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aunenenenenenenen ** The New Postmaster-General. SENENENENENENEN * ENGRENENENENENENENEN

With the news that Postmaster General Chas. E. Smith has resigned, comes the announcement that Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee has been nominated as successor.

Henry C. Payne is the type of a successful politician and business man. His career is characteristic of the "business man in politics" of whom we hear Payne came to Milwaukee in the year 1863, opened a dry goods so much. store and became a bankrupt. Then he carried on a produce commission busi-ness with no better success. Finally he dritted into local politics and at the same time carried on a fire insurance agency. Paper is neither an orator nor can he write an article, but his smooth manner, his adroitness and his skill in wire-pulling soon made him secretary and afterwards chairman of the Re-publican state committee. For his political services President Grant made him postmaster of Milwaukee in 1876, and he was reappointed by Hayes and Ar-har. After his term of office had expired the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway employed him as lobbyist in the Legislature with such success that P. O. Armour, the great pig-butcher of Chicago, sent him to Washington to defeat proposed law against oleomargarine. From this time on his stock rose. I He became a member of the national committee of the Republican party, and be-cause of his powerful influence his services were eagerly sought and liberaliy paid by all sorts of monopolies. He proved such a master hand at "influence, ing" legislators and aldermen, that the street railway company of this city made him its vice-president and the Wisconsin Telephone company its president. Among other things, in the interest of the Milwaukee street railways, he put through the Legislature a tax law which raised such a storm that the next mblican Legislature was compelled to repeal it. The street car company pays now five times as much and does not pay nearly its just share. In such enterises as this, he found a true friend and assistant in Edward C. Wall. Democratic boss of Wisconsin. Payne proved his gratitude by making Wall performance of the electric light company, and when Judge Jenkins appointed Parne as receiver of the Northern Pacific, he allowed the sum of \$161,000 to slip into the fingers of his Democratic friend, in the form of commissions for the sale of railroad lands.

It would take too long to describe in detail the life and deeds of Henry C. Payne, as far as publicly known-the fact is, that no politician in Wisconsin has ever before exercised so great and corrupting an influence on our public life as Henry C. Payne. At the same time no other capitalistic politician has better understood the art of compelling the great capitalists to "divvy" with him than Henry C. Payne. His property is now estimated at half a million, and he is a striking proof of the fact that a man may be a bad manager of his own business, and yet rise to considerable financial importance through the business of other people.

Payne is anything but beloved in his own party. The members of the lower middle classes in his party regard him with deadly hatred, and even among the politicians he has many enemies.

His aspirations to a place in the President's cabinet began long ago. Even under Harrison, in 1888, he applied for the position which he now occupies Wisconsin was then considered to be entitled to fill only one seat in the cab-inet. However, ex-Gov. Rusk, who shortly before (in 1886) had won great renown among the capitalists by his shooting down of strikers in Bay View, Milwankee, received the preference and became secretary of agriculture. Payne fing a smooth politician, is the enemy of all extreme measures, and did not approve the murder in Bay View-this affair cost the Republicans their majority in the county-and since Rusk had been preferred to nim, was on bad terms with President Harrison. Payne therefore gave Harrison only a very when bemocratic, on account of the Bennett law in 1892, some people were in-

went Democratic, on account of the Beenlet law in 1892, some people were in-clined to over-estimate Payne's influence. "However, Payne's glory came in 1806, when the conduct of the presidential campaign in the Western states fell to him, as vice-chairman of the Republican campaign committee. His undeniable talent for organization—supported by the gigantic campaign fund of the Republican party—certainly had quite as much to do with McKinley's success as had Mark Hanna's similar qualities.

Hanna at that time, as the story goes, promised Payne the postmaster-gen eraiship, and certain Milwaukee papers announced it as a matter of course that he must receive that office. But his candidacy aroused an immense opposition in his own party. Innumerable protests were sent in, and McKinley could not possibly give him the place without creating a great deal of bad blood. Besides McKinley himself confessed that during his long career as congressman he had had ample opportunity to observe Payne's methods, and that the President of the United States could not amord to have a lobbyist in his cabinet.

All these things have been repeatedly discussed at length in the capitalistic s-yet in spite of this, the "reformer," Roosevelt, has made haste to nomithat Payne as postmaster-general. This nomination took place in deep secrecy-that is, none of the Wisconsin representatives were consulted, so say the papers

We have related all this, just to show how much can be expected from the "reformer," Roosevelt. As for Phyne himself, he will manage his department at any rate fully as well and perhaps better than any other politician or business Payne is certainly the only postmaster-general for many years-since -who has brought with him to his office a knowledge of postal affairs. Moreover, Payne is too shrewd a politician to approve of any violent measures. Therefore it is ten to one that Edwin C. Madden, the third assistant, who re-cently initiated a sort of hunt against Socialist papers and labor organs, will not keep his office very long, if the Socialists and unions energetically and persistently remonstrate against the persecution.

The rise of Payne signines also the downfall of Hanna's influence, and a combination in the Republican party-Roosevelt, Cabot Lodge and Payne. Mark Hanna is evidently disgruntled. He is getting ready to become a

As president of the "Harmony Conference Committee" of the Civformer." ie federation in New York, which is going to smooth over all differences be-tween labor and capital, he has already made a beginning. But we do not be-lieve that many workingmen will be caught by that swindle. salaries and allowances division of the to come to America to marry the daughpostoffice department. He has direct ter of some of our billionaires. control of the salaries of all the postoffice But it is not the Austrian a But it is not the Austrian aristocracy employes in the United States, except in the railway mail service, and fortunes by gambling before they take to the letter carriers.

Beavers is a strong advocate of the rhral free delivery system now coming into general use. On this development he says:

he says: "Rural free delivery is the big feature of the department of the present day. It is the policy of the department to ex-tend the service out into the country from all large cities. It will result in better service for the country residents, giving them the advantages of their met-ropolitan connections instead of the his-toric grocery store postofile service. "The abuse of the second-class mail privileges by certain publishers has been so great that measures will ultimately be adopted probably so stringent that while they will not injure legitimate pub-lications, they may bar the second-class mail privilege to papers that offer pre-mums."

niums This may be so. But it is odd, never theless, that the thunderbolt has struck the REFORM PAPERS harder than any others. And yet their well-known poverty must have prevented them from abusing the second-class privilege as much as many of their capitalistic breth-





The Mliwaukee Sentinel takes excep tion to some recent comments of Olive Schreiner on women as parasites. Among other good things, Mrs. Schreiner says: "The increased wealth of the male no more of necessity benefits and raises the female upon whom he expends it than the increased wealth of his mistress nec ssarily benefits, mentally or physically, a poodle, because she can then give him a down cushion in place of one of feathers, and chicken instead of beef."

In reply the Sentinel stoutly affirms: The wealthiest women in the United States today are the busiest. They are engaged in philanthropic and educational work. Their clubs and their various organizations for altruistic effort give them little leisure, and although they may not be producers of money they manage to distribute a great deal of it in channels where it will aid their fellow-beings."

Now the woman who cooks, washes scrubs and sews for five or six small, children may have her own opinion as to the truth of the assertion d.at "the wealthiest women in the 'United States are the busiest." But in any case, the busy idleness of the so-called "philan-thropic work" conducted by millionaires' wives can hardly relieve them of the charge of parasitism. Probably there is no more mischlevous, though well-inten-tioned, activity than the charity of wealthy women. It curses those who give and those who take. Such women from their utter ignorance of economic principles, can only do harm by their heddlesome interference, while they themselves acquire a self-complacent and patronizing air which makes them, to ay the least, very disagreeable persons.

But the Sentinel also objects to Mrs. Schreiner's statement that "women are rushing into business and professional fields in obedience to a blind instinct of revolt against a state of absolute de-pendence," and declares "that the seeking of employment is due to a revolt against mere dependence upon males for support is rather sweeping. Most wom-en who are engaged in shop, factory and store are compelled to earn their bread butter."

