of Estate.

UNION SECRETARIES FUND.

Previously reported, \$183.20 Mecheke Bros., Cascade, Wis., 2.00 T. Hamann, Pittsburgh, Pa., .25 Arthur Vinette, Los Angeles, Calif., .50 D. and others, 700 LaSalle street, St. Louis, Mo., .25 Frank Bower, Milwaukee, .25 Henry Hellwig, Milwaukee, .25 C. Kingsford, Milwaukee, .100 J. C. Whitford, Chicago, .400 Y. C. Whitford, Chicago, .100 Coal Victim, Philadelphia, .100 J. C. L. Milan, .100 S. P., Washington, .200 M. Nigen, New York, .175 Total, \$189.95

Just to spur some of our lagging fighters, we make this inducement: To the comrade sending in the largest list of subscription to the fund we will give a \$10 zither. To the one sending in the next largest amount a copy of Marx's "Capital," best edition, bound in cloth. To the one sending in the next best a copy of the "People's Marx." For the next two largest contributions, copies each of "Socialism in America."

What is Prosperity? Prosperity does not mean simply employment. Employment may mean disaster if the employed are receiving starvation wages and paying monopoly prices for necessities. After one year of prosperity the poor are seeking for bread and the rich are seeking entertainment. The pawnbrokers and money sharks have prospered. The poor pay 10 per cent a month when they must; they sell property at half value which is necessary to procure cash with which to buy food and clothing if they have to, and then somebody is the winner.—Aligld.

Get your friends to subscribe 10 weeks, 10 cents, and for every 20 ten weeks subscribers we will give you a yearly subscription card free.

Milwaukee Branch Meetings. FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at 606 Market street. SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. FIFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST AND THIRD FRIDAY of the month, at 8 p. m., at 524 Fourth street. SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 8 p. m., at 204 Fourth street. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., at 373 First street. NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in the Alameda hall, corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets. TENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ON THE first and third Friday of the month at Bush and Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Thursday at 373 First street. TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursday at 367 Kincaid street. THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clark street. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Tuesday in August at Brossley's hall, corner Twelfth and Chestnut streets. A. Zainer, secretary, 1812 1/2 Spring avenue. SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Thursday at 389 Pryor avenue. EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 243 Prairie street, corner of Greenview street. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Melner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Hill streets. TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in Folk's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. C. Wiesel, 1224 Twenty-second street, secretary. TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS AT Zolner's hall, 1416 Tenth street, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month. Joseph H. Schmitt, secretary, 1383 Third street. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (NO. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moersche, secretary, 591 Twenty-fifth street. TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Friday at 389 Eleventh avenue. POLISH BRANCH MEETS FIRST AND THIRD Sunday, 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Rakowski's hall, corner Third and Windlake avenue. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—LEON Greenbaum, Room 427, Emille Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. STATE EXPO-SITIVE BOARD—STATE SECRETARY, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis. THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every first and third Monday evening of the month at Keller's hall, 208 Fourth street. Frederic Heath, secretary; Jacob Hunger, 902 Chestnut street, treasurer.

IN GERMAN. WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL.—Marx. COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.—Marx, Engels. SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC.—Engels. All in one volume. Bright, and printed from new type. Price, 15 cents. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State St., Milwaukee.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SHOULD READ DIE WAHRHEIT Subscription Reduced to \$1.00. Older established Social Democratic Paper in the United States. 50 columns weekly. Subscription \$1 per year. VICTOR L. BERGER, Editor, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

A Woman in Want.

Of all the wrongs that call aloud to heaven from this commercial hell on earth—of all the crimes of men still un-forgiven, dating back to old Adam's birth, the woman in want cries above all others, like Abel's blood accusing Cain, and sadly points to her own savage brothers who rob her for the sake of gain.

Ah, dear God, see that face so nuttely pleading, pale, as though the cold hand of death had grasped the chords of the poor heart bleeding, and there demanding her fevered breath. See those large eyes, in which the shadows flitting, dance as the hunger of her soul, while on her brow despair is ever sitting, to feast on dead hopes, like a ghoul.

Slaves to the factory, the loom and spindle, fitted in with the wheels of mills, where sighs and tears with the grinding intermingles, through the weary years of toil that kills. And for her labor she receives a pittance—her half-starved body tells the tale; or to a worse hell she may gain admittance, where virtue can be put on sale.

This cry, and, and hopelessly despairing, like shipwrecked sailor on the rocks; hungry for love, but only daring to wreathe "brother to the ox." For her task-masters are joint heirs with Jesus, and are not made of the common clay; and they are heirs to all of earth that pleases: mines, mills, and fields—o hold away.

