SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Fourth Year. No. 31.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

National Committee Meeting.

7 I AF

- but hundred

week the first meeting of the Na ttee of the Socialist party sented by its constitution was held Louis, Mo. Besides the local quo-needless to say that these German plutoa proxy and Utah had two contest. ntatives there.

ives to a short review.

a the time when the Social Demc party with headquarters in Chicaas fighting with the Springfield fac-the so-called Kangaroos, yet it is very re will be a new line-up within party on the question of State Auconvention in Indianapolis profor considerable state autonomy, is, for the right of every state hav certain number of locals unit e central organization to conduct own party affairs without any interthe national committee tion 4 of Article VI reads as follows:

Section 4 of Article VI reads as follows: "In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliat-ed with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such state or territory respect-realy, the state or territorial organiza-tion shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their re-spective territories, and the sole con-trol of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial fairs within such state or territory, and the National committee and 'sub-committee or officers thereof shall have or right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respectives." New this provision, which ought to be

this provision, which ought to be ed as a matter of course in any cal party of a democratic or halfratic commonwealth, is in great diswith some of the leaders of our who have grown up in the old De chool that believes in a strong ed "government" and rule. They d like to have an organization som the church or lodge plan, with stamps, and possibly even with and grips to know the "believers" the believers."

such a strict form of organizabtedly has its advantages, the y of the American Socialist move ng the last fifty years has prov ad any doubt that its rigid diswill never succeed in this country. strict centralization naturally leads ism, bossism and splits. This was recognized by the Unity cou-tion in Indianapolis (held July 29, 0. and hence the constitution which ilt upon the principle of state

Tet there are some men-great and small the never learn and never forget. And sorry to say that a few of our Eastern comrades are of that or instance, Max Hayes and James y are bitter opponents of state au-my, while Job Harriman has no There was a strong tenfor it. in the last meeting of the na committee to crush home rule of by evading the constitution. In atters an attempt will be made rge the powers of the national through an amendment to the that is to be carried by s We hope that any and all amendments will be voted down. It tainly not fair to begin to tear down

ago and before the underlying has any chance to prove its

est of its kind in the world. The father died in 1877. Indicative of what an income of \$5,000,000 a year means in Gernany, it may be noted that the next richest man is Herr von Thiele-Winckler, he coal master, whose income is 6,000,

needless to say that these German plutoof St. Louis the committeemen of crats are poor orphan boys compared Tork, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, with our American billionaires, mass, Washington, Missouri, Illinois, fifty years ago when capitalism ha And fifty years ago when capitalism had full in, New Jersey and Wisconsin sent. Nebraska's committeeman a millionaire in this country a millionaire in this country.

Present conditions cannot continue very to give a detailed report of the endings. We will therefore conline leves to a short review and industrial revolutions is coming upon begin with, let us state that while useless to deny that some little fac-al likes and dislikes are still linger-

ing corresponding opportunities to grati-fy them, must be unstable, and something is going to be done, and it will be soon. Is it to be the dawn of larger rent that the old and bitter factional liberties than ever before were held, or will soon be forgotten entirely and the twilight of a darker night of oppression for the masses? That is the tion that confronts us, and the answer will largely depend upon the inteiligence, foresight and honesty displayed by So cialist and Trades union leaders. The masses cannot answer it.

Nobody any longer believes in the pan acea for social ills that used to be of fered, namely, the election of "good men" to office. "Good men" and plenty have been corrupted by the system they have tried, honestly enough no doubt, to patch up and "regulate." The system makes men what they are. Men are what they are because of the things, ideas, persons and environment by which they have been influenced, and they are corrupted because the system can only be maintained by means in themselves corrupt. So long as the system is here it will find men ready to buy and ready to sell, and the "good men" will he forced to sell or give up their Utopian ideas of "controlling" and "regulating" public businesses conducted for profit by private corporations. When the grab game of monopoly and trust making shall have run its full course and collectivism succeeds the corporation, we shall, of course, want the "good men," but we shall want "good men" plus something else. That something will be a determination and guarantee that "Thou shalt not steal" shall be litera"; carried out through laws that are just by an administration of the unconscious elements of the universe for the benefit of the conscious. This will require one social co-operative capital in place of many sordid competing capitals. It will require the public ownership and administration of all natural resources and the indispensable utilities of production and

Judge Wallber's suggestion that Prince Henry be shown the factories and homes of the working class in Milwaukee is a very good one, and we hope it will be carried out by the committee which will show things to the prince. The stamping works and other places similar to them should not be overlooked. Then he should see the homes of our workingmen in the Sixth ward, too. He should also be told what percentage of these homes are owned by workingmen. And the committeemen might present to the prince a copy of Wisconsin laws for the protection of labor to read in his leisure moments.

exchange.

Some one has figured out that every Boer in the Transvaal army has co England his weight in gold, counting 145 pounds as an average weight. And this is the sort of thing that modern statesmen-English and American-think pays. much money he earned and no protest Boers come high, but we hope there will heard. Says a dispatch from Toledo: be no reduction in prices. Every Boer was worth his weight in gold.

*************** A Insecurity of the Working Class. A

All the advantages of all the new inventions, machines and improvements w mainly go to the small dass of capitalists, while on the other hand these very inventions, machines, improvements and labor devices displace human labor and create a steadily increasing army of unemployed, who-starved and hungryare ever ready to take the places of those who are employed, and who, therefore, still further depress the labor market. It is from this army that the capitalists recruit their "scabs," their "special police," their "deputy sheriffs," their Pinkerton detectives-and some of their most useful ward politicians.

Before the beginning of this, the capitalist era, common laborers in England could live a whole week upon the earnings of four days. Now in Massachu setts, Pennsylvania, or anywhere, common laborers can hardly live seven days upon the earnings of six days of much more continuous toil. And in many cases now the laborer is compelled to disrupt his family, and send his wife and children to the shop or the factory. For that is the greatest curse of machinery, or rather of "individualist" monopoly of machinery, that capital can and is coined out of women, and even out of infancy, that women and children can be and are substituted for men. Thus, not alone are men turned into wares, gov. erned by demand and supply, but men are also made to scramble for a scanty living with their wives, sisters and children.

In the cotton and woolen factories of enlightened Massachusetts, women and children now compose two-thirds of the working force. In the workshops of Kickhefer Bros. of Milwaukee are a few foremen and many hundred little boys Very similar are the conditions in our large cigar and tobacco facand girls. tories, in the sash and door factories, etc.

Laws against it are of little use, unless the economic conditions of the laboring people are improved by higher wages, to start with. For while it is proven that the wages thus earned by a whole family do not on an average exceed those of the head of the family in occupations where it has not yet become habitual to employ women and children, still this abuse is daily gaining ground.

The larger part of the population-the very part that does all the hard labor -both manual and mental-is now damned to a hell which is without hope and without exemption. They are damned to live a life of suffering, of misery, of ignorance and of constant torture. They are damned to live scantily from today to tomorrow, to be badly fed, badly dressed and badly housed, and, what is worse, they are damned to live so insecurely that any little incident may bring to them the casualty of being "out of work," a casualty that may make a goodfor-nothing tramp of the best of them, make prostitutes of their wives and daugh ters and thieves of their sons. And, queerly enough, while our laws protect property, protect a pair of boots, a sack of flour, or a pair of trousers-while these laws also protect a millionaire and even a murderer-these laws, queerly enough do not protect an honest laborer who is in need. He has to beg for "charity, or he must starve. If he wants protection, he must commit a crime, steal, rob or become a common drunkard. Then he is "protected"-he is sent to jail or a 'house of correction." Truly, this state of things is hell.