While it would require too much space in these columns to discuss the motives and causes which are driving women stance in history where slaves in America and the ranks of wage-workers, the fact remains—and it is an ugly one—that the proletarian woman of today is compelled people in our city whose condition to choose between two bitter of the people in our city whose condition

alone that tries to improve its sinking the last resort-an American heiress. Some English lords do the same. It was announced some time ago that the Earl of Rosslyn has claimed that he has invented a system by which he can break the bank at Monte Carlo or any

where else. His lordship has invited his friends to subscribe the necessary funds to enable them all to get rich. The friends, it ap-pears, are displaying considerable cau-tion, and his lordship's philanthropy is now extended to anybody with money It is open to anybody in fact to enter the syndicate for a period of three months or more. His lordship has already acquired a capi-

tal of about \$10,000, and with this he went to Ostend, where he was rewarded with a fair amount of success. He actually broke the bank at the Kursaal once, and has just left Ostend with about \$1009 to the good after paying all expenses This has had some effect, and money is coming in now fairly freely.

The earl is now in London, and is about to proceed to Monte Carlo. By the terms of the syndicate's articles of association, he will receive 50 per cent. of the profits after his personal expenses are paid. His lordship thus stands a good chance to enjoy himself anyhow so long as the money lasts. But there is little doubt that he too will have to settle down and marry some pork packer's or oil magnate's daughter in America.' The American plan still seems to be the safest in the end. And the American people seem to enjoy paying for it all.

"Who's Who in America." A bio-graphical dictionary of notable men and women of the United States, Edit-icd by John W. Leonard. Cloth, pp. 1352, \$2.75. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. [Sorry I cannot recommend the book: my name does not appear in it.-:H

my name does not appear in it.-H. Gaylord Wilshire in Wilshire's Maga-zine, Toronto, Can.] We can recommend it. In the preface f the first edition (1899-1900) the editor

of "Who's Who," says: "A still more numerous class largely made up of those who had no claim whatever to be mentioned tried to get into the work, frequently accompanying their requests by the offer of pecuniary inducement. It is needless to say that no attention was paid to these, etc." Now, while we do not mean to insinuat that our Canadian friend, H. Gaylord Wiltshire, offered money in order to be a Who's Who in America-still it speaks well for the book that even a Millionaire Socialist who has advertised himself broadcast from Los Angeles, Cal., to New York (N. Y.) and from Toronto (Can.) to Tombstone (Ariz.) could break into these famous pages. And this book contains the biographies of common moneyless proletarians, like Eugene V. Debs, Daniel de Leon and Victor L. Ber ger-men who never in their lives spent a cent to advertise themselves.

Ought not such a book to be recon mended?

And while we are at it: Who's Who in America contains more valuable biographical matter in a condensed, convenient form than any other publication of the kind we have ever seen. All newspa-per men, libraries, high schools and trades union offices ought to have a copy. In fact, it is an excellent reference book for everybody.

Slavery, that phrase which the average man understands as slavery-the ownership of another man's body-was in force and effect in this country for 200 years, from the provincial treasury.

******** An Answer to a 🖋 🧩 🚜 🚜 "Revolutionary" Socialist. * * *

A. L., Chicago. So YOU do not believe in "immediate demands" and "pa-liatives"-you are not a "Bernsteiner," you are "a class-conscious revolutionary" Socialist who detests "opportunism," so say you.

And you'do not approve of our articles on arming the people, because you think the idea is dangerous and as you say: "You are afraid we would be put down as Anarchists."

Well, we have written in this paper so much on the necessity of "immediate demands" and "palliatives" for the working people that we do not care to go over the ground again. We have to refer you to our files. As to the danger of being put down as Anarchists on account of our idea that

a free people ought to be an armed people-and that in a democracy especially, all the citizens must be combatants if the democracy is to exist,-we are no

afraid that any sane and thinking man will call us Anarchists for that. All the philosophers and statesmen of ancient times hold the same view. It was shared by Thomas Jefferson and the framers of our constitution. Our goal is Socialism.

- Socialism is exactly the OPPOSITE of Anarchism in aim, in methods and in everything else. If a man does not want to know that, we cannot help him and we do not care a straw what such a man thinks about us. Our articles were purely historical. They dealt with facts only and were

strengthened particularly by examples taken from the history of the labor movement in America.

We compared the guilds and craft corporations of the Middle Ages with the trades unions of the present day and found the following:

The influence which the crafts, companies and guilds wielded in their time is not possessed by the labor unions of the present day, neither in England nor in any other country."

In the number of their members, the unions are indeed incomparably stronger than the guilds ever were. The intelligence of our trades union men is also of a much higher order. And in spite of it all the POWER of our modern labor organizations is incomparative smaller than the power of the labor organizations in the Middle Ages. What is the cause of this strange contradiction?

The reason is clear. In the struggle for existence, people only respect what they fear. This law holds just as good today as it did a thousand years ago.

The medieval guilds were not loyed by the ruling classes of their time. But the guilds were respected all the same, because they were armed. They were combatants.

Neither are the modern labor unions loved by the ruling classes of the pres-But the trades unions are scorned and despised because they are unent day. armed. They are noncombatants. We suggested some ways by which this could be remedied.

And when we speak about arming the people, we do not mean to be understood that the arming of the people would bring about the millennium within two years and six months.

Nor do we believe that a millennium could be brought about by the "great catastrophe" which certain "revolutionary" Socialists have prophesied for over fifty years and which they want to bring about by talk and talk only.

History does not bear out the theory that any economic system was sudden-ly changed and replaced by another system through a catastrophe. Nor does history show that any class gained ascendency by a "catastrophe."

Although the guilds' were armed, their rise was not due to a single "ca-tastrophe" or one successful "revolution." The "third class"-the middle class of the Middle Ages-emerged from a continuous struggle of centuries, occasionally marked by bloody victories or defeats.

marked by bloody victories or defeats. And wo- whom the "class conscious" Socialists are wont to call "Bernstein-ians" and "opportunists"—we know right well that the social question can no more be solved by street riots and insurrections, than by bombs and dyna-mite. Yet, by the ballot ALONE, it will never be solved.

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

And 'so it will be in the future.

All the ballot can do is to strengthen the POWER OF RESISTANCE of laboring people. And the political power obtained by the proletariat may also furnish the ways and means for the decisive struggles.

But for that very reason the "immediate demands"-the "palliatives" that help right away-or at least as soon as possible-are of PARAMOUNT IMPOR-TANCE.

To sum up: Your "class conscions" revolutionary babble means sectarlan-ism, impotence, personal jealousies of little leaders, small meetings on street cor-ners, and a great deal of hatred. Otherwise no results.

Our Bernsteinism and our "palliatives" mean constant fight in the unions, in the wards, in the municipalities, in the state, Legislatures, in short, everywhere and every time. We do not expect the millennum in three months or in three years, but we are willing to fight for Socialism and Socialistic measures and improve the condition of the misses at all times, no matter how long it takes and how little we accomplish at any sincipation. little we accomplish at any single time.

Wicked opportunists as we are-we are also willing to fight with guns, if necssary, if the time is opportune and if we have guns. Our way means RESULTS-at any risk and at any cost.