And the flag we honor knows no pity, and proud religion knows no shame; the curse of greed is over mill and city, and woman is robbed in Christ's own name. Heirs with Christ? Yes, plunderers of their sister! whose wrongs call louder than Abel's gore. Their pious falsehoods should their red tongues blister, so they could blaspheme God no more.

The Man Without a Soul. Socialism is Everywhere. This is what the Boston Traveler had to say editorially of the crush meeting at Faneuil hall, Boston, to take action on the coal strike: "Early in the meeting it became evident that those doctrines which are commonly labeled 'socialistic' were popular with the audience, and every reference made to government ownership of the mines was cheered to the echo. Even in the letters received by the Traveler from well-known conservative citizens there is plainly a tendency in that direction. The extent to which these ideas have infiltrated the community is certainly revealed by last night's meeting. This feeling finally led to the proposal of additional resolutions, much more radical than the first, which were accepted with the most intense enthusiasm. They are as follows: 'Resolved, that we, the people of Massachusetts, in mass meeting assembled in Faneuil hall, the historic cradle of liberty, on this September 8, 1902, demand the government ownership and operation of the coal mines of this state, and engaged efforts of ending the present strike in the authentic coal regions and of securing justice and liberty to the mine workers and of forever preventing a recurrence of all such deplorable conditions.'"

From the Book Table. "WHY PHYSICIANS SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS." By Father Hagerly. Terce Co., Ind., Standard Pub. Co. Price 5 cents.

There has been great demand for this essay from the pen of Father Hagerly. It has therefore been revised and enlarged by the author, and is now being put in pamphlet form and will be ready for the public in a few days.

It is not for physicians only, but for all classes of people who are studying Socialism, as the subject is treated from a standpoint which has hitherto received little attention, and as Father Hagerly, the author, is himself a physician, his work has special value on account of the professional and scientific knowledge it contains.

For propaganda among the professional classes such as teachers, judges, lawyers, students, as well as physicians, this little work will prove invaluable and is bound to become an efficient factor in the educational work of the Socialist movement.

The price of the pamphlet is 5 cents per copy, or 6 for 25 cents; 14 for 50 cents; 30 for \$1.00, all prepaid. One hundred copies for \$22.00, charges extra. Address orders to Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Corrected price of Coal Trust Leaflets: Per 100, 50 cts; per 50, 25 cts; per 25, 15 cts.

PERMANENTLY LOCATED. INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY. The International School of Social Economy. Permanently located at Kansas City, Mo. Seventeen hundred and ninety-four Corner Respondece Students. Three dollars pay the bills. The next twelve weeks term of Training School for Socialists begins on November 10, 1902, at Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pay tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry.

Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism. Send Stamp for particulars. WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Sub Station, No. 2 Kansas City, Mo.

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This issue will contain matter of unusual interest to you. Send in your name and your friends' names in time for a copy free of charge. Address, WILMANS PUBLISHING HOUSE, SEABREEZE, FLORIDA.

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In clubs of ten for The Herald at 50 cents each we will send IRE'S MAGAZINE free of Charge for One Whole Year to Each Member of the Club. And Wilshire's, sent to the same or different addresses. If you wish to avail yourself of this big offer and your Herald subscription does not expire for some time, have it extended for one year. Remember, we want and must have 5000 new or additional subscribers once, and we mean to get them at any cost.

Get up a club of ten Herald subscribers at 50 cents each and we will send you either Wilshire's Magazine for one year or a Wilshire postal good for a year's subscription for every Herald subscription in the club. Don't forget, you have your choice of either Wilshire's for one year or the postal good for one year's subscription. If you choose the latter, you can sell these \$1.00 cards at whatever price you desire and then realize a clear profit in cash equal to the amount you receive for the Wilshire cards. Send us \$5.00 today—at once, just as soon as you read this, and in return we will mail you ten yearly Herald and ten yearly Wilshire cards. Now, comrades, work! Every new reader will become a convert, every effort is a victory. We want the 5000 new readers, we depend on you to get them. Let-er-go, Gallagher!

Round the Evening Lamp.

Mr. Frank Norris, the novelist, has been commissioned by Everybody's Magazine to visit the territory affected by the coal conditions. In Milwaukee, the representative of Everybody's, Mr. Norris gives the results of his investigations. Mr. Norris says that a great many of the anthracite mines in the district that nearly 30,000 have gone away and nearly 30,000 have gone back to the old country. As to the conditions of the miners and the conditions of their life, Mr. Norris found very different conditions in different districts. In Melonville, a mining settlement three miles from the shore of Lake Michigan is a good figure, and the houses built of sheet iron and boards about three feet in height, square, sunk but one room, and in this room the family—anywhere from six to ten human beings—eat and sleep. The miners here complain that it is impossible for them to earn more, because the company will not give them more.