Nor is this all. For by the mere fact of being the children of workingmen, poor children are, as a rule, condemned to the same fate as that of their parents, except they be saved by a special act of God's grace, by a special stroke of good luck-the children of laborers nowadays are also damned to become laborers. This is a rule, no matter how talented such children may be, the parents are not able to give them the proper care, training and education. As a rule, such children must go to work while they are still very young. They must help sustain the family. They must slave with their parents, brothers and sisters or starve with them.

So the suffering of the working people begins when they are infant babes-in fact, it begins before they are bofn. The cruel Calvinist dogma of the pro-The cruel Calvinist dogma of the pre destination of people who are to be damned has b-en actually realized by our working class. And yet if we look closer, there are all the elements near to make a comparative heaven out of this hell. There is plenty of all the things laborers need in every country, and especially in our country-in America.

ery branch of industry, and to every state of the Union." All of this comes from capitalist greed and forcing a "civilization" upon people who are not yet ready for it. When will he working class of America understand and seize upon the civilization they have made and insure its complete enjoyment o themschwers? and forcing a "civilization" upon people who are not yet ready for it. When will the working class of America understand and seize upon the civilization they have made and insure its complete enjoyment to themselves?

Writing from Rome on the political arties of Italy, William E. Curtis says in the Record-Herald that the Socialists are growing more rapidly than any other of the parties. Their vote increased from 76,237 in the elections of 1895 to over 216,000 in 1900, and their progres has been very rapid ever since. The party has sixty members in the Chamber of Deputies.

Protests against six-days' walking or bicycle races are common enough from press and pulpit and such exhibitions are denounced as brutal and injurious to those taking part. But when a working man labors eighteen hours a day for fif teen days, the same class of babbling humbugs tell a pretty tale about how much money he earned and no protest is people?

You see it was this way: George hav ing lost three fingers, his employers tem porarily raised his wages to \$5 to put of

any possible suit for damages for which they knew they were liable. Then, though the boy's hand had healed, he they could not operate the six machine's thir een hours a day with his old "skill" and he was discharged. Socialists would pension George right away if they were in power; but they would never permit his employment at 12 years old and compel him to work thirteen hours a day.

Is there not enough manhood and wom nhood in every county, city and town ship and ward of this great state to form a branch of the Social Democratic party Every such branch is a little outpost of the great army of Socialism and Social Reform.

While the laity of the Methodist church

is.

sionally she found washing to do and earned 50 cents. They said she lived in the cottage at the rear. That is wrong; it is a tumble-down building, and the family occupy but three small rooms, for which the mother pays 24 per month rent. She is in arrears and rent is due again tomor-row. Although her voice trembled when she mentioned the rent falling due and she looked with wistful effes at her lit-tle ones, the mother did not cry, but said she was hopeful of seturing work todar. "And," she continued, "I do not want to move. I can now send my three eldest children to school. The boys do not mind it, but my girl is not strong. I want them to be educated."

Contractors on public subways in New York stored 1000 pounds of dynamite in shed in front of the Murray Hill hotel. It made no difference to these get-rich ff-the-public fellows that the law pro vides that not more than 250 pounds shall be stored in one place. The result was an explosion, the death of 13 persons, some them killed in their rooms in the hotel. and injury to 200 more. Every day adds to the proof that the most dangerous anarchists are , railroad companies and kindred corporations.

Here is a simple proposition from a Socialist standpoint. We would like you to consider it if you are an opponent of Socialism: You agree with us that the people farm the land, build railroads, bridges, mills, machinery, houses, ships, factories, that they weave cloth and nake clothing, that they go to nature's storehouse for raw materials and convert them into things necessary and useful for human beings; in short, you agree with us that the people do the things that are necessary to be done to provide food, clothing and shelter for hemselves and maintain civilization? You see no objection. Very well. All these things are being done day after day, and the people are doing them. Now, if the people are doing these things, it is plain that they have the ability to do them, isn't it? And it is just as plain that the doing of these things constitutes the business of socie ty-the only business of society worth

onsidering-and that if they were not done there would be no society? If they were not done, the great calm star would shine on overhead, with nothing under it save the silence of the dead. Now for the main question: Do you not see that the things the people are doing now, because they have the ability to do them hey could do just as well under Socialism; and that the fact that they would be done for the benefit of all, instead of for a profit for a few, would add imnensely to the morality, the pleasure, the satisfaction and the happiness of the

Very few American statesmen retire from office with honor and enjoy the respect of the people in their retirement. There's Richard Olney, former secretary of state, for instance. He is now looking after franchises in behalf of a Massachusetts railroad corporation and doing business with the secretary of war for his employers.

Poor pay and poor food, lack of fresh air and good water, exposure to the poion of bad sanitary conditions, all of which have depressing effects upon the mind and impair the health of the body. are not factors in the improvement of the individual, nor a guarantee for higher development. In addition to these the systematic exploitation of labor undermines the moral and social nature is well as the health of its victims, and

to talk about the improvement of the race while we go on fortifying by law vested rights and corporate greed, which stand directly across the path of progress, evidences a degree of heartlessnes and a deviation from moral principles which it was left for gluttonous capital

ism to develop among men.

Wages and Prices. .

Whole No. 183.

Father Ducey, the humanitarian and progressive priest of New York, is after Andrew Carnegie, who said that "any man could get all the work he wanted in this country." Father Ducey, speaking to his people in St. Leo's Catholic church, said: "Andrew Carnegie knew he lied when he said it." He advised his hearens hearers to go about the department stores and attempt to secure work for worthy persons, as he has done. There

is no doubt whatever that a man in Father Ducey's position has opportunities for knowing the condition of the people to which Carnegie is a stranger. But, aside from that, every man with eyes to see, knows that the priest is right and that Carnegie lied.

Again, Carnegie uttered another lie when in his address to the Young Men's Christian association of New York he made the statement that "it is on the most cheering facts of our day that under present conditions the wages of labor tend to rise and the prices of the necessities of life tend to fall."

That there has been any actual rise in wages is being disproven by nearly every bulletin issued from the census bureau, some of which have already appeared in The Herald. And as to the tendency of prices to fall every house-keeper in the land with brain enough to keep a common account and make comparisons knows that the claim is utterly false. Figures carefully com-piled for Dun's Review show that there has been a remarkable advance in the price of the necessaries of life since July 1, 1897, when they reached the lowest evel in fourteen years. In making the following computations the average per capita consumption is given in the money value of the commodities that are the essentials of individual and family consumption:

Advance in cost of living per capita during four years of general prosperity:

		Bread. stuffs.	Meat. I	Dairy and garden.	Other food.
	Jan. 1.	1808.\$13.51	\$7.84	\$12.37	\$8.31
B	Jan 1	1890 13 89	752	11.46	9.07
g	Jan. 1,	1900. 13.25	7.25	13.70	9.20
1	Jan. 1.	1900, 13.25 1901, 14.49 1902, 20.00	8.41	15.56	9.50
1	Jan. 1,	1902. 20.00	9.67	15.25	8.95
6	的现在分词通行法指定	Clothing	Metals.	Misc'l.	Total.
2	Jan. 1.	1898.\$14.65	\$11.57	\$12.11	\$70.94
	Jan. 1,	1899. 14.15	11.84	12.54	80.42
	Jan. 1.	1900. 17.48 1901. 16.02	18.09	16.31	95.30
	Jan. 1.	1901. 16.02	15.81	15.88	95,69
2	Jan. 1.	1902. 15.55	15.38	16.79	101.59
į.	T 11	-	1		

Breadstuffs include wheat, corn. oats.

iddition to the usual vegetables, milk, ggs and fruit.

Miscellaneous includes a variety of articles of general consumption which enter into the cost of living for the average family and the other items are self-explanatory.