And that explains our standpoint.

es are discussing the question of munici-Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld addressed the pal aid, without reaching anything defi-Good Government club of the State Uni-versity of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., nite. The provincial government of Wiesbaden has determined to distribute relief upon "American Ideals." A greater por-tion of the lecture was devoted to the The census of the unemployed in Berlin subject of anarchy and assassination, shows that 58,073 persons are out of which is a topic now before Congress. In work there. The Socialists, in interpelreference to the murder of President McKinley he said: "It is apparent that no legislation could have guarded against this act. Many people were arrested in different parts of the country, and the police acted in a most orutal and outrageous manner in many cases by clubbing and otherwise ill-treating inoffensive people, against whom there was no evidence of any kind. It was first charged that he was connected with anarchistic societies, and was carrying out their decree, but this failed utterly. "Anarchy is not the child of free speech or of a free press or of free asso-ciation. It is neither the natural nor the foster child of liberty. Anarchy grows out of conditions. Italy seems to be the mother of anarchy at present, and, ac-cording to statistics, 100,000 people go mad in that country every year from hunger alone, and thousands upon tho.-sands. are so poor that their principal food is accorns boiled in a broth of clay. If the eternal presence of the police, the dungeon, the suppression of newspapers, the denial of the right of assembly and of free speech were a renedy for anarchy, there would be no annarchy in the old world, but we find that, instead of sup-pressing it, these measures and agencies actually produce anarchy. Wherever you find social, industrial and economic con-ditions and institutions under which a few can devour the fruits of other mem-bers' toil, there you will find the polison-ous germ of anarchy getting a lodgment. The real authors of anarchy in this world are the men who despoil their fellow-men, and it does not matter how this is idone." Kinley he said: We canworking

After all, while Henry C. Payne is no worse than many other politicians be is at least no hypocrite and does not pretend to be a "reformer"-the ap-pointment of a professional lobbyist to a seat in the cabinet is something new even for capitalism and it is characteristic for the era in which we live.

The question ought to be: "How can there would still be over a million and I assist those weaker than myself?" a quarter more every year in the city The question today is: "How can I rob them with the least trouble to myself?" treasury which could be used for public improvements of all kinds; or, instead of a 20 per cent. reduction, homestead prop-

The capitalist class of the country erty to the value of \$1500 could be ex forms the most arrogant aristocracy that empted from taxation. has ever abused any nation. The brutal power of the plutocracy is crushing out t only the liberty but the manhood of the wage-workers.

Since 1862 Congress has given the railroad corporations a tract of land greater n area than England, Ireland, Germany, e, Spain and Sweden combined. Do you begin to understud now one of the es of the power of railroads in this country?

Public health requires more public baths and a system of public street closets in the larger towns such as is found European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service. At the present time many ease, and even epidemics, get their origin from the fact that poor people wrink from consulting a physician be-cause of the expense, until it is too late.

report of Tax Commissioner Brown tiven to the council of the city of Milin this city. If these corporations here their share of taxes-figured even at the erse could be reduced 20 per cent. and

She may remain at home in dependence upon her husband, the slave of a slave, as Blatchford has truly said. Or she may go out into the world to earn her living, but even then she usually must depend upon the capitalist for em ployment, and to obtain this she often

must accept lower wages than those paid to men for an equal amount of work. The new fields of labor open to women offer no solution to the woman question

We say it out plainly; we would not give a snap for the honesty of a labor They only afford a new method of ex ploiting and oppressing her. The compe organization (or its leaders) that keeps tition between the sexes gives capitali-ism an excellent opportunity to play out of labor politics. Keeping out labor politics means assisting capitalist chem off against each other, to "punish politics and capitalist politicians. Wade that with this, and this with that,' into Socialist politics up to your neck, boys of the trade unions of Milwaukee; compel women to do men's work and men to accept women's wages.

if you ever expect to get any reaef on this earth. Shun the Republican op-In fact, there can be no solution for the woman question under the present

pressors as you do the cholera and the system. Hereafter, when the history of Democratic thieves as you would the black plague. And if some of the old is written, one of the heaviest counts against it will be the humilia 'reform pirates'' should start a new the wrongs it inflicted on the form" humbug, make it a CRIME AGAINST UNIONISM, and consider it mothers of the race. Women were the bitterest and most cruel partisans of the as HIGH TREASON for any member French Revolution, and with cause in your ranks to vote for the swindle ticket, no matter if that union man's Women perhaps may be the sternest judges when at last the case is called own brother should be on the ticket. The hour has struck to be radical in these of capitalism versus humanity.

things, and mighty radical at that.

A dispatch to a news agency from Vi-George W. Beavers in New York enna says that at the Vienna Jockey club Count Potocki lost £100,000 (\$500,spends more money annually than any other man in the United States. His yearly expenditures run up into the time fortune at cards, will now surely have being an would like to know figure millions. This year he is paying out \$42,000,000. He is the chief of the

That shows plainly that free competition or wage slavery may be far worse than are as ignorant as the black slaves, and

their Demo-Republican masters as votes now. If it should get the majority, faithfully with their ballots as Sambo erved his with his muscle.

The directing motive, the end and aim of capitalist production is to extract to the greatest possible extent .-Karl Marx.

vork for the capitalist class? Give it up! Ask us something easy.

Now that the new President has this old Congress in his hands, wonder what

he will do with it?

This was a gloomy Christmas in Ger many. Half a million persons are un employed, and the consequent wretchedness darkened the holidays. Even the well-to-do were indifferent. They were unable to avoid perceiving the misery of the cellar-dwellers of Berlin, while official reports from every part of the em-pire indicate that extraordinary demands are being made on the poor funds and private agencies for the relief of the destitute

Several new charitable societies have been organized in Berlin, and three or four es more than the usual holiday contributions to the poor have been dis

subject, said the number would be \$0,000 Milwaukee Sentinel described a week ago. after the Christmas work was over. The next general election will witnes the greatest growth of the Social Demo chattel slavery. And these white men cratic party of Germany in its history And that party polls almost three million

what will be the consequence? not tell.

Columbia sleeps, while her people are enslaved. The capitalists have given her the greatest possible amount of surplus value, and consequently to exploit labor church and press are aiding them in putting chains on her limbs, so that when she awakes some day she will be bound Why should all the rest of mankind and helpless. If labor does not soon arouse, any attempt to free the peopl will be certain death.

> Whenever the Republican protectionists wish to scare the American men into the wrong ballot box they trot out the "pauper labor" of Europe, but always take special care to ignore the fact that we have no little pauper labor in this country and that the most protected industry usually contains the most pover-ty-stricken laborers.

When J. Pierpont Morgan jumped into the breach and bought at private sale government bonds at 1.04, the Cleveland administration and its apologists characterized the operation as the very essence of patriotism. The hold-ers of these bonds are selling them to Secretary Gage at 1.40. There is no doubt that patriotism pays.—Milwau-kee News.

No doubt about it, patriotism pays. But may be Morgan would like to

done." That's all well and good. But the ven-erable ex-governor ought to at least indicate the remedy. It has to come by balot and it cannot be brought by voting the Democratic ticket, that will be conceded by Altgeld. But Altgeld still clings to the Democratic party. What is an hon-est man to think of him?

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2

Social Democratic Derald of public opinion." No man on the com-

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VICTOR L. BERGER. A. S. EDWARDS

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bies and even during sessions in the hall these subjects were constantly dis cussed by the delegates. They waited, And they kept on waiting. Days passed and many propositions of interest to the crafts only were disposed of.

"Finally, on the last day of the ses sion, at 4:30 p. m. the committee re-ported the resolutions on Socialism, twelve in number, and its substitute. The noise in the big hall ceased and the delegates settled back to listen to a live ly debate. But the authors of the reso lutions explained that they were unwal ing to bear the blame of proionging the session into the next week, and would have to decline to open the discussion. To say that there was general disappointment is putting it mildly, and on or two little fellows, who could not miss the opportunity of making themselves ridiculous, were impatiently howled down. Thereafter interest lagged and when the special committee reported the straddle on the autonomy question it was adopted in a perfunctory sort of manner without debate."

The Chinese are preparing to make a vigorous fight against the re-enactmen of the Geary exclusion law. A procla mation has been issued by the Chines Six companies requiring every "Chink" in the United States to contribute at once the sum of \$1, the fund thus raised to be used in the effort to defeat exclusion. In order to compel the payment of the assessment, the proclamation states that if payment is not made within on month the amount exacted will be doubled, and delinquents who fail to pay within two months will have their as-sessment doubled once more. Lest some still seek to evade the enforced contri bution, the proclamation adds that nese desiring to return to China will be compelled to exhibit a receipt showing that they have made payment, and in default of such receipt they will be fined \$10. This proclamation is to be distributed all over the country.