Writing to one of the current magazines about Zion City, the creation of John Alexander Dowrie, and the welfare of the followers, Grover Townsend thinks that Dowrie will be reckoned among the great organizers of the world. He has founded on the shore of Lake Michigan a city intended to house a million people—intended by its founder to be a world capital. "To provide the means of expansion," Dowrie exacted a tax of one cent per acre. With the tax those who acquired the land were to be paid for the million people—intended by its founder to be a world capital. "To provide the means of expansion," Dowrie exacted a tax of one cent per acre. With the tax those who acquired the land were to be paid for the million people—intended by its founder to be a world capital.

Each boulevard will be 300 feet wide, with a central rib of parkway filling out the space. The remaining main arteries will be 150 feet wide. There will be 100 men of Dowrie's undoubted genius for organization. It will be found very useful under the Socialists, and that they will have opportunity to exercise their powers for the common welfare, as they cannot do so now.

If King Edward is so recovered as to be able to read the Blue Book, and to do well to carefully study the would-be turns relating to the pauperism of England, he would do well to read the Leader of Glasgow. He would be shocked to find how greatly the number of paupers increased since he came to the throne. We are speaking of the pauperism of the tramp from one casual work day, but of the bonafide recipients either in the street or outdoor relief—persons for the most part pauperized by the economic struggle to live and down in the desperate economic conditions, and who are not to be called paupers at all but veteran soldiers who have increased in number during the King's short reign. On the 30th of April last, the date to which the return is made up, there were 1,000,000 paupers in the United Kingdom in receipt of relief. More than the number for the corresponding date of last year. In London alone the increase was 200,000. In every district of the kingdom excepting the Scotch west, there was a noteworthy increase. In the Northern district the increase was very slight. In America, however, it is still the fact that there was an increase in the North, where it was supposed that the war had made the mining and iron trades busy. In the South, however, it indicates at the alarming rate which these figures indicate while the flower of the nation's manhood is being sacrificed to the war, what will be the state of the country when the bulk of the troops now returning from South Africa, begin to compete for work!

Wilshire's Magazine free for one year. Look for our ad. in this issue.

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MERRIE ENGLAND (GERMAN EDITION.) The Famous Book by ROBERT BLATFORD, translated into German by VICTOR L. BERGER. 188 Pages. Price, 15 Cents. Admire for Propaganda among Germans. Send Orders to 614 State St., Milwaukee. A BOOK THAT WILL BE READ.

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Get up a club of ten Herald subscribers at 50 cents each and we will send you either Wilshire's Magazine for one year or a Wilshire postal good for a year's subscription for every Herald subscription in the club. Don't forget, you have your choice of either Wilshire's for one year or the postal good for one year's subscription. If you choose the latter, you can sell these \$1.00 cards at whatever price you desire and then realize a clear profit in cash equal to the amount you receive for the Wilshire cards. Send us \$5.00 today—at once, just as soon as you read this, and in return we will mail you ten yearly Herald and ten yearly Wilshire cards. Now, comrades, work! Every new reader will become a convert, every effort is a victory. We want the 5000 new readers, we depend on you to get them. Let-er-go, Gallagher!

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS., U.S.A.

What the Census Shows!

A Dismal Story for the Workers.

The statistics of the manufacturing industries of the United States, as shown by the official returns of the twelfth census, are now at hand. These figures do not include establishments with a production of less than \$500, governmental establishments, or penal, eleemosynary and educational institutions, which were not reported at the eleventh census. The summary, as compared with the figures in 1901, shows:

Number of establishments, 512,585; increase, 44 per cent. Capital, \$9,833,630,789; increase, 51 per cent. Wage earners (average number) 5,310,000; increase, 25 per cent. Total wages, \$2,324,407,257; increase, 28 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses, \$1,028,550,633; increase, 63 per cent. Cost of materials used, \$7,349,916,030; increase, 42 per cent. Value of products (including custom work and repairing), \$13,019,251,614; increase, 39 per cent.—Commercial and Financial World.

The above statement is from that eminent representative of the Captains of Industry, the Commercial and Financial World.

And among some of the figures quoted is this:

That the average annual wage for the more than five million wage earners in the factories represented—all the little fellows of less than \$500 annual output

are not recorded as they are not of sufficient importance to break into the United States census anymore—is \$437.50. This basis for the amount of prosperity that we hear so much about. Now if we had the average annual cost of living of these five million workers, we could make some pleasing comparisons. No workingman and his family could possibly spend the amount of \$437.50 in a year without being open to the charge of extravagance.

Another look at the figures develops other interesting facts. The private owners of the half million establishments operated them at a total expense of \$10,701,873,945 for the year. This includes the amounts paid out for wages, raw materials and miscellaneous expenses.