It will be perceived that instead of having a tendency to fall the prices of the necessities of life show a tendency to jump the other way to the tune of almost 40 per cent.

It it is admitted that in some instances wages are higher than formerly, nobody save the Andrew Carnegie type of moral humbugs pretends that wages have any where advanced at any such rate to the

Mr. Carnegie, you would better go way back-to Skibo castle-and sit down!

Our great capitalists look upon the world purely as a matter of business. Decency, humanity and liberality are parts that do not enter into their makeup. Profit is their only aim in life. To them this earth is simply one great field for investments, the interests of which command all the products of the world. The objection that is sometimes made that men will not work undess they are paid, and that, therefore, Socialism will ot work, looks very funny to the Socialist. It implies that men who do work now are paid, which is not true. They are allowed enough from the values they produce to exist and multiply, but they are not paid. The ordinary working mule is not paid; he is simply fed. And what more than the neces sary food to keep him in condition to work does the extraordinary-or, rather, the workingman-get? Then, again where or when does Socialism say that the workingman will not be paid? No-where. On the contrary, it is the only system that proposes that workingmen shall be paid, that they shall pay them-selves. And when they pay themselves they will get the biggest pay they even What the objectors really mean is that if the working class don't work the parasite class will not be paid. That is auite true.

the above table:



Dairy and garden products include, in

et in spite of the differences of a nature that were obvious dur t the entire session of the national mittee, the meeting was character-by hard work and earnest zeal for fare of Socialism and the Social It no doubt accomplished clearing up misunderstandings, rty. ng the trades union policy of the al committee and by bringing or into the deranged condition of the aces of the party. The outcome of on of the national committee will unity than we ever have had, if of its members only try to live up spirit of the agreement at the convention in Indianapolis as laid n in the constitution.

the lichart manufacturer of guns, est man in Germany, accord to the income tax returns. He has i income of more than marks, and this places annual 000 far and away ahead of any class of rich men in the mpire. His grandfather, rick Krupp, who discovered the se-of making cast steel, out of which at fortune has been evolved, died riv in 1826. The father of Al-mpp succeeded to the little founn, and he and his son began the secret process of transform-into the making of cannon-the known Krupp guns. The Eu century did help greatly in build-the enormous business, the great-

There is a gloomy outlook for the labor of this country as a result of the colo nial policy, according to former Gov George S Boutwell of Massachusetts Speaking in Faneuil hall, Boston, last

<text>

"In the rush of the construction work on the Lake Shore electric lines many of the linemen did the work of two men every minute of the time that they worked and had the endurance to work dows of a stratch without

they worked and had the endurance to work for days at a stretch without stopping their work day or night other than to obtain the necessary food to sustain them. It was a race against time to complete the road. "Some of the men gave an exhibition of endurance which is almost beyond the limit of credence. There were nu-merous instances where the linemen dropped while at their work, and fell into a deep sleep, from which it was almost impossible to wake them until they had slept for a short time. Na-ture absolutely refused to stand for the enormous strain which was put upon her.

maintain.

stands in open-mouthed wonder at the Do you know why it is that, if prideclarations of the Evanston professor ate enterprise is so much better than who denies all the "miracles" in the Bi orporation and trust enterprise, all the ble, and the clergy are following their ellows who have any private enterprise usual course of abusing instead of an left are glad to get into the trust enter swering him, a Presbyterian minister prise? Do you? If private enterprise i Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York such a good thing, if that is really the comes along and denies the immortality of the soul. Verily, the brethren are in bulwark of civilization, if without private a distressing predicament. But it all comes from absorption in "other worldli-

enterprise we are bound to go to-the demuition bow-wows, why is it that ev rybody don't get into private enterprise ness," when they should be dealing with How much farther have we to go? Study the practical problems of the life that ocialism, man, and learn how trivial are the strongest objections that can be ade to it.

Get away from your snug complacency The law is a strange and contradictory and learn something of the actual facts of life under the system you vote to thing-especially the law relating to the killing of human beings. Two children were killed in New Jersey lately, one of

In three small stuffy rooms on the alley entrance to 185 North Elizabeth street. them by a railroad corporation, the other by its own father. The same judge tried the case of the man and heard a suit for damges against the railroad corporation in the other. The father who killed his

own child was sentenced to be hanged and the railroad corporation was sen tenced to pay one dollar damages. Th railroad corporation pays a dollar for taking a human life, while the individua forfeits his life. When the former can kill at a dollar a head there is no wonde they are so reckless and indifferent.

In three small stuffy rooms on the alley entrance to 185 North Elizabeth street, Chicago, a patient, hard-working mother and five dependent babies are vainly striving to live and keep warm. With some assistance from the county fund they have been able to keep up this un-even contest for the past six months. While John Nugent lived he earned a fair living as an awning hanger. But he succumbed to the heat last summer. His short sickness quickly took away what small funds were on hand and the sor-rowing widow was obliged to call upon the county for barial expenses. After the death of her husband Lena Nugent took up the fight alone. Her as-sets were but two strong arms. Five babies were dependent, from the oldest daughter, aged 12, to the young-cst, now but 13 months old. The brave little woman knew that she could not succeede without assistance, and she was compelled to again appeal to the county. This time she was placed on the "ra-tion list," but as for meat, there was none. The little mother walked for days an-Mark Hanna is making strepuo forts these days to deceive the laboring class into believing he is their friend But it won't do, Mark: some few he leaders you would like to provide for none. The little mother walked for days an-

in a department of labor are ready for the jobs if you can arrange it, but the rank and file are onto your curves and it swering advertisements and searching for work; she was unsuccessful. Occawon't do.

So-called "hard times" are really only hard on those whose subsistence depends on having work to do. For the poor people the times are always hard. Even now during the era of "unprecedented prosperity" over 1,700 families in Milwaukee receive aid from the county or the Associated Charities. But the wife and daughters of a capitalist do not as a rule leave off attending balls, operas and theaters in their silks, sating and diamonds, at account of "hard times." On the contrary, if times are very hard, then they simply arrange one great amusement extra, and call it a "charity ball." They dance, eat and drink "for the poor."

of

2

Social Democratic Berald

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 614 STATE STREET, MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN Telcob 10 235 Bk

CTOR L. BERGER. A. S. EDWARDS

ial Paper of the Federated Trades Council maukes and of the Wisconsin State Federa a of Labor.

ans or Sumministron.—One year, 50 cents. onthe, Sonte. No papers sent to any one did. If, without having subscribed, you it, then it has been subscribed for by a and no bill will failow. Foreign subscrip-

ag Rates furnished on any

183 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is is your subscription criptes with th next weak's paper. Please rene

at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-cli Matter, Aug. 20, 1991. MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1902. 1.7



A few days ago in Boston Presiden Schurman, who was a member of the original Philippine commission appointed by McKinley, said in a public address that the United States was bound ulti mately to give the Filipinos independ mately to give the Finghnos matepeat-ence. When the report of his speech reached Manila, Gen. Weston said men have been jailed there for saying just what Schurman said, and that any talk of iberty and independence coming from the United States creates unrest among the natives. This throws a flood of light on the kind of liberty the United States armed forces are establishing in the Phil-ippines. They jail men for speaking of liberty and independence and are doing it in the name of "our higher civilization" under the Stars and Stripes. Gen. Wes ton also says that 50,000 men will be needed there for five years to subjugate the natives and keep them subjugatedfor thinking of liberty and independence Gallant work for the soldiers of Uncle Sam, isn't it?