At a banquet of bankers in Chicago President Schwab of the steel trust said that beginning January 1, that concern would discontinue paying salaries "to all its employes who were in charge of departments," and instead would compensate them by a percentage of profits. Thi policy, he added, "would be followed with reference to every head of a department no matter how small." That fixes the status of the other fellows in the depart ment clearly enough and pricks the bub hle of the colossal scheme of profit-shar ing by which the millennium was to be set up in the steel mills and the "philoso-phy of the religion of Christ" applied to phy of the religion of Christ" applied to business, as Carroll D. Wright pro-

nittee represents less the interests of the laboring class than Ireland, unless it e Grover Cleveland, and we shall expect any counsel "such men" may give to be rejected by labor.

In making a gift of \$100,000 to Colum bia university for the purpose of found-ing a chair of Chinese, the donor is careful to say something to maintain the falacy that it is frugality and temperance hat makes men rich. This one says that the money is what he saved by his abstitence from tobacco, beer and whisky, This philanthropic hoarder is 60 years of Had be begun to smoke cigars and ige: drink beer and whisky when he was 15, ie would have consumed in forty-five ears something like twenty cigars, twenty whiskies and forty beers every day at a cost of about \$6 per day, in order o get away with the amount he claims o have saved by abstaining. Verily, the pipe stories of the philanthropic Samuel Smiles do not bear inspection.

Paul Morton, vice-president and gen eral traffic director of the Atchison road. expresses the opinion that one of three things will happen in the railroad busiwithin a few years:

(1) The legalization of pooling, where the railroads can make enforcible contracts among themselves for a diviion of traffic.

The unification of ownership. (2) (3) The taking over of the ownership of the railroads by the government, to own and operate them, as is done Germany and other parts of Europe.

Simultaneous with the announcement that the United Stales Steel trast had under way a great plan to better the con dition of its employes, by sharing a part of the profits, news came that the trust had its agents out among the marine en gineers employed on the steel trust flee to catch the men while they were laying up their engines and bind them with con tracts for next season against the wishes of the officers of their organization. WI: peacemakers Gompers and Mitchell approve that sort of "harmonizing?"

After whipping organized labor stand-still the United States Steel trust -for the purpose of breaking down the existing form of trades unionism-is willing to share a portion of the plunder, de rived from the mastery over one of the nost gigantic industries in the country, with the men whose services are essen tial to its supremacy. Incarnate mag-nanimity! It almost equals the stupidity of the "labor leaders" who endorse it.

One of the most important telephone onsolidations of recent years is merging of the Erie Telegraph and Telphone company in the Bell Telephone company. The Erie is a New York com pany, operating lines in Minnesota, Wis consin and Michigan. The Bell people "beared" its stock, during the last year, from \$120 down to \$15 and then quietly ourchased a controlling interest.

Prof. Albion Small of the University t Chicago has astonished the fossils by declaring that no man ought o have ess than \$1000 or more than \$50,000 a year as wages. Prof. Small said he ould not understand how a man could support a family on less than \$1000 a year. But \$1000 is nearly three times a much as the average workingman in this prosperous country receives.

The steel trust scheme to share profit vith the workers-when the bosses decide there are profits to share-is scheme to put the workers to sleep while the capitalist doctors continue to bleed the patient.

ism that will convince the slaves of the steel mills that their interests are identical with those of their masters. This identity of interest racket is soporific to put the workers to sleep

There is nothing but a war of conflicting and opposite interests between the capitalist possessors and the working-class producers of capital, so long as that relation exists

Profit-sharing has no sound economic basis. It comes to the worker as a gift bestowed: but the worker is the producer and is entitled, not to a share in profits but to a socially due share of the entire results of Social effort. Even though the system could be suc

cessfully applied by a great concern like the steel trust, its general adoption is impossible, and its success in this it. stance would mean the creation of a sec tion of aristocratic laborers. The system, if system it can be called, could not be carried out by a very large majority of employers, because a large majority of them fail for lack of profits-owing to the gigantic operations of the trusts many instances. Profit-sharing ends when there are no profits to share.

Any serious discussion of the subject ould be sheer waste of time, were it not for 'the fact that some economist advocate it as the only salvation of the laboring class. As a matter of fact it cannot be applied in many lines of business. How is a share in profits to be given to carpenters, masons, farm laborers, street laborers, woodsmen and multitudes employed in a variety of ways, the nature of whose work precludes any par ticipation in profits? It is for these and other reasons that profit-sharing has been tried and generally abandoned.

But, after all, what is profit? Is it anything more than a commercial result of the expenditure of labor power by the class which creates products? And how can the working class be helped by any scheme designed to maintain the profit system? Suppose the steel workers receive this bonus, what will be the result? More profits for their masters, because of their greater diligence and efficiency Why not apply this same diligence and efficiency in social production and social distribution, abolishing profits?

In other words: Why not Socialism, instead of an economic impossibility?

Since the above was written, Mr. Schwab, president of the steel corporation, has publicly declared that his intention is to make "the heads of departments" participants in the profits. This statement effectually disposes of a great deal of the press adulation which has been heaped upon Mr. Schwab and confines the profit-sharing scheme to very narrow limits. Any pin-head workman ought to be able to see through so thinly-veiled a scheme as sharing a share of the profits with FOREMEN OF DEPART. MENTS only and also to understand its true inwardness.



Referring to the New York conference on capital and labor Mr. Carroll D. Wright says that "after many years of investigation into the social, moral and industrial condition of the people" (during which, by the way, he has admitted hat nearly every palliative proposed, including profit sharing and arbitration, and failed), "I came to the conclusion that in the adoption of the philosophy of he religion of Christ as a practical creed for the conduct of business there was to e found the surest and speediest solution of the difficulties which excite the

the parlient.
The new "unioniam" under the leader ship of Morgan, Hanna & Co. reminds and the lamb in the store and the lamb, with the lamb in the store and the lamb, with the lamb in the store and the lamb, with the lamb in the store dimension of the line.
The Steel Trust Scheme.
Having, through an industrial system in which the wrongs of labor are laner cat. consolitated grant properties and and Pierpoort Morgain, we are goes engualed in the world's history, the religion of Christ will accomplish in dustrial system in the stell stell that the circle reports. The problem to be solved, Mr. Wright is an attempt of the working class of merica is an era of industrial spectation of the the solution of the the industrial system in the solution of the working class of merica is the working class of the working the bayes of the bayes in the working the the interest of the working the solution the working the interest of the working class of the working the working the the interest of the working class of the working the working the solution the working the interest of the working class of the working has himself said that the workers of America get only \$17 out of every \$106 of values they create. Since all values are created by labor (Mr. Wright admits hat of every \$100 in values that LABOR CREATES, the laborers receive only \$17), and since it has been conceded in the New York conference that labor is unjustly compensated (a concession to the Socialist claim, by the way,) the proposed application of the religion of Christ to the industrial question will be watched with interest. The problem is: How can the wealth created by labor be secured to the aborer? The Civic Federation and the "committee of thirty-six" is up against it.