But another look at the figures shows that the manufacturers cleared up a little profit in one year of \$2,317,377,674, or an average of \$436.50 for each wage earner employed. In other words, this amount, ALMOST EXACTLY EQUAL THEIR WAGES, is what the workers give to the manufacturers for the privilege of working for them. No question about the figures, no juggling here, as they are taken from the United States census and furnished by the manufacturers themselves.

And all this comes about because the workers produce these millions of manufactured articles for the sole purpose of making money—for somebody else—instead of making them for use.—Ex.

PROF. HERTZKA'S CALCULATION.

I have calculated how much labor and time is necessary with the aid of the present mechanical appliances to produce what is required to support in ease and comfort 26,000,000 inhabitants of the earth, viz., food, clothing and shelter, consisting of a five-room house to a family, and including fuel, medicine, furniture and utensils. I find it would require 20,000,000 acres of arable land, and about 5,000,000 acres in pasture, or about 1 1/2 acres per capita, and 615,000 workmen working 11 hours per day 300 days a year. These 615,000 are but 12.3 per cent. of the population able to work, including the women, children below 16 years of age, and men above 50 years.

It is, instead of these 615,000 men, the whole 5,000,000 men able to work were engaged, they would need to work but 57 days in the year, or if they were to work 300 days in the year they would need to work only 1 hour and 22 1/2

minutes per day. Again, if all the luxuries of life were included it would require 5,000,000 workmen, or 20 per cent. of the population able to work, 2 hours and 11 minutes per day, 300 days in the year. With this working power the 26,000,000 Austrians would be supplied with all their hearts could possibly desire. But if, again, the whole 5,000,000 men were employed 3 hours and 12 minutes per day they would need to work two months of the year only. It would work what time could be spared for study and pleasures, while the cares of life, in so far as wealth is concerned, would be obliterated altogether.

Ben Franklin said, more than 100 years ago, that if all the people worked four hours a day and the wastes were eliminated, we could produce enough for all. What shall be said today when we can produce a thousand times more than we could in Franklin's time?

day and every year a lifetime through, fashioning the uncouth raw material of wood and metal and marble into household material, I ask myself, 'Will the laborer have any of these polished and luxurious appliances in the home of his family, or will they only go into the houses of the well-to-do, the mansions of the rich—the "employer" class? Are the interests of the laborer and capitalist mutual in this work?'

"I know full well that many will say that money payment settles the whole score; but even if that were so, is there any mutuality when one makes and the other enjoys?"

Continued from 4th Page.

for all that. A call for all those interested in the welfare of the people resulted in trebling the branch in the Darlington comrades are beginning the campaign with a still hunt and literature. They are in such earnest that they took up a dollar collection on the spot for campaign purposes. I never had that happen before. Watch Darlington's vote! There is a spirit here that will go far to out down the Rose vote in his own town. Gaylord.

STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

P. Kusze, Milwaukee..... 2.00 John Boege, Kiel..... 1.00 Aug. Kampitz, Kiel..... .50 George Oesan, Kiel..... .50 C. Steger, Milwaukee..... 1.00 R. H. Milwaukee..... 1.00 G. Frank, Milwaukee..... 1.00 Fred Marr, Milwaukee..... 1.00 A. T. Milwaukee..... 1.00 W. Stein, Milwaukee..... 1.00 A. Wendt, Milwaukee..... 1.00 "Justice"..... 2.00 E. H. Thomas, Milwaukee..... 50.00 W. H. Milwaukee..... 1.00 K. Neubold, Milwaukee..... 1.00 H. Elschner, Milwaukee..... 2.00

WILSHIRE'S WISCONSIN DATES.

Oct. 12—Ashland. Oct. 17—Madison. Oct. 13—Superior. Oct. 18—Milwaukee. Oct. 14—Eau Claire. Oct. 19—Sheboygan. Oct. 15—Marshfield. Oct. 20—Green Bay. Oct. 16—La Crosse. Oct. 21—Kenosha.

THOS. J. MORGAN'S DATES IN WISCONSIN.

Oct. 10—Sheboygan. Oct. 24—Darlington. Oct. 11—Plymouth. Oct. 25—Janesville. Oct. 12—Manitowish. Oct. 26—Beloit. Oct. 13—Green Bay. Oct. 27—Wausau. Oct. 14—Appleton. Nov. 1—Milwaukee. Oct. 19—Neenah.

REV. W. R. GAYLORD'S DATES.