The retail price of things produced by iabor is about four times what the laborers receive for producing them. The ucers of things are also the principal consumers. If the consumers get more than one-fourth of what they produce they do so only by going into debt. And this is exactly what a large percentage of the middle class have done. The milions who have no property eke out a mis erable existence on starvation wages; th iddle class are in bondage, struggling to save their property, and the million without an effort, absorb the wealth of all. Such a system is certain to wreck itself. It must make room for one more equitable in the distribution of

Nobody denies that the principle of co operation is good. Everybody admits it the practice of a principle that is good requires the employment of all the factors essential to practical success. Co-operation on a national scale in the production and distribution of wealth would bring all these factors into play and would be Socialism. The logical business of government in the world is to accomplish this result. All bad gov ernment has been destroyed by co-ope rating with the few. The only govern ment that will endure will be based o the principle of co-operation for the good of all.

Corporate monopoly is the owner of the ystem we live under, the master of eco-omic power, hence, also master of politi-The mighty manufacturing cal pov cial and transportation trusts al ady formed and forming will not be con trolled or regulated by passing a resolution in a town meeting. Neither will the ed by any puerile sentimental ism of the "good government" and "good man" order. They are the masters and

The question of child labor is attracting widespread attention throughout the country, but why the capitalist papers country, but why the capitalias papers should have sudden spanns of virtue over it is not altogether clear. The Socialist papers repeatedly and for years have pointed out this growing evil, which is natural to capitalist industry, as for years they have indicated the only remedy for The Milwaukee Journal last Saturday night said:

t. The Milwaukee Journal last Satur-lay night sdid: "It appears that all over the country reports, official and unofficial, indicate that the growing prosperity has networked a reform in child labor. On the contrary, reports, official and unofficial, indicate that the growing prosperity has result-ed in a general crowding of children into shops and factories. The accept-ed prosperity seems but to feed the greed of parents. The Illinois state factory commission reports the increase in child labor at 30 per cent. This is too large to be wholly credible: yet everyone at all conversant with the facts knows that the employment of child labor has increased where it ought to have decreased. These chil-dren ought to have the benefit of im-proved conditions through better schooling and better surroundings at the home. The relative increased cost of living may have something to do with this unfortunate state of child la-bor. While employment is easy to get the sdeer secoud do not go as far as formerly. Perhaps with some people greed increases with opportunity, with the idea of making bay while the san shines. But whatever the reason, the employment of child labor should be less, not more. Another grave evil is that these childra, in most of the states, cannot be employed except through an act of perjury or other fraud on the employers by the parents. The affidavit of the parent clears the employer from legal responsibility and it has been found almost impossible to obtain conviction of the parents. The Journal will institute a thorough negarity it will no doubt discover that the

If the Journal will institute a thorough nquiry it will no doubt discover that the child labor capitalist evil is existent near r home-in Wisconsin as well as Illinois.

The report of the interstate com

don says:

ommission says: "That the leading traffic officials of many of the principal callway lines, men occupying high positions and charged with the most important du-ties, should deliberately violate the statute law of the land, and in some cases agree with each other to do so, that it should be thought necessary to destroy vouchers and to so manipulate bookkeeping as to obliterate evidence of the transactions: that hundreds of of the transactions; that hundreds of thousands of dollars should be paid in ing houses; that the business of rail-road transportation, the most important but one in the country today, paying the highest salaries and holding on o young men the greatest induce-nents, should to such an extent be perated in open disregard to law must e surprising and offensive to all right-ninded persons. operat

This construction of a first part of the second part of the sec

This comes after more than ears of open robbery of every descrip ion by corporations. There is no reason why the commission should be surprised nobody else is. Schwab the Gambles says frankly that his corporation controls the railroads and this has been show over and over again.

The subserviency of the beneficiaries o capitalists to their masters was well il-lustrated the other day when a Catholic paper at Pittsburg, the Observer, defend-

paper at Pittsburg, the Observer, defend-ed Schwab the Gambler in these words: "There was no harm in Mr. Schwab's playing in itself or for him. He was at Monte Carlo and doing as Monte Carlo does, so that he did not trouble the public conscience there. He played only a few times and risked only an amount that is to him a trifle. "The to-do that has been made of his play is only an outcropping of the latent Puritanism that wants to make the straighter and narrow way a good deal straighter and narrower than it is." There was absolutely no round for the There was absolutely no ground for the charge of Puritanism so far as the Soislist criticism of Schwab is concern The Observer, be it observed, printed in Schwab's bailiwick, understands its busi-ness, however. Its utterances were evi-

of con-t politic dentity inspired in the counting room. Secretary of State Hay says that in the purchase of the West Indian islands from Denmark this government can ne-gotiate only with the Danish government and NOT WITH ITS SUBJECTS. "good Certainly. In the process of territorial extension no heed whatever should be they are the process of the first in controversy by intergiven to peop





There is nothing specially startling shout the proceedings or results of the new York. The capitains of industry are now in practical control of their organ-dency during the past five years. The dency during the past five years. The numorities the organized workers will find that they have their necks in the nose and that the hand of "arbitration" has a good grip at the other end. They are now committed to arbitration, and they lide dammed if they dou't they both anyway. The Arcoficio he is now president of the American Federation of Labor, and they have their nocks in the nose and that the hand of "arbitration" has a good grip at the other end. They are now committed to arbitration, and they lide dammed if they dou't they both anyway. The Republican papers now apotheo ste Cleveland, and in a steady stream their culong pourse upon his masing the cleveland, and in a steady stream their culong goods: Look npon his mater duay pourse upon his masing they dow and may to look the and and in a steady stream their culong pourse upon his masing the cleveland, and in a steady stream their culong goods to be and they the stream of a start the base the final the culor and women that if they dow they the cleveland, and in a steady stream their culong pourse upon his masing the cleveland, and in a steady stream their culong pourse upon his masing the cleveland, and in a steady stream their culong pourse upon his masing the cleveland. How the the spinal cord of humanity would be vereed and progress would be para-toric federation. and women that if they would have houses huilt of gold bricks the circle adjunct of the culotheir the they and more the the culotheir the culotheir the they and more the the culotheir the culotheir the they and more the the culotheir the culotheir the culot of the culotheir the the culotheir the culotheir the culot of the culotheir the the culotheir the culotheir the culotheir the culotheir the the culotheir the culotheir the culotheir the the culotheir the culotheir the the culotheir the the culot

majesty in his new role of "dove of pence." Cleveland! Gods! Look upon his puffed and purple jowl, his bulging veins, his blood-shot eyes, his flabby neck, his side-show girth of vulgar fat. In every feature nature has marked him as the coarsest cormorant that ever de-filed the executive seat of the nation. Look at him, you workers, and then tak-off your hats and bow in the drast at his feet. All hall the great arbiter of labor. The black slave lifting his eyes to Lin-coln may now dissolve from view. Great Grover is the mighty Moses of all the races.

races. In 1894 he traced his love for labor in crimson characters—he commanded the United States regulars to shoot the working class into submission to their pirate masters. This was his glory. He-entered the white house poor and emerged a millionire. This was his civic crown. Well qualified, indeed, is he to sit in supreme judgment between the sleek coyoge of capital and the bleat-ing lamb of labor.

ing lamb of labor. Archbishop Ireland is another "neu-tral" gentleman—a priest to match the politician, and they constitute a charm-ing pair. When an exceptional job of labor fleecing is to be done, there alwavs looms a priest, who, sad, meek and pious, rolls his eyes heavenward—and the job is done.

is done. Archbishop reland is also a million-uire. His flock have all their treasures in heaven. "Verily, I am your shepherd and ye are my mutton." "The archibiden is check by four with

and ye are my mutton." The archbishop is check by jowl with "Jim" Hill of the Great Northern. They collaborate and fix things in the North-west. Ireland, making good use of his license as priest, is the smoothest of pol-licians, and Hill is not slow to catch on. Then Hill liberally "endows" as Ireland suggests, and, between the two, nothing gets away. suggests, a gets away.