An Approaching Millennium. -----

The newspapers and general public of Chicago, at the present time, are both amazed and bewildered. Some say that a mysterious and unseen power on high should be given credit for the plenting and excellent crop of reformers who either have already or intend, in the hear future, to take complete charge of ple. Some say that the rainy weather made the reform crop plentiful, while others say it was caused by a firey streak which appeared in the heavens a few weeks ago and was visible to the naked yee, but no matter where they came from or who sent them they are ours, as they are safely landed and housed inside our cit. "Dis year's crop is a most acceptable one, as it is capable of taking charge of yee yeard's to the same of the stream of the forsaken and divine, and turning it inside out. Yes, and by in operation and running order you will regret the night that you became a resi-deut of a little forsaken and benighted town are Chilahy, called Milwauke. The syst that he man and nine women sign district of Chicago by spring, with-and the ding the and convert the whole sign district of chicago by spring, with and the aid of firearms or injunctions or anything more dangerous than Bibles. The report snys they are going to by

Riots occurred in Cadiz, Spain, on the night of the 12th, as an outcome of the bakers' strike. Many persons were in-jured by the gendarme: A clergyman of Scranton, Pa., has re-signed because of the criticism of his congregation regarding his having ridden on boycotted street cars.

an hour. The fact that the billion-dollar steel trust stole \$11,600,000 in a modern busi-ness manner during the month of Octo-ber, and is giving it "publicity," is caus-ing no end of comment.

sinn district of Chicago by spring, with-out the aid of firearms or injunctions or anything more dangerous than Bibles. The report siys they are going ito be shown the curse of "Shooting Craps" and "Rushing the Ca." as well as the blessings of raising cablage and radishes on Haisted street. We have several reform candidates for alderman in all the wards who have al-ready promised to change and reform everything such as skim-milk and sky-scrapers, to the paying block in the street. For-instance, Prof. James, of the Chica-go university, is a reform candidate in the Seventh ward. He is also président of a corporation which is chartered and permitted to do business, in the state of lilinois, without capital. Jus think of it? A man spart enough to cun a cor-poration today without capital, when some thick-headed corporations must have a billion, not to speak of adulterated stock, in order to exist. The bylaws of of men and women who are interested in the life and happiness of dumb animals in general and horses in particular. They say that if James is elected he will have a law passed which will make the crime of dockug horses' tails junish-able by death or imprisonment or both. They say that grip, colic and even spavin are produced by this torturous treatment at the hands of those who are slaves of fashion. But don't think that this is iboeks contain a poisonous juice which is absorbed and taken into the hoof by the weight of the horse and that glanders, is the immediate result. They say that the apprece block is the proper thing, as it will furnish both moisture and nour-ishment to the hoof; so that, of course, he will have a servec, block or anti-glan-ders plank in his platform. His friends say he is also opposed to the sale of cigars at peninut stands on Sunday, as it will furnish both moisture and nour-ishment to the hoof; so that, of course, he will have a servec, block or anti-glan-ders plank in his platform. His friends say he is also opposed to the sale of cigars at peninut stands on Sunday, as it w parents. The Illinois Central railway some time ago raised wages 10 per cent, to-head off a strike. The fact was loudly proclaimed broadcast by the daily press. Last week 400 employes were laid off in the interest of "economy." This fact was kept quiet. Washington, D. C., has a Linotype School, where applicants are taught to operate the linotype machine. No one is permitted to take lessons who is not in possession of a clear International Typographica; Union card or a paid-up working card of a local union. Think of a strike for an increase in

But the meanest and most contempti-



ly a dead letter, test suit withdrawn by state officers.

The cost of a given amount of food in he United States has increased 30 per ent, in the last four years, according to Deen's Index."

The American Federation of Labor convention, at Scranton, Pa., on the 10th, adopted a resolution urging the re-enact-ment of the Chinese exclusion act.

The American Federation of Labor has changed the date of its annual conven-tion from the first Thursday in Decem-ber to the first Thursday in November.

The Legislature of Georgia has before it a child-labor bill, which absolutely pro-hibits the employment in mills of cali-dren who are under 10 years of age, and further provides that children under 12 cannot work unless they have indigent parents.

rapidly

dren who are further provid cannot work parents.

Connecticut unionists are agitating for an amendment to the constitution to le-galize the eight-hour day. Mississippi anti-trust law is practical-ly a dead letter, test suit having been withdrawn by state officers. 1272 in 1900, 1,905,116. A 230,000,000 tobacco trust, to control the raw material of the Philippines, is being formed by the Rothschilds. Elwood, Ind., has a doctors' union. The purpose of the organization is to es-tablish a pay day and to formulate a scale of prices.

57,256. Census bureau has just issued a sig-nificant report regarding the leather in-dustry. It appears that while the total amount of capital has increased 78 per cent. during the ten years, the number of establishments decreased 25 per cent. Here is a splendid object lesson of cen-tralization that reactionists cannot well explain away.

explain away. The Pittsburg Masters and Pilots' so-ciety, the members of which are now on strike against the Momongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company, received a donation of \$5000 from a friend of their cause who declines to give his name, to aid them in, the fight with the combine. The trouble arose from the refusal of the company to sign the pilots' scale.

scale. All members of organized labor and workingmen in general are requested to stay away from the Brown Manufac-turing company's plant in Zanesville, O., as there is a strike on involving the fol-lowing organizations: Brotherhood of Blacksmiths' union, Carriage and Wag-on Makers' union, Allied Metal Mechan-ics' union and the Brotherhood of Paint-ers.

ers. Officers of the International Associa-tion of Machinists report that their strike has very largely succeeded in establish-ing the nine-hour sule in the trade. They claim the settlements reached have given 60,000 machinists a shorter work day, 15,000 others are affected by compro-mises reached and 75,000 machinists will receive an average of 25 cents a day in-crease in wages. For the first time in the history of the The industrial depression has reached the Philippines. A Manila dispatch says thousands of men are out of work and the demand for products is decreasing waidle The labor organizations of Memphis, Tenn., have opened a labor temple. Asheville bricklayers have had their wages raised from 33½ cents to 40 cents an hour.

For the first time in the history of the ountry, a corporation—the Brooklyn leights Railroad company—has been ound guilty of violating the ten-hour country, a corporation—the Bro Heights Railroad company—has found guilty of violating the ter law by compelling its employes_to Heights Railroad company—has been found guilty of violating the ten-hour law by compelling its employes to work more than ten hours a day. The ver-dict was returned by a jury to Judge Aspinwall in the county court, Brook-lyn. The offense is a misdemeanor pun-ishable by a fine of \$1000, but the coun-sel for the company announced that they would appeal.

The Northamptonshire shoe operative are resenting machinery, believing that it will curtail their chances of employ-ment. Two hundred of them left work

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729, or 11.8 per cent., whereas during the preceding decade it increased by 2,568,604, or 38.5 per cent.—that is, dar-ing the last ten years the foreign ele-ment increased at less than one-third of its rate of increase during the preced-ing decade. In absolute numbers there was an addition to our native born popu-lation of 12,081,637 and to our foreign born of 1,151,904. There are 1 Japanese, 2 Chinese, 3 In-dians, 116 negroes and S78 whites in ev-ery 1000 of the population. The totals of the different classes are 60,990,802 white persons, 8,840,185 per-sons of negro descent, 119,050 Chinese, 85,986 Japanese and 233,760 Indians, or a total colored element of 9,312,555 per-sons.

The Suppression of the "Appeal." The Suppression of the "Appeal." The postoffice authorities have swooped down on the "Appeal to Rea-son." We pause in our virtuous indig-nation against Assistant Postmaster Madden to say that we have suspected the "Appeal" of many things, but never of having a doctored autocrip-tion list. Can it be true? Out bere the "Appeal" is read much as the shifting shockers are read in the land of G. Bernard Shaw and Hyndinan. Personally we know that two hundred men in and around 'Anole would not sloep nights if the "Appeal" did not come on time. Summer would stop, so would winter. In fact, all the sensons would grow awry. It is absurd to mention that not one would winter. In fac', all the sensors would grow awry. It is absurd to mention that not one of these two hundred mon as Pinole is a Socialist and our vote 'here is repre-cented by zero. But that is a triffe. Think of having a publication-a So-cialist publication with a circulation of 250,000, or is it 2,500,000 or twice that many. It is two weeks since I saw the paper and cannot keep track of the figures. And now Madden. Alas! Base born churl and Sycophant. Tool of Tyrant, Capitalistic knave. Dost know how iffe without "Ap-peal" would be? Woulds't rob us of our weekly con-solation.

claimed. This is, doubtless, Schwab's idea of the new trades unionism: A the functions of employer and employe-for bosses of departments only

Souphouses and free food depots are springing up in most of the large cities of Germany on account of the industrial The Salvation Army is leaddepression. ing in this movement of charlty. Th head of the Salvationists' social work in Berlin is reported as saying: "Recen figures relative to the unemployed in Berlin, putting the number at 36,000, are wholly inaccurate. Official investigations by the city authorities show 45,000 un-employed in the metal trades alone. Half of those employed are working of those employed are working only half-time. One is inclined to believe that the estimate of the Socialist party, that Ber-lin is harboring more than 100,000 work less men and women, is considerably nearer the mark." From these signs, the hard times in Germany seem to equal in severity upon the workingmen the hard times in this country in 1893-

Modesty would have suggested that en ery member of the "committee of thirty-six" appointed at the New York conference to arbitrate labor troubles, should leave to others the pronouncement of en-comiums, if any were called for, upon the personnel of that body. But we find that one of their number, Archbishop Ireland, breaking out in a newspaper in-terview, says: "It is thought that neither labor nor capital will refuse the counsel of SUCH MEN AS COMPOSE

by them are identical with their own and hall henceforth be recognized.