Oct. 1. Janesville. Oct. 15. Merrill. Oct. 2. Beloit. Oct. 16. Rhineland. Oct. 3. Brownstown. Oct. 17. Ashland. Oct. 4. Kiel. Oct. 18. Washburn. Oct. 5. Kaukauna. Oct. 19. Bayfield. Oct. 6. Pere. Oct. 20. W. Superior. Oct. 7. New London. Oct. 21. Chippewa. Oct. 8. Waupaca. Oct. 22. Eau Claire. Oct. 9. Stevens Pt. Oct. 23. Hudson. Oct. 10. G. Rapids. Oct. 24. La Crosse. Oct. 11. Ashland. Oct. 25. Prairie du Rocher. Oct. 12. Wausau. Chien.

An Example of the Profit System. A visitor to the planet Mars is said to have witnessed this scene: A group of monkeys was seen scrambling for nuts under a cocoanut tree; they worked busily all day. As the day closed they were seen to carry the accumulated piles of nuts to another monkey who sat upon a mossy bank under a shade tree.

Each of the monkeys brought in turn six nuts to this monkey and received back one of them, coming again and again until the day's harvest was divided.

The visitor in Mars looked on in surprise. There seemed no difference in these monkeys, yet how did it happen that one received the proceeds of the labor of the others? How, indeed!

Bishop Potter on Labor. "I have stood by the open excavation of the new underground railroad in New York city, looking at the men digging. They had told me that they get \$2 a day for 10 days when the work could go on. Living is expensive in New York. These are not the men who dig; they are the men of brawn and health. They are the laborer."

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

NEWS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Union Labor's Demand.

The committee named by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council to draft resolutions for presentation to the Detroit coal strike convention direct (the mayor having ignored the wage workers in making up the city's quota of representatives), drafted the following:

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WISCONSIN SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

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

Those who work with hands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now made in the interests of property and the men who own property, the rights of the workers are ignored, although they are in the great majority. Electricity, steam and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Production on the largest scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not.

The question is only whether it shall be a public or a private monopoly. The Social Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance.

The Republican and the Democratic parties, and all sorts of reformers and anti-monopoly humbugs, are making a dishonest bid for votes when they promise to annihilate the trusts by law. These parties are powerless against the trusts because they cannot consistently oppose property rights of any kind. These rights are more sacred to them than the rights of man; and the Social Democratic party, the party of Socialism, they are now trying to use phrases that sound "socialistic" to them.

Resolved, That these resolutions be ordered printed at once and copies sent to the President of the United States and each of our senators and representatives, and also to all state and congressional candidates of the different political parties, with the request that they make their views known in their premises; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon our sister unions throughout the country to help us in this agitation by such action as to them may seem to promise the best results; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be given to the press with the request that they be published in full.

GENERAL NOTES.

Three hundred contractors in New York City have thus far signed the new contract schedule for an increase of 50 cents a day.

Boston has held a monster mass meeting to declare its sentiment in favor of the striking miners. Addresses were made by statesmen, clergymen, lawyers and other citizens of note.

The colossal \$120,000,000 harvester trust, which was incorporated in New Jersey last week, is starting out after big profits in the capitalist style.

During 1900 the capital invested in the shoe industry in the United States increased 7 per cent over 1890. The value of the product increased 18 per cent, but the number of factories decreased 23 per cent. The number of wage-workers increased 7 per cent, but the total wages paid decreased 3 per cent.

The Japanese Harvester Company will replace its Japanese workmen with Italians. The Great Northern employs over 1000 Japanese on its line in Montana. An incorporated trust in the United States has arranged for accommodations for a crew of about 1000 Italians. They will receive about 16 cents an hour.

Gleanings from Busy Socialist Fields.

Notes from Yankee-land.

Eleven Socialist speakers are touring Colorado. South Dakota Socialists have a complete ticket in the field.

Mother Jones will make a speaking tour of Massachusetts the end of the month. New York Social Democrats held a monster rally at Cooper Union last Saturday.

"La Horniga de Oro" is the name of a Spanish Socialist paper issued from Albuquerque, N. M.

Comrade Frederic O. McCarter of the Massachusetts Legislature is making speeches in New York.

Comrade George Bigelow, the well known agitator, is our party candidate for governor of Nebraska.

There is a certainty of fourteen and a possibility of more than twenty Socialist county tickets in Michigan this fall.

Comrade Mally has concluded his work in the coal fields and returned to his state work in Massachusetts.

Comrades Frank and Kate O'Hare of Kansas City have joined the speaking force in the Pennsylvania strike region.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth of Chicago is the candidate of our party for the Illinois Legislature in the Seventh district.

Complete official returns from Maine place the Socialist vote at 1,974, an increase of 1,090 votes over the election of 1900.

Comrade Charles Wood of Kalamazoo has been nominated for Congress by the Socialists of the Third district in convention at Battle Creek.

Comrade Wm. Thurston Brown will campaign in New York state during October. He has been very active since leaving his pulpit in Rochester.