Compare Ireland to Christ! Jesus Christ!!

Christ!! Bishop Potter is still another com-manding figure in the neutral element of the peace commission of the Civic fed-eration, the final tribuna! of exploited workingmen. Who is he? The spiritual adviser of John Pierpont Morgan. Ev-ery great tyrant, every colossal robber in history had his spiritual adviser—his man of God to sanctify his crimes. The saintly bishop draws a princely salary. He rides in Morgan's palatial private car. He touches elbows with the upper capitalists and their salaried professional lackeys, and with no others. Every now and then he drops a "radical" utterance. This is promptly snatched and spread by

MAILLY'S NEWS BUDGET

FROM THE BAY STATE

Teamsters' Strike in Boston Com , pels Police to Work Overtime

> -Sweeping Injunction Issued-What the So-

cialist Members

are Doing.

(Special Correspondence.)

of the apolis.

severed and progress would be para-lyzed. I have had some experience with the Civic federation, and want to say to workingmen and women that if they would have homes built of gold bricks the "civic" adjunct of the capitalist class will take the contract to house them all. As for the American labor movement it is being practically emasculated. Pro-portionate to its increasing impotency is its growth in numbers. In its present form it is encouraged, not resisted by the masters. The biotherhoods of railway employes

the masters. The botherhoods of railway employes have the complete sanction and support of the corporations, and their chief offi-cers are dined by President Roosevel. By the way, en passant, the Presi-dent is announcing the appointment of representatives of the United States government for the coming coronation of King Edward—also for posts of honor at the lauching of Emperor Wilhelm's private yacht. Now get ready your Sunday clothes, you soverign sons of toil, for in these stately social functions, labor, the maker of all kings and presidents, will sugely sparkle in the grand parade and carve the possum at the banquet. But as to the labor movement. The local unions have their political heelers and steerers. They sound the alarm when "politics" ventures in the ante-room. At the very mention of Socialism the heeler issues the warning note "The golins" II git ye if ye don't watch

"The goblins 'll git ye if ye don't watch

The mational officers, as a rule, are in close touch with the captains of indus-try and guarantees are given that the trades union movement will stick to its time-honored policy of letting politics alone alone.

alone. How Hanna and Ireland, Morgan and Schwab (fresh convert to union labor) must dig into each other's ribs and snort when they retire from the footlights. Every labor union in the land ought to denounce and repudlate the New York scheme of peace at the price of slavery; and the whole labor movement must be rescuéd and rendjusted to grapple with the conditions of today, or it is doomed to disintegration. Peace, peace, there is no peace! There

to disintegration. Peace, peace, there is no peace! There is no land in which capitalist masters, and working slaves can abide in peace. The war is on and the conflict will wax fercer until the last inch held by slavery is vongered by freedom can peace pre-val. Then only, will the multiplied mil-lions who have subdued the earth and produced its wealth come to their own. Onward, comrades; onward to the goal: EUGENE V. DEBS.

driving, have blockaded the streets when-ever a Brine team appeared and pre-vented its passage. All this has kept the police very busy, and they are work-ing harder than they have in years. Much indignation has been caused by the reckless behavior of the police, who have in many instances completely loss their heads and clubbed or beaten inno-cent bystunders or passersby. Insteac here in many instances completely lost their heads and clubbed or beaten inno-cent bystanders or passersby. Insteac of preserving the peace, the police have done more to excite the people and bring about disorder, and in several cases their behavior nearly caused a riot. They have also acted as freight handlers at different times, but the protests against this were so strong and numerous, they had to stop. On Thursday the police board took a hand and issued a special order to the police to arrest all those who made "loud outcries" against the employes of the Brine company. This resulted in thir-teen men and boys, mostly the latter, being arrested on Friday for yelling "scab" at the nonunion men; not one of those arrested were union men or in any way directly identified with the strike. SOCIALISTS DEMAND INCOURY.



John Mitchell was re-elected president f the United Mine Workers at Indian

apolis. The Trades and Labor Assembly of Massilion, O., dedicated its new Labor temple on December 29. The boilermakers at the Chesapeake and Ohlo shops, Huntington, W. Va., went on strike on January 6.

went on strike on January 6. A. F. of L. officials are said to be de-vising a plan to combining the various women's label leagues as auxiliaries. The Retail Clerks' International union issued twenty-one charters to new locals during December, with a total member-ship of 1000. The photo-engravers and stereotypers and electrotypers have formed trade dis-trict branches under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical union. A Washington dispatch says that the partments are soon to be brought into the civil service under presidential orders. An increase has been made in wages by

An increase has been made in wages by the Pennsylvania Railroad company to conductors, brakemen, firemen, engineers and flagmen of from 1 to 2 cents an hour. It is an old saying that a worthless thing is never counterfeited. The print-ers of Indianapolis now have a suit on hand against two firms for using counter-feit union labels.

The Leather Workers of South Bend, Ind., are engaged in a prolonged struggle Ind., are engaged in a prolonged struggle for the recognition of their union and declare their intention of remaining faithful to the end.

faithful to the end. The differences of long standing be-tween the Metal Polishers' union and the Pope Manufacturing company have been suitsfactorily adjusted and the establish-ment is now unionized.

ment is now unionized. The board of control of the Texas penitentiary has decided to buy 2500 acres of cane hand and set the convicts at work on it, thus removing convict com-petition from other industries.

Illinois Central railroad will, substi-tute a telephone system for telegraphs, and if the experiment proves a success other roads will do the same. High-priced telegraphers will be abolished.

telegraphers will be abolished. Elevated railway magnates in New York and Chicago are discussing the ad-visability of introducing automatic ticket sellers and takers. A small army of men would be thrown out of work.

Longshoremen of Hoboken censured President Keefe for mixing up with Han-ua's "peace conference," and demand in-stend that he busy himself to secure affi-liation with the dock workers of Europe. The workingmen in Denmark are pas ing through a very serious crisis, as many of them are unemployed and the masters are making use of this crisis in order to increase the hours of work and to reduce

wages. The glassworkers of the Eagle Glass company at Wellsburg, W. Va., have no-tified the national headquarters of a strike on account of an alleged reduction of wages. About 200 men and boys are involved.

The engineers at the electric lighting and power plant of the Terre Haute Electric company quit in sympathy with the striking street car men, but non-union eugeneers were quickly secured and put to work.

The joint committee of the Mississippi Legislature, appointed for the investiga-tion of the state prison, has reported gross mismanagement in the renting of the state's convicts and collections of funds for their hire.

funds for their hire. In New Orleans the machinists, black-smiths and helpers and street railway employes succeeded in having their work-ing hours reduced, and other trades are busy in the same direction and there is much enthusiasin among laborites. Some masons at Kolberg, Germany, had hooted some blacklegs who were com-ing to take their place in a strike. The trade unionists have been prosecuted and sentenced to sentences of imprisonment ranging from three years to three weeks. For the first time in the state's history. ranging from three years to three weeks. For the first time in the state's history, the Pennsylvania mine laws have been translated into all the languages spoken by the mine employes, and will be dis-tributed free to each. They are printed in Polish, Magyar, Italian, Slavish, Rus-sian and Lithuanian. Cigarmakers of New York have called for a conference of the jurpose of tak-ing action regarding the unauthorized participation of labor officials in the "peace conference" with Hanna, Schwab and other capitalists.

men and the company at Washingty Ind., grew into a general strike, inro ing 250 men, who are members of t American Federation of Labor. T prospects are that the entire shops w be tied up. Trouble in the carpenters' brotherho is in a chaotic state. By a majority vo Secretary McGuire was suspended, b the minority claims a two-thirds vote necessary. On the proposition of ho ing a dwention the factions are ag-lined up, and it looks very much though a split is immineut.

though a split is imminent. Thomas Barrett, president of the Sta-tionary Firemen's association of Penn-sylvania, has issued an address to the members of the drganization, in which he states that the association will a continued intact and that the members in the anthracite region are not at lib-erty to join the United Mine Workers.