The plan proposed by them is non-other than a distribution of part of the profits made in the business of fleecing he balance of mankind.

Profit-sharing as a solution of the labor problem is inadequate; It is opposed by the whole genius of the existing indutrial system. It has been tried very lit tie in the United States and has failed It has been tried very litin nearly every instance. It has been tested more generally in Europe and there the failures have been far more numerous.

The Socialist attitude towards any proposed remedy for the ills of society i simple and direct: Will it solve the labo question, from which all other ilis arise And the answer in this instance is a di rect and emphatic, no. Indeed it is per haps quite unnecessary to consider that phase of the subject, because there is no eason why the steel trust proposal should really be regarded seriously as an attemp to solve anything-except a business perplexity. The proposition is doubtess a purely business expedient. Incidentally the purpose is to destroy trades unionism counsel of SUCH MEN AS COMPOSE THE COMMISSION. In rejecting was insolent enough to serve notice on SUCH GOUNSEL ishor or capital will bring down upon itself the condemnation The steel trust wants a form of union-

There is more wealth produced now than ever in the world's history. death point to the laborer is that the machine is doing the work and forcing him into idleness and starvation, while some of the owners of land and machinery, through monopoly, are becoming possessed of the billions produced by, and therefore rightfully belonging to, the laborers. Under Socialism these profits of monopoly would belong to the people collectively.

We are offering free for ten new scribers a fine Two Dollar Ragor. , what you want. Easy to get. Just During the past ten years the number of women has been growing slightly more rapidly than the number of men; the na-tive born population has increased at increased at less than one-third of the foreign born, the foreign element having increased at less than one-third of the rate of increase of the foreign born dur-ber of whites has increased to quite an extent more rapidly than has the num-ber of whites has increased to quite an extent more rapidly than has the num-ber of whites has increased to quite an extent more rapidly than has the num-ber of blacks. These are the main conclusions derived from a study of the figures presented in a recent Census Bulletin. These on June 1, 1900, was 76,603,887, including persons enumerated at military abroad and in Alaska, Hawaii, Indian territory and Indian reservations. This great total consisted of 39,050,242 males and 37,244,145 females—a ma-jority for the males of 1,315,007. Ex-pressed differently, of each 10,000 in-habitants 5,124 were males and 30, 754,603 females, or of every 10,000 in-habitants 5,124 were males have thus increased only a very little more rapidly than the males. In 1900, in 10,000 in-habitants there were 236 more men than women, whereas in 1800, in the same number of inhabitants, there were 248 more men than women. Expressed in percentages, there has been an increased in grow men of mabitants, there were 248 more men than born. Corpressed in percentages, there has been an increased in 20,9 per cent. and in famales in 20,0 812 were born in the United States and only 187 outside the borders of the rountry. In 1800, on the other hand, there were 53,710,655 mality born and 9,308,001 foreign born, or of every 1000 persons 852 were native and 148 foreign increased at nearly double the rate of increase of the foreign born, or of every 1000 persons 852 were

tirkey without he says he will give them.
In reform priest said a few weeks ago that Socialism was spreading like wild-fire all over the country and that people must be up and doing something if they were going to check it. In fact, all our reformers say that Socialism is growing to rapidly and should be checked, but in the face and yeres of all this profest, what de you think the Socialist Party have the check to do in Chicago? Why, they are actually building a temple. No, sit, not to worship false gods, mummies and idols, as of old, but to make it possible for men, women and children now on earth to live out their allotted time in happiness, peace and plenty.
Yes, Socialism is allve and very much in got the white markets near the diver of the said test of a social series of the said test of the series and calamity Howlers the blessings and advantages of the Nionagua canal.
W. J. M'SWEENEY.

Chicago, Dec. 16.

In speaking of the destitute in this city the daily press invariably renarks that such conditions can not be avoided even at the "best times" and that the poor will be dependent upon charity until spring. Are the "good times" then for the rich only? And why should the spring make so much difference? Can the destitute workers and their families be turned out on the grass?

Send us ten new subscribers and re-ceive free one of those handsome \$2 ras-

pear would be?
Would'st rob us of our weekly consolation.
And our hope
Of putting an effectual Kibosh on the system
That breeds such things as you?
Would'st ren our Wayland from
The Broader path of truth unto the arrow path where lies the lie
Which he must tell and swear to?
Never! Avant! A bas?
He does retuse the ville
Condition—
He'll do the thing vicaniously, by petition.
—San Francisco Advance, Nov. 23, 1901.

-San Francisco Advance, Advance, 1901. 1901. Is this Socialism? No. This is the squealing of a fodder-environs pig that imagines there is more provender in the other corn bin. The Appeal has a larger subscription list than the soor Advance can ever hope to obtain. The Appeal de-serves its list. So does the Advance.

HOW THE REVOLUTION # # # MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED. ****

is question does not trouble the red Socialist. When the proper time we ancient wrongs go down. Feud-m, chattel slavery, divine right of s and imperial dominion yield to necessity of the occasion as will pri-

gest legal methods of transferring perty from private to community own-the Hon. Walter S. Logan, then presi-tion in his annual address at the cap-tion in his annual address at the cap-tion in his annual address at the cap-tion in his annual address at the cap-in Albany, N. Y. on Janmary 16, 0 took as his subject "The Limita-of Inheritances." The whole paper well worth reading as the calm state-nt of one, certainly not a Socialist, a knows the tendency of social condi-mintended for another object, justify mintended for another object, justify social injustice. He said in part: The New York State Bar association composed of law-makers as well as interpreters. We are a constituent of the state government and with the departments of government occu-the state capitol. We are vested by with important outblic functions d duies. The state looks to us guidance and leadership when insportant change is proposed its legislative policy. We, of r profession, and especially we, the mired per of the state, are placed mired perhaps better than others we as the devils as well as the advan-tes attendant upon the present policy permitting the transmission of prop-yb will and inheritance without lim-tion. ALMOST THE ENTIRE

The product of the second seco

question does not trouble the Socialist. When the proper time ancient wrongs go down. Feuda chattel slavery, divine right of mi imperial dominon yield to seity of the occasion as will pri-operty. The consolation of the timid and sening of the weak we from time consult "eminent counsel" who from private to community own I. All statutes providing for the making and probating of wills of real or personal property are hereby re-pealed. The New York State Bar asso-in his annual address at the cap-rabian, N. Y., on January 16, ook as his subject "The Limita Inheritances." The whole paper

Section 3. All the property, real and personal, of every person dying after the state." After throwing this bomb among the assembled legal lights, the speaker pro-ceeded to let them down casy and dis-marn hostile criticism, saying: "I am not advocating such a statute. It would find few advocates in our profession, and I am able to assure you that there is no danger of its passage at the present ses-sion. But the Legislature has the power to pass it and is restrained from doing so, not by any lack of authority, but by its conviction that it would not be for the public good." It is not necessary to say that a Legislature of Socialists, having a majority party of Socialists behind them, might take a different view of the public good. and act accordingly. The speaker in his introduction assured his assembled collegraves that the programme was in two parts, First: "The addresses of the President to which you have to listened. Second: Other addresses to which you are glad to listen." He pro-ceeded to clinch his position, saying: "There is and there can be no vested right in a future inheritance. . . . The proposed legislation is not inimical to the constitutional provision that pri-vate property shall not be taken for pub-le use without just compensation. This constitutional provision apples to the per-son, not to the thing. It is only the prop-etry right of the ancestor ter-minates with fits denth. The right of the heir does not attach until the denth of the ancestor se state. The heir having no right to inherit. If the law at the time of the ancestor. . . . The next of kin inherits from his an-cestor, not by any virtue of his own, not because he is better than some other any by a change in the law previous to the death of the ancestor. . . . The next of kin inherits from his an-cestor, not by any virtue of his own, not because he is better than some other and, but simply by the grace of the tax which has enacted a statute that he, instead of it, may so inherit." Having before us an easy method of transfe