The Socialists of San Diego, Cal., have challenged the old party candidates for Congress to debate with their candidate, Comrade N. A. Richardson.

James Griffon, well known as a trade unionist and a member of the New York "Big Six" local of the Typographical Union, has joined the Social Democratic party.

The authorities of Oakland, Cal., put in power by workingmen's votes, have ordered the Socialists to cease holding street meetings. The Socialists will continue to hold them.

From all over the country comes unprecedented reports of big meetings. The people are getting hungry for Socialism and the old party spellbinders are wondering "where they are at."

Iowa comrades tell us that the story is being circulated that Mother Jones, while in Iowa, advised miners to vote for a Democratic congressman. Mother Jones isn't that kind of a Socialist.

The Socialists of Danville, Ill., nominated the Rev. E. E. Carr for the state Legislature and he has begun his campaign by challenging his old party opponents to a debate. They will not accept.

The Iowa Socialist is a new one from Dubuque, Ia. It is well printed and the editorial work is creditable. The editors are Comrades E. Holtz and A. A. Triller. It is the first Socialist paper ever published in Iowa.

The Wyoming Republicans are going into spasms over the fact that Judge Groesbeck has accepted the nomination on the Socialist ticket for judge of the supreme court. Judge Groesbeck made a study of Socialism for a long time and quit his party when he saw the light.

On one of the big steamers coming down from Alaska the chief topic of conversation was socialism, says the Seattle Socialist. The steersman was seething with it and the cabin could not escape. Socialist papers were plastered all over the vessel.

Comrade Edward Boyce has declined to stand as candidate for governor in Colorado.

Wisconsin Notes.

For Governor—Emil Seidel of Milwaukee. For Lieutenant Governor—Robert Sattler of Sheboygan.

For Secretary of State—Edward Ziegler of Milwaukee. For State Treasurer—H. J. Ammann of Kiel.

For Attorney General—Richard Elmer of Milwaukee. For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin R. Evans of Brodhead.

For Railway Commissioner—Oscar S. Lowry of Milwaukee. For Insurance Commissioner—Arnold Zander of Two Rivers.

Milwaukee Social Democrats now have a good live branch in Bay View, the district of the city supposed to be owned by the Illinois Steel Company.

Comrade Edward Behrendorf is secretary, George Lennon treasurer, F. C. Belau organizer and William Flamm literary agent. The meetings are held at Pryor avenue and West street, temporarily.

The Twenty-first ward branch, Milwaukee, will hold an agitation meeting at Goette's hall, 1432 Green Bay avenue, October 15. Speakers, George Russell, Carl Malewski and Anton Palm.

On October 22 a meeting will be held at Pabst park (shooting park) with Dr. Berger and Anton Palm as speakers.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY TICKET. County Clerk—Frederic Heath. County Treasurer—Edward W. Clark.

Sheriff—George Russell. Coroner—Dr. Carl H. Barkman. Clerk of the Courts—Max Grass.

District Attorney—Dr. Theodore Burmeister. Register of Deeds—Joseph Holonbek.

County Surveyor—Joseph Stoenlein. THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET. Fourth District—H. W. Bistorius of the Eleventh Ward.

Fifth District—Dr. Henry C. Berger of the Tenth Ward. Comrade Albert Fox and one Joe Ricketts, a Democrat, will hold a joint debate in the Third ward, date to be announced in the daily papers, on the subject of Socialism.

The meeting will be held at the old Savage store, Huron and Jefferson streets, and the admission fee of 10 cents will go to the benefit of the miners' strike.

Comrade Sattler, our candidate for lieutenant governor, is giving a strong branch at La Crosse last week, and as a result much work will be done there during this campaign.

There are many Socialists among the cigarmakers, brewers and bricklayers, and the chairman of the new branch is the instructor at the Turners' gymnasium.

Comrade Sattler made two addresses at Labor hall and was enthusiastically received. The organization of the new branch will gratify the Wisconsin comrades, as it looked as if La Crosse was to remain untitled ground.

The Centennial hall has been secured for the Wilshire meeting on October 16. The Milwaukee Social Democrats opened the campaign last Sunday with big meetings at the South Side Turner hall on the West Side Turner hall.

At the former Comrade Frederick Kroeshausen presided, and at the latter Comrade Emil Seidel. Remarks were made by State Organizer Gaylord and the principal addresses by Comrade Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago.

He is a most telling speaker and many old party voters were converted. Among other things, he said: "Today, labor and capital stand face to face, but capital has the advantage of it. The trusts have organized into one great combine and stand ready, undivided, to meet disorganized labor, broken as it is

into so many divisions. The worst thing on earth for the workingman is the antagonism of his brother worker. Politics is not a humbug. Politics is the most important thing they can get. And they in it for sacrifice? Not on your life. Fancy Mayor Rose making a sacrifice."