The Indiana Supreme court on January The Indiana Supreme court on January 15, in affirming a lower court judgment held that an employer cannot by any contract he may make with his work men relieve himself from duties and in-bilities which the law expressly impose upon him. The decision was rendered in a miner's suit for damages on account of injury.

The differences that have existed The differences that have existed as-tween the coal miners and operators in the Northern Columbiana district for the last eight months, and which have kept 800 men idle, were settled and the men will go to work. There are still minor matters at three small mines at Negley and Newhouse pending, but an early set-tlement is looked for.

The carpetlayers of Pittsburg and Al The carpetiayers of Fittsburg and Al-legheny have prepared a scale of ware and placed the same in the hands of the leading carpet dealers of the two cities The scale chils for \$21 a week for cut-ters, \$18 for layers and from \$21 to \$24 for season men. This is a uniform ad-vance of \$3 for the class of workma-mentioned. More than half of the em-ployers signed the new scale.

ployers signed the new scale. William Sayward, secretary of the Na-tional Association of Builders of New York, makes the announcement that hay ing submitted his plan of arbitration of building strikes to individual members of the building trades unions and employ-ers' organizations, he has now arrange to, submit it to the organizations then selves. His plan contemplates a court of arbitration, with paid officers for the set-fiement of labor disputes.

Settlement of labor disputes. More than half of the jewelry mais in this country is manufactured in the Attlebors of Massachusetts. Practical-ly all of the jewelry made in the Unitad States is turned out in New England, in the city of Providence, the Attlebors and the town of Mansfield. Nearly 50-000 people are directly and indirectly in-terested in the manufacture of jewelry. Attogether there are something over 250 factories for the making of jewelry and these four' communities, the output of which runs_into the millions of dollars in value annually. Traffic was suspended on the street cu

in value annually. Traffic was suspended on the street en lines at 7 o'clock January 20 at Terr Haute, Ind. A mass meeting was an dressed by Engene V. Debs and Stat President Van Horne of the Mine Work ers. There was no violence in the div but an Interurban mail car was store at Seeleyville, between Terre Haute an Brazil. No one was injured, but the en-was badly damaged. The strikers po-pared a wage scale which was submittion to the Electric company. Mayor Ste-issued a proclamation forbidding the an sembling of persons along the railroa-tracks...

tracks. There is a strike at Gibraltar amon the blacksmiths employed in the dock The men demand time and a half fn night work and the contractor will only give time and a quarter. There are r mors of importing Englishmen to do work; in that case the fitters and toke smiths will strike at once, and the on tractors cannot import men enough f all these departments of work. The m ack us to intimate to English works the fact of the dispute being in progres and hope they will not be induced to over to help the contractors to defi their fellow workers.

by the mine employes, and will be dis tributed free to each. They are printed in Polisk, Magyar, Italian, Slavish, Rus-sian and Lithuanian. Cigarmakers of New York have called for a conference of the local trade unions of the metropolis for the purpose of tak-ing action regarding the unauthorized participation of labor officials in the "peace conference" with Hanna, Schwah and other capitalists. Jobu H. Sullivan of St. Louis, a gen-real organizer of the American Federa-tion of Labor, has been compelled cense his efforts to organize negro labor, ers of Meridian, Miss., into local units owing to a warning signed by the mayor and "twenty-one prominent business men." The union trouble between a few Bal-timore & Ohio Southwestern shop work-



SOCIALISTS DEMAND INOURY.

masters they will remain so long as the

At the end of the Eighteenth century m Smith, famous eco omist, sai at "the only trades which it seems pos e for a jo nt stock company to carry fully, without an exclusiv ch as the banking trade ge, are su insurance, a canal, or supplying water for a great city." When one looks over the field of combination today one see how progress overleaps all limitations The utopia of today is the reality of to

The Socialist party is the political par ty of labor. There is not one single prop tion in its platform that was form ed with any other purpose but to help the laborer and show him the way to freedom and the emancipation of h class from wage slavery. Get in to the political party of labor and become

ple. People go with the land and the purchase will be settled by the state department and the crowned head

of Denmark.

The idea of the steel trust magnates and capitalists generally is: No protection for the liberty of union men, no even from the government. And that is the idea that underlies the entire system of capitalism. The exploiting class is to be left free to skin the laborer and fatten on the consumers.

"Things are cheap; they were neve But if you can't put up the cheaper.'

price, though they were never so cheap (which as a mutter of fact, isn't true), ow will you get things? Think of the things you can make compared with the things you can buy.

William Jennings Bryan, of presiden ial campaign fame, is building a fine country home near Lincoln and earning \$2500 a month on the lecture platform

aess of the firm in controversy by inter-ference with the affairs of the employees of the company while they are in the performance of their business duties, or in any other way that might be con-strued as detrinental to the interests of the company. Along with this comes a new departure in such matters. One firm of master teamster has also been served with a notice to answer charges in the prayer for an injunction for having tak-en the business from the transporta-tion company in dispute.

INJUNCTION AROUSES BOSTON.

tion company in cuspute. **INJUNCTION ARCUSES BOSTON.** The injunction is a sweeping one, and its terms have aroused the trades union-ists of Boston as nothing has done in years. It practically prevents the union men from doing anything whatsoever, either by peaceable or forcible means, to prevent non-union men taking their places. More then this, it seeks to en-force individual liability for damages on every member of the union for any dam-age done to the property of the company during the strike, whether committed by union members or not. The hearing for the permanent injunction comes off on Monday, and the court will be called upon either to affirm or repudiate the decision of the House of Lords in Eng-and last year, holding unions financially responsible for damages resulting through a strike. This is the famous decision which established a new pre-cedent in English law and which threw the unions of England practically into a panic. This was somewhat similar to the injunction granted in the strike at Ansonia. Connecticut, during the ma-chinistis' strike last year. In the present case, it is claimed that it does not mat-ter whether the member who has proper-by takes any part in the acts forming the basis of damages done, he is respon-sible for the acts of his fellow mem-bers of the unions who have property will have to reimburse for any loss the company may have sustained through the strike.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND INQUIRY. While the number of employes in-volved in the struggle is not large, yet it is remarkable what a sensation it causes in Boston. Not only are the unions aroused, but the general public has taken a great interest in the affair; and so far all the blame for the disturbance is laid at the door of the Brine company. The men believe that by allowing this com-pany the privilege of being the only transportation firm in Boston to have nonunion men lays the way open for a general breakup of the union, and the complete destruction of the agreement just signed. It is not definitely known yet what im-mediate action the union men of Boston

Just signed. It is not definitely known yet what im-mediate action the union men of Boston will take on the conduct of the police and the injunction. They will probably wait until the court renders a decision on the hearing for permanent injunction; and it is believed that should the courts decide against the men, as is altogether probable, it will cause more of the trades unionists to change their minds as to the infallibility of the judges on the bench. Judge Braley, who granted the tempo-rary injunction, is a Republican from Fall River, and his name is associated with many labor disputes in that lo-cality.