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The purport of the hour is vast, The world wants justice; it demands United hearts, united hands; The day of charity is past. Men have outgrown the worthless creed Which bade them deem it God's good will That labor sweat and starve to fill And glut the purse of idle greed. They have outgrown the poor content That breeds oppression. Forged by pain, Mind links to mind in one great chain Of protest and of argument. And by the hand of progrees hurled. This mighty chain of human thought, In slience and in anguish wrought, Encompasses the puising world. creed good will

Encompasses the puising world. And he who will not form a link Of new conditions soon to be, Ere long must stand aghast and see Old systems toppling down the brink. They cannot and they shall not last-The broader impulse of the day Will gain and grow and sweep away The rank injustice of the past. More labor for the selfish few, More leisure for the burdened class, These things shall surely come to pass As old conditions change to new-They change through toll and strain and strife: Work for all man for all men rest.

strife; rk for all men, for all men rest, thue to taste the joys of life. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Wo And

City Government.

The American city governments The American city governments are to-day the worst features of the institution of popular suffrage. The instances of the total failure of the city administra-tion by reason of unintelligent choice of officers by politicianistic citizens are too numerous to require argument to support the assertion. New York's recent, dem-onstration of capacity requires repetition through a course of years to prove that it is nossible with an unimited suffarge numerous to require argument to support the assertion. New York's recent dem-onstration of capacity requires repetition through a course of years to prove that it is possible with an unlimited suffarge to hold the city government free from the total of disherence and inclusion. It is possible with an unlimited suffarge to hold the city government free from the taint of dishonesty and inefficiency. When this question of city administra-tion has come to be solved on all sides as satisfactorily as it has been here, by whatever means, then will the Ameri-can record for intelligent self-government be cleared at last—Washington Star.

Confiscation is the Way.

Confiscation is the way. Nothing more foolishly impossible can be stated by an ill-informed Socialist than that private capitalism can be changed to Socialism by "buying out the capitalist." A man might as well try to pull himself up by his own bootstraps. It is like the schoolboy's conundrum— "which weighs the most, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers?" If the capitalist owns a pound of lead and society "buys him out," with a pound, of feathers, he certainly is still a capitalist and as much a menace to the community as a man with the small-pox.

Do we not acknowledge that the capi-The works the earth, today? How, then, can we give him an exchange value for his holdings—shall we trade bim the mean?



dray, on the Lake of Neuchatel, on the 24th of May, 1743. His father was of a mixed race, of Italian speech and a citi zen of Geneva, whose name would indi-cate a Hebrew origin. He had rezen of Geneva, whose name would indi-cate a Hebrew origin. He had re-mounced his hereditary faith for that of Calvinism. Marat's mother was French, a daughter of a Protestant wig maker. Marat had two brothers and two sisters, all younger than himself. We know little of his youth, except what we know from him. have cautiously avoided meritorious quotations from his works, or from othe: authentic sources. He says: "I was born with an impres-sionable nature, a flery imagination, a hot, frank and tenacious temperament, an upright mind and a heart open to

Triouted to its publication and circula-tion, but voted its author the "civic crown." In his address to the electors he said: "Gentlemen, in time of security, when prosperity smiles upon the land, the elo-quence of an angel would not be attended to: but when princes, to become sover-eign masters, trample under foot without shame or remorse the most sacred right. of the pebple, attention is excited by the most minute object, and even the voice of a man so unsupported as myself, may have effect upon the minds of the pub-lic. If by collecting into one point of view under your eyes, the villainous measures planned by princes to attain absolute empire- and the dismal scenes ever attendant, on despotism. I could in-spire yon with horror against tyrannr, and revive in your breasts the holy flame of liberty which burnt in those of your fathers, I should esteem myself the most happy of men. Gentlemen, the present parliament by law must soon ex-pire: and no dissolution was ever more earnestly violated for by an injured peo-ple. Your most sacred rights have been flagrantly violated by your, representa-tives, your remonstrance to the throne artfully rejected, yourselves treated like a handful of disaffected persons and your complaints silenced by pursuing the same conduct which raised them. On you alone, gentlemen, depends the care of se-

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ciety compels them to respect lished order above all, it ought them against "he temptations it owes them an assured subsistence, suit-able clothing, complete protection, succor in illness, and care in old age. For they cannot renounce their natural rights, ex-

By a set of the Legislature whenever
3.5.
ASUDJER OF THE ARMY.
Just a year ago, after the first reveres the max set out to repair severe the season in Philadelphia, and the season in the season in the season in Philadelphia, and the season in the seaso

an upright mind and a heart open to every lofty passion, and above all to the love of fame, and I have never done any thing to pervent or destroy these gifts of nature, but have done everything to cul-tivate them. From my father I realized them, and the state curing the freedom of parliament; and thing to pervent or destroy these gifts of nature, but have done everything to cul-tivate them. From my father I realized them, and the state cever and degrade a man, avoiding all the excess of youth and arriving at man-hood without having abandoned myself of my nature has been impressed upself the disposal of the great offices of the character I owe to my mother. She alone

in illness, and care in old age. For they cannot renounce their natural rights, ex-cept in so far as society offers them a lot preferable to the state of nature. It is only after having fulfilled in this way all its obligations toward its members, that society has the right to punish them for violating its laws." He denied the exclusive right to the soil, which he says was given in common to all inhabitants and should be used by socie-ty to enable its members to provide and sustain themselves. He did not believe that the poor should be supported in idle-ness, advocating their employment in na-tional workshops and teaching them a trade, the support of these shops to be maintained by levies upon the people in easy circumstances, particularly from the rich. He believed this plan would meet resistance on the part of princes who de-sired to command, and to that end re-quired the rich corrupted by luxury, and the poor debased by misery. [To be Continued.]

[To be Continued.]

You can't do better than provide your-self with one of those first-class Premi-um Razors we are offering for new sub-scribers to The Herald.

Seventeen hundred families in Milwau-kee are receiving regular aid from the county or the Associated Charities so far. And this is only December. Oh, beauti-ful prosperity!

"It is useless for men to cry 'peace, peace! when there is no peace. Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the optice of chains and slavery? Forbid if, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."-Patrick Henry, before the Virginia convention.

LAND OF LOST LIBERTY. "My country, 'its of thee, Land of lost liberty, Of thee we sing. Land which the millionaires Who govern our affairs, Own for themseives and heirs-Hall to thy King.

"Land where the wealthy few Can make the many do Their royal will, And rob for selfsh greed Thy tollers till they bleed, And those not yet weak-kneed Crush down and kill.

"My country, 'iis of thee. Betrayed by bribery, Of thee we sing. We might have saved thee long Had we when proud and strong, Fut down the cursed wrong. That makes a king."

To the credit of the Japanese intellect it is recorded that the Socialist move-ment in Japan had its origin in this way: Four government officials were sent to Europe in order to study com-mercial and economic organization. These inquisitive men weat everywhere and saw everything. When they re-turned to Japan three out of the four-left the army, founded a Socialist jour-nal and formed a workingmen's party. The latest move of the Japanese Social-ists is for universal suffrage.

The largest steel building ever project-ed is the powerhonse at Sault Ste. Ma-rie. If will be 1400 feet long and 100 feet high and 6000 tons of steel will go into it. A 50,000-horsepower canal is being dug to feed it. Part of the equip-ment will be eighty turbines of 600-horsepower each.