Comrade Morgan left on Monday for a tour of the state. The Rev. G. H. Marsh of the Congregational church, Plymouth, Wis., preached a sermon on Socialism last Sunday.

The Mills meeting billed for Duluth has been cancelled owing to the conflict of the date with that of the Wilshire meeting at Ashland, Oct. 15.

The Sheboygan comrades have the following nominations: For congress, Sixth district, J. P. Wilson of Plymouth; for assembly, First district, John Reidel of Sheboygan; Second district, Robert Koehler of Plymouth; for sheriff, Joseph Baumgartner, Jr., of Sheboygan; for register of deeds, Rev. F. W. Becker of Sheboygan; for county treasurer, John Kuster of Plymouth; for clerk of court, Louis Michaelis of Cascade; for county clerk, John Ohlman of Sheboygan; for district attorney, Charles A. Dean of Sheboygan; for coroner, A. F. Meier of Sheboygan Falls; for surveyor, Edwin Mohr of Sheboygan.

Port Washington now has a vigorous branch and the old town will move forward from now on.

GAYLORD'S TOUR. The success that has been attending Comrade Gaylord's tour of the state has been little short of phenomenal. Wherever he goes he finds an almost surprising interest, and a sick lot of Republicans and Democrats ready to grasp the raft of social salvation.

"At Browtown," writes Comrade Gaylord, "I had the funniest experience yet. Comrade Marty found a church basket sitting on the floor of our meeting and persuaded the folks that it would be of mutual advantage to arrange a combination programme, and thus have a larger crowd for both. After some discussion the ladies decided to make a sandwich of the meeting, and have the baskets furnish the filling. Accordingly I spoke half an hour on scientific socialism and the ladies of our aprons, dusting caps, shawls, etc., began, leading up to the basket sale. I had a suspicion that the auctioneer was trying to fill up all the time, for he kept going up about 11 o'clock, but that didn't freeze me, and I boiled down a complete exposition of the Trust problem into 15 minutes, answered some questions, then enjoyed a basket sale, at the company of Comrade Marty and two beautiful young ladies. But thro' it all we reached some men who were anxious to hear about Socialism.

Janesville, Oct. 1.—Dear Herald: We had a good street meeting here this evening with big crowd and warm discussion. There was lots of material among the questioners for Socialists. One man complained that he had voted for Bryan and a cheap dollar and got it anyhow. He was a workman, with rags all over him, but was trying to defend "the rights of property."

I enclosed 14 subscriptions taken by the boys in the crowd. Big speech by me up in Janesville, Darlington, Monroe and Beloit, and are causing much discussion.

Darlington, Wis., Sept. 28.—Dear Herald: We held the second meeting of the campaign at Brodhead Sunday afternoon and as there are many Prohibitionists here the address was entitled "Socialism and the Liquor Traffic," but was solid Socialism.

Continued on Page 3.

MALE HELP. SMART YOUNG MEN WANTED TO learn telegraphy day or evening for positions with C. & N. W. Ry. and C. & M. & St. L. one, but you will hear of us again for new catalogue. MILWAUKEE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 414 W. Germania Bldg.

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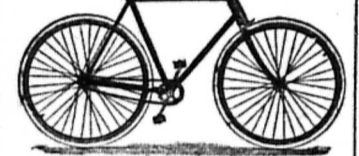
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NORTH SIDE TURN HALL, WALNUT ST.,

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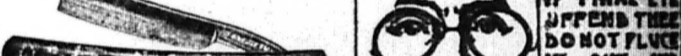
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WHAT THE WILLING WORKERS ARE ABOUT.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

L. Juster, 42 Gouverneur street, New York. Takes subscriptions for this paper.

N. Rosewater, news dealer, corner Tenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

H. Vigderon, 73 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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James Lambert, Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Max Falter, 363 Sedgwick street, Chicago. Gustav Kroone, 2417 Loomis street, La Crosse, Wis.

Aug. L. Mohr, 1717 Erie avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.

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Nick Petersen, 2714 North avenue. Carl Kleist, 740 Third-second street. Fred. Leist, 430 Grand avenue.

Talks with the Workers.

The outside comrades are following Milwaukee's example and making house-to-house distribution of Herald. It counts

... Again Milwaukee was drenched with Socialist literature last Sunday. The orders come pouring in. The Eleventh ward workers get 1500 Herald this week, the Fifteenth ward 3000, the Twentieth and Twelfth 1000 each, the Eighth ward 1000, First ward 400, and so on. The boys are rustling the leaflets in good shape, too. ... Racine gets an avalanche of Herald this week. ... Comrade Mohr swung around from dictionaries to Herald last week and sent in a big bunch of yearlies for Sheboygan. ... Comrade Isaac Cowan of Cleveland, a wayfarer warrior for the social revolution, was a Herald caller this week. He is organizer for the machinists. ... Comrades, take note of our clubbing offer with Wilshire's Magazine. You ought to jump at the chance.