Any any labor disputes in that lo-cality. As the police of Boston are within the metropolitan district under the control of the state, it is probable that the So-cality representatives will demand an in-The damp is not be reading a sirely. Of the function is the context of the cause of human better ment.
To damy that the industrial revolution to the lecture platform to maintain it. Which suggests that for an enter things in life than being the potential means of the state, it is a possible tar of the potential means of the state, it is a record in the target shall have and which three the most pagabale tar of the cantury. Go over your history again, and you will discover that the target shall have and you will discover that the target shall have and you will discover that the target shall have and you will discover that the target shall have and you will discover that the target shall have and you will discover that the target shall have and you will discover that the target shall have and you will discover that the target shall have and you will discover that the target shall have and the pole a

tered the House. He and MacCartney

"In the price to be paid for the plant nothing shall be included on account of the future earning capacity or good will, or of exclusive privileges derived from rights in public streets, nor anything for or an account of the patronage or busi-ness given to the corporation owning the plant by the municipality making the plant by the municipality making the plant by the municipality making the muchase." The other two bills renew the fight that MacCartey has made since entering the House for more liberal Sunday game laws. The present laws give a monopo-ly of hunting and fishing to the wealthy classes by prohibiting hunt-ing and fishing on Sunday, which is the only time when workingmen have an opportunity to go into the woods and along the river banks and enjoy themselves. MacCartney maintains so long as citizens do not disturb the public weifare, their method of recreation abould not be proscribed. With this in rive, MacCartney's bills seek to repeal al laws against fishing and hunting." Representative Carey has been away since Wednesday at St. Louis, attending the National Committee meeting; but MacCartney is vigilantly looking after the interests of the Socialist party under the gilded dome. WILLIAM MALLLY. Porton Wire Jan 25, 1902

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Miss., Jan. 25, 1902.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

We have postal cards pr for use of the workers in get new subscribers. Send in g

Karl Rodbertus & & # And What He Taught

. . .

A. A. A. Many to those principles which de-the classifying of Rodbertus with becalists though as I have intimate regnancing pools are to be regarded to she product of labor, and they are to be regarded to the product of labor, and they are the product of labor, and they are the transformed to the she make the "father of German Social-Marx and Lasselle, and, it may and all Socialism, with slight vari-principle is of very great impor-tion and moral basis of Socialism, and must be understood if one in the father of their superstructure and must be understood if one and the orthodo political econo and the challenged, those who defend and the to the orthodo political econo and the bounderstood if the principle and the bounderstood if the principle and the bounderstood if one and the bounder bounder bounder bounder and bounder bounder bounder bounder bounder and bounder bounder bounder bounder bounder an denounce Socialists as crazy vision-a. I need scarcely pause to remark, in spite of their denials and denum-in, the principle has struck its roots into society the world over, and is the a new day and a better nearer the human race. To comprehend it yone must know what be means by BOR and VALUE.

true Socialistic society will compre-this fundamental principle of Rod-that, not the state, nor politics, overnment, nor law, nor capital, nor alists, but "LABOR IS THE BCG OF ALL VALUE." The plus of these terms is the primary a to be learned. Labor, when used focalists, means all socially useful ion, manual, mental and moral, and thempts to restrict it to either can result in lamentable schism and cer-fallure. I do not say that such ef-

allure. I do not say that such ef-are intentionally made; I do say he methods pursued by some of the s of Socialism have given to its s good reason to assume the be fact. Marx and Engels bot hat the state is the organization both ossessing classes to effect the subjection of the non-possessing It, then, is the source of tyran Collics is the force or power used e party to subject another; it is, ore, the source of injustice. Law commonest form of obstruction to meness and is the source of fraud

an Dwelling Places.

he edge of a great city are the rorks. Through the mist of the g only the tall smooth chimneys ligh enough to be clearly seen. All ildings are dim and mysterious, the activities of the iron and steel a. Under some of the long, low ire fires whose redness beats back by fog as its aline in from outside. y fog as its slips in from outside are other fires burning in the d darting back and forth among tiny mist-wrapped engines the great caldrons of hot met-clouds of steam, discolored push up into the sir. And

Ben Atterbury taly

. . By . .

Tokann Rodbertus, who has been structure in the second of Socialism and second at the second second

hirelings of capitalism offer in the way surd and inadequate. "A man's poverty," Rodbertus says, "does not depend so much upon what he has absolutely, as upon the relation in which his possessions stand to those of others about him, and upon the ex-in the progress of the age. When the was majority were unable to read, a man was unable to purchase books, but a Germa who today has not the means to do so is both poor and oppressed." The private ownership and monopoly of and and capital "under the changed form of production," with an ever-increasing disproportion between the multiplicity of watte and capital "under the changed form of production," with an ever-increasing disproportion between the multiplicity of watte and capital "under the system row wottering and crumbling the world over forces civilized men to suicide and crime, because of their mability to gain a liveli-hood, their condition is relatively much men increase, and when the system row wottering and crumbling the world over forces civilized men to suicide and crime, because of their imability to gain a liveli-hood, their condition is relatively much apertas saw clearly that the wage system is opproxime and affords to the work-man & bare subsistence only. He said to employ his labor, he must offer it to apertas who can make use of it. How much will they give for his services? Forced by competition to proluce at the least possible cost, they will give an omore than is sar fair statement of the case. If thy the balance where blame be fore, manely, met system of competitors is not be abover to subsist and to perfect among unequal competitors in the factory into public depositories in halovers should receive a kind of mode the subar proposed that all words should go directly from the farm of the factory into public depositories in the low of resents. The word green at the post he sole producer, and all citizens the labovers should receive a kind of hepsitory, followed by further investigation of abox firmed arceard mores labor. They we have the stare

Socialism a Live Issue.

Socialism a Live Issue. The pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Rochester, N. Y., Dr. K. R. Converse, delivered an address on Social-ism the other day in which he said: "I wish to speak to you of Socialism as a protest and as a programme, and mone of my purposes in addressing you is to try and arouse you to the fact that Socialism is a live subject and one with which we have to do. "The potest may masses of the word against economic injustice and the organ-ized industrial systems of the time. It is a protest that has its basis in reason, in justice and in fact. The attitude of the toiling masses of the world has changed and this protest mas been gathering vol-ume with wonderful rapidity. In the tone of the protest, we notice a spirit of determination that has not been there in the past, and we ask ourselves what it is that has brought about this change." "The spread of intelligence is the first the toilers of the world have felt the in-time the individe and their power as well. The second cause is found in the great industrial revolution that has come about in Europe and this country, which, while it has intensified the sufferings of the masses, has also brought them to see that there is a remedy. "Common ownership of all instruments of wealth production, common manage-ment of all instruments of wealth pro-duction common distribution of national "Common ownership of all instruments of wealth production, common manage-ment of all instruments of wealth pro-duction, common distribution of national dividends and the common extension of private property were named as four of the planks in the platform of Socialism. Private property would be the product of individual industry: there would be more of it, but a more equal distribu-tion."

The Cheapest in the Bunch. Who is the cheapest wage worker among the civilized toilers of the world? The following figures represent the per-centage of weakh as divided between capital and labor in the countries named: Capital. Labor. ...51 49 ...63.4 36.6 ...65.4 34.6 ...67.4 32.6 ...68.8 31.2 Country witzerland Spain Lassia France 31.2 32.1 667.9.2.2.5.2 673.2.2.5.2 7373.2.5.2 Germany Britain Belgium United States 26.8 26.8 25.5 17.8

Truth About Savings Banks.

Truth About Savings Banks. The savings banks of Connecticut in-creased their aggregate deposits last year by about \$9,500,000; but the deposits ac-credited to persons having individual ac-counts of from \$2000 to \$10,000 increased by nearly \$4,000,000. These large deposi-tiors now hold \$00,725,413 of the \$193,-000,000 of deposits in the Connecticut sav-ings banks, or about one-third of the to-tal; and there are 314 other large deposi-tiors whose individual accounts exceed \$10,000 and which aggregate \$4,500,000, one of them having an account of \$60,-000. This does not tell the whole story of the use of the Connecticut savings banks by the rich. There exists a practice of individuals scattering small deposit ac-counts among several banks; and if this fact is taken into account it would prob-aldy appear that one-half the total depos-its in abe Connecticut savings banks are owned by comparatively wealthy men, and that these men contributed fully one-half of the increase in total deposits ef-fected last year. Being less restricted in the matter of investments than are the Massachusetti savings banks, the Con-necticut institutions are better able to keep up dividend rates; and no fewer than 68 out of the 90 banks paid 4 per cent on deposits last year. Organized to conserve economy and saving among weiting agencies for the rich to a most not worthy degree.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

King's Hospital for the Rich.