[Cut this out and paste on a sheet of paper.] SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

We, the undersigned, desiring to avail ourselves of the Special Offer of the publishers of the Social Democratic Herald, hereby subscribe and pay for said paper for One Year.

NAME

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housands of New Subscribers To secure these it has been decided to try the experiment of reducing the rate on new subscrip-

We do this believing that the comrades will begin at once an active canvass for the paper, adding many thousands of new names to our list of readers.

REMEMBER: This special offer is good for ONE WEEK ONLY and does not contemplate a permanent 25 cent rate. It would be impossible to furnish at that price a paper containing so much reading tions of some of the comrades who want to begin the New Year by extending our circulation, we have decided to try it for ONE WEEK.

Social Democratic Herald 25 cents to new subscribers received at this office during the first week of January. See subscription blank 3d page. Canvass your town at once.

SOGIALIST PARTY NEWS

State charter has been issued to Iowa. Nebraska is rapidly organizing and now as seventeen locals. In Lausanne, Switzerland, fifteen So cialists were elected to the city govern-

In Grenchen the fight was between he Socialists and Conservatives and the former won.

George W. Poague of Fargo has been elected national committeeman from North Dakota.

In Wismar, Germany, three Socialists were elected in a special election, and in Zeitz four carried the day.

Zeitz four carried the day. The New York Socialists cleaned up about \$12,000 for their newspapers in the bazaar and fair recently held. Local charters have been issued to Arequa, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Long-wood, Fla.; Augusta, Ga.; Melrose, Ida.

The city convention of the Social Dem-ocratic party in Milwaukee will be held January 31, 1902, at Lincoln hall, Sixth

which is replete with good things of the Wilshiresque order. The comparison he makes between the methods of a "re-publican" and monarchical postoffice de-partment is not creditable to the United States. Send 10 cents for sample; year-ly subscription, one dollar. Toronto, Canada.

ly subscription, one dollar. Toronto, Canada. Comrade E. Lux, who was a delegate from the state of Washington in the In-dianapolis convention, is out with a let-ter charging the Seattle Socialist "with dropping into De Leon ways of educat-ing." This is not a discovery on Com-rade Lax's part; it is an emphasis. The trouble is that Comrade Lux (supported unanimously by the Local at Whatcom) is emphatically in favor of confronting present-day conditions with a practical municipal programme of "immediate de-mands," while the Socialist is hot on the trail of the revolutionary "will-o-the-wisp." It is needless for us to say that The Herald supports the unity convention. This, we say, assuming that the What-com platform, which we have not seen, and out of which the present contention in Washington grew, was in line with the declarations of the Indianapolis plat-form.

REPORT TO THE COUNCIL

DELEGATE BROCKHAUSEN'S

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TERRE HAUTE, IND.

As hitherto announced in The Herald, we are prepared to give a Free Scholar-ship in Stoll's College. Eau Claire, Wis. the cash value of which is \$50, to the one sending in the largest num-ber of subscribers at 50 ergs and to this paper. This unnearls a year to this paper. This unnearls a gear are able to make through the gener-osity of Mr. R. O. Stoll, principal of the college,

TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION

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

SEPT. 15th TO DEC. 31st, 1901

soo win tim hav sica sple by To hav car cen ma	I the result will be announced as an thereafter as practicable. The uner can go to the college at any te that suits his convenience and re his choice of a Scientific, Clas- al or Musical Course. This is a endid opportunity to help the cause helping yourself at the anne time. aid you in making the charvas we re had printed a quantity of postal d orders which will be sold at 50 ts each. If the winner desires he y transfer the scholarship to a nd or member of his family.
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i	Union-made Cigars.

Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 25, office and employment bureau, 318 State Street. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday, at 603 Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Financial

Branch Meetings.

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The city central committee meets en-ery first and third Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 298 Fourn street. EUGENE H. ROONEY, Sec.

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

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets er-ery third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jaco Hunger, secretary.

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 43) holds free lectures at the hall, cor-ner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursdays at S p. m.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec., 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (for-merly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

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

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in August Bressler's hall, corner Twent-eth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barckmann, secretary, 948 Winnebage

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

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

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

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCE (No. 4) meets every first and third Fri-day of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 801 Twen-ty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

STATE ENECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Sec-retary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

FRIENDLY CONTEST OF WORKERS

country. From each of these the com-mittee hopes for a favorable response. At the recent laying of the corner stone of a public school at Santa Bar-bara, Cal., the workmen were asked to write their political affiniations on a sip of paper which was to be placed in the stone. Out of the twenty men whose names were written on the paper, eleven declared themselves to be Socialists, eight Regublicans and only one Demo-crat. Copies of Socialist papers were also placed in the box. Put that in your pipe, Archibshop Corrigan, and smoke it. What is the matter with New Hamp-hire? A press bulletin from St. Louis brought sus the news that Summer F. Claffin had been elected national: com-mitteeman from that state; the announce-ment was made in this column last week. Now we receive from Geo. Howle, who signs himself state sceretary, a protest which says "Clafin is not elected himself from the state committee." "Who's who'' in New Hampshire, any-how?

how? The Challenge was suppressed, but not so Comrade Wilshire, who again enters the arena "under the protection of the British crown." We welcome the Janu-ary number of Wilshire's Magazine,

Corresponding Secretary-John Rei-Corresponding Secretary-John Rei-chert. Recording Secretary-Emil Brodde. Financial Secretary-Nels Andersen. Treasurer-Gustave Esche. Sergeant-at-Arms-Henry Schroeder. Executive Board-Jacob Hunger, Gas-tave Richter. Ed Berner, Henry Wach-tel, Henry Hoppe, Joseph Braun, Chas. Dippel. Delegate Nels Andersen of Iron Mold-ers' union No. 125 was elected business agent by acclamation-certainly a well-merited recognition of the faithful serv-lices rendered by Brother Andersen in the past. A resolution was introduced to the ef-fect that the council lend all the assist-ance in its power to the furtherance of the campaign of the Social-Democratic party, and that a committee of five be appointed to act as members of a com-mittee of 100 to be named by the labor organizations. On motion, the resolution was adopted, and Comrades Tatile, Sheehan, Braun, Schwaders and Andersen were elected as

was defeated, some of the delegates claiming that the federation could not at ford to go on record as against the "in-stitutions of the country." Another resolution by Delegate Brock-hausen providing for the preservation of free press and free speech the incoming executive board was instructed to take charge of. The committee on boycotts to be referred to the incoming executive council; this prevailed in nearly all cases except in the case of the National Cash Register company, the convention decid-id on place said company on the unfat its, and in the case of a boycott against the American Tobacco trust the resolution pers, Dornell and Tracey, provided for the boycotting of machine" strong objections was adopted. The executive council was ordered to secure legislation against the immigra-

As Others See Us. E. M. Stanzland, Chicago, III.: "Ac-cept my congratulations on the splendid paper you publish. The Herald is adopt-ing a policy which ultimately must win in our party in this country. Adhering strictly to the fundamental principles of Socialism, yet recognizing the fact that the evolutionary principles play an im-portant part in reaching our goal-this, I take it, is the only rational stand." Francis B. Linesey, Sykesville, Md.: "I believe von have the most aggressive Socialist paper in the country. Am quoting you often." — Chas. A. Schaub, Sandusky, O.: "I like The Herald very much. It is a great credit to the cause."

SOCIALIST PARTY LITERATORY Issued by National Committee, will be sent prepaid at prices specified. National Platform, Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union questions, adopted in National Convention at Indianspoils, July 31, 1901. Price per 100 Price per 1,000 National Platform. \$10 rice per 1,000 National Constitution. 16 1.00 Negro Resolution. 10 .65 Negro Resolution. 10 .65 National Platform. \$10 Price per 1,000 National Constitution. 16 1,00 Negro Resolution. 10 .65 Address orders for the above to Leon Green. baum, Nat. Sec'y. 427 Emille Bld., St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary. If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it

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