From The Mail Bag.

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 5.—Dear Herald: We have advanced so far in putting up a county ticket and great enthusiasm is manifested by the comrades. The Social Democratic vote two years ago in this county was but twenty-three. We will do much better this year.

Charles J. Loignon.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 1.—Social Democratic Herald: Our branch is booming and has seventeen members now. We are negotiating for a hall. Our members are active also in organizing a machinists union, which will be Socialistic and represented in the Federated council.

R. H. Johnson.

Sheboygan, Wis., Oct. 4.—Dear Comrades: We had our convention last Saturday in Born's hall and put a complete ticket in the field, except county superintendent. All indications are for a much larger vote than we ever had. Gaylord aroused our comrades and the public. We were surprised to note the change in some of the old-time Republicans and Democrats the day after he spoke. The same I hear in Plymouth. Keep such men as Gaylord in the field and success will be ours in a few years. As to the St. Louis affair we understand the situation correctly. We in Sheboygan believe in state autonomy and

do not want to be told what to do except they prove to us we are working wrong and show us a better way. Winter so far has proven that it knows how to take care of itself. She will astonish the know-nothing coming election. We in Sheboygan are perfectly satisfied with our caucused and beloved state secretary does and we will stand by her because we know it is in the interests of the party.

August 1, 1902.

New York, Oct. 3.—Editor Social Democratic Herald: I am happy to inform you that in a letter received today from H. M. Hyndman, under date of Sept. 23d, he gives me the intelligence that he is now recovering from the serious illness from which he has been suffering for the past six weeks. It was a complete break-down for me, but he says he expects an entire recovery but that it will be very slow.

H. Gaylord Wilshire.

Plymouth, Wis., Oct. 4.—Dear Comrades: I feel that owe you a duty which I cannot pay unless I say that Comrade Gaylord's address the other evening in this place gave great satisfaction. It was so different to what the majority expected. In my estimation it was an exact and splendid presentation of those principles which are dearer to more and more to take possession of mankind. I almost envy him this wide field of usefulness. The tendency toward public ownership must continue with an ever increasing velocity. The social redemption of the race demands it. From my standpoint the most damnable form of heresy is to coolly stand aloof from the great social problems that can never be solved while the existing industrial system remains. I shall hail with delight the day when the intelligent exponents of Socialism are multiplied. As it is it has been sadly misrepresented.

Rev. G. H. Marsh.

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 22.—Social Democratic Herald: Comrade Gaylord was here last Sunday and a successful work was made in appointing a county and congressional committee as follows: County—Peter Devroy, Charles J. Loignon, James Trich, Herman Swartz and Abie Daly. Congressional—Chas. J. Loignon, J. L. Janssen and Peter Devroy. I am looking forward to a good bright future for Branch 1. The members are all working hard to increase the membership.

Waterloo, Ia., Sept. 21.—Social Democratic Herald: This is a town where Socialism has not found its meanings, but owing to a few provisions that have reached the highest point within the laborer's means people must soon open their eyes and see and think for themselves. The miners

strike, no doubt, is a hard blow to us all, but at the same time a blessing to our party. It is high time to seed the grain, and every man that has the least idea of Socialism will naturally work for the cause. I am a poor and strange worker in the field and wish to have my name withheld. I am one, but you will hear of thousands before our next presidential election. xx.

Pittsburg, Sept. 23.—Dear Herald: Enclosed please find contribution to the Union Secretaries' fund. I am glad to see that Socialism is making headway in this part of the country. I hear the subject discussed everywhere. It is my belief that literature is the best means of pushing it to the front. My comrades keep nagging while the iron is hot! Theo. Hamann.

St. Scott, Kan., Sept. 20.—Social Democratic Herald: Fort Scott is fast developing into a hot-bed of Socialism. We have a nice high school for women and fitted up in first-class shape and keep the town flooded with Socialist literature. We have a business meeting twice a month; social meetings Sunday afternoon. Ladies Club every Thursday afternoon. They are coming so fast we expect an avalanche at our next election. E. N. Firestone.

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 24.—Social Democratic Herald: As the time draws near the election is not far off it behoves this end of the state to do something for the cause. While there is a healthy growth and a steady increase is manifestly favorable to Socialism, we need more agitation and wish a speaker could be sent here. We will do what we can if one is sent, and the comrades all seem willing to meet the expense of such a move. There will be a good crop of Socialist votes here.

John F. Kerwin.

ANSWERS TO COR