The London correspondent of the American has this to say concerning the proposed "King's Hospital for Consumpproposed

American has this to say concerning the proposed "King's Hospital for Consump-tives:" "A million dollars for the benefit of consumptive patients who are able to pay something toward the cost of their treatment, but no relief in sight for those who are dependent upon each day's work for each day's bread! "This is the popular criticism just now being made of regulations which will gov-ern admission to the sanitarium which King Edward will cause to be built with the magnificent cash donation of Sir Ernest Cassel. "Prior to the announcement of these plans in detail there was a chorus of re-joicing all over England at the prospect of giving successful battle to humanity's schief scourge in this climate. Shop girl's servants, poorly paid clerks, milliners and all those confined during the hours of la-bor in ill-ventilated shops who know themselves to be the victims of incipinent consumption, rend of the King's gift with hoperulness. "Now they learn, with bitter disap-pointment, that no provision is made for those unable to confiribute toward the maintenance of the sanitarium. There will be 'superior arrangements for the more wealthy patients.' Twelve of the

maintenance of the sanitarium. There will be 'superior arrangements for the more wealthy patients.' Twelve of the total of fifty beds for each sex will be allotted to well-to-do patients. The re-mainder are to be assigned to 'the more necessitous cases'-persons who are in more definition of the bart treatment and necessitous cases — persons who ar urgent need of the best treatment can pay something for it."

The Wise Monkeys.

monkey sat on a cocoanut tree; in hand he held a leaf with some char-

A troop of monkeys started to climb the tree to gather nuts, the leaf monkey halted them. "Hold on," he said. "I own this

"Hold on," he said. "I own this tree." The monkeys smiled. "This leaf is my little deed, conferring upon me ownership from a dead monkey, and empowers me to collect rent." "I only intend to collect four nuts a day from you for the privilege you enjoy of gathering nuts; but..." The monkeys laughed. "Because it rained so nicely, and crops will be excessively large, I am compelled to charge you six nuts a day." The monkeys ha-ba-ed at him as a great humorist and started again to climb the tree. "Hold on!" he cries. "I'm in earnest." They frowned. "And if you don't pay me in advance, I'l...."



Here is the verbal instant, suid in an inter
the scenes, Verstchazin, suid in an inter
and the scenes, Verstchazin, suid in an inter
the scenes of the newspapers my weight in this land a scene in the scenes of a scene of the scenes of

"Here is the verbal illustration of war, and I think and know that it is entirely

and 1 think and know that a soldier, wounded "I saw in a hospital a soldier, wounded —here, look, below the knee. Well, the doctor cured the wound and the soldier seemed to be quite recovered. (This, you know, is an illustration, an allegory.) Well, the wound came here, broke out here, vou see, in a new place. Well, broke on Well You know, is an initiation, an allegory j. Well, the wound came here, broke out here, you see, in a new place. Well, they cured this new wound also and the soldier was about to leave the hospital when another wound came here, down here, very bad. The wound, you see, kept going down and down and always breaking out afresh.

LIKE MODERN LIFE.

"So they saw at last that something must be done. There was a serious op-eration. They have found that the bone was split, and after the serious opera-tion the man recovered, you know. "I take this illustration of the wound-ed soldier as an example. Look at it in modern life. There is a war. A num-

Some one will get it!

A Record of Slaughter.

A Record of Slaughter. The report of the New York state railroad commission records 2345 acci-dents in the year ending June 30, 1101, in which 795 persons were killed and 1555 injured. This shows an increase of 124 deaths in the death-list over that of the preceding year. The remarkable fact is that of the 795 killed, only 16 were passengers. The increase in the death-list was partly made up of employees killed in conse-genence of the use of defective appara-tus or of the overworking of the men, resulting in their inability to do their work properly; the rest was largely com-posed of pedestrians killed at grade-crossings which are maintained by the companies for the same reason that de-ployes are overworked-to save expenses and increase dividends.

Life as Lived by the Poor.

Inclusive wealth! Where each is guest To all the rest! All co-possessors of the common weal, Which none can steal! Lite as Lived by the Poor. After fifty years of married life John Tohldorf and his wife bade each other an eternal farewell yesterday. For half a century they have lived together. To-gether they have met the troubles which God gave them, and together they have laughed over each other's joys. It had been the dream of both to be laid upon them. But poverty—the grim stage manager of the poor-willed it otherwise and now, loving each other still, each must wait for death in loneli-ness. Courtcous we offer the uncounted store-There's plenty more! Gladly we labor for an easy while To swell the pile

Rich, sufe, forever free from poor. Gur peace secure. And each man as his fortane's worth— Owning the earth! —Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The Nation's Big Printery. t

Now the people will understand that we protect our omperors.
"All right. Quiet again. Very quiet. The wound semes to be cred.
"A president is killed! And the President is a benefit is is nonsentic country!
"How stupid it is. Ah, how stupid.
"It is impossible, we can make a special is nonsense!
"Well, and so the best men are speak; and this not a cure.
"Well, and so the best men are speak; killed the Russian Emperor and the detarts of the same. It is this the revolver of poverty, misery, despair.
"An is poverty, misery, despair.
"A win England those people without bread—be has a wife and children. Ah? he goes and klip serious work. For the raost serious.
"Work, the unemployed, thousands upon thousends, Where could they find some hordy or any such a flendish or any such a flendish or any such a flendish somether. Ah? he goes and klip serious work. For the raost serious.
"Wow I an sure that if women will be not be alleviated. I will not give that money for any such a flendish or any such a flendish.
"They could take of the public momey, and hey should take of the public momey, and insta money for any such a flendish or anellor, and then goes."
"They should take of the public momey, and insta money for any such a flendish or anellow will be not be alleviated. I will not give that money for any such a flendish or anellow will be not be alleviated. I will be ony then, and thes, and th

government desired to throw every ele-ment of safety around the thousands of men and women who will earn their live-lihood within its walls. It was decided in 1898, after a pro-longed and bitter controversy, to erect the new government printing office on the site where it is now building, and Congress on March 3, 1890, authorized its erection under the direction and su-pervision of the chief of engineers of the army and the public printer. Congress at this time appropriated \$250,000 toward the execution of the work, the total cost of which was not to exceed \$2,000,000. In order to encet the increased prices of building material end of making the south end of the powerhouse extension the esame height as the main building, the limit of cost was increased to \$2,420,000. The engineer in charge of the work re-cently made the statement that the gisnt edifice would be completed within this sum.

edifice would be completed within this sum. The employes in the new edifice will be provided with filtered and cooled water for drinking, which will be kept continu-ously circulating through pipes, with taps at convenient points.

Profit-Sharing Once More.

Profit-Sharing Once More. The advantages of profit-sharing—so-called—to the capitalists, are very well shown by George Livesey in writing to the Times with reference to the charges which have been made in that paper against British workmen and their unions. Mr. Livesey has earned a repu-tation as a union smasher, his smashing having been successful only through the judicious manipulation of this bogus "profit-sharing." By the prospect of a mess of bonus-pottage the men of the South Metropolitan Gas company were induced to surrender their right, of col-lective-bargaining. The result has been that the company has netted enormous additional profits; the work done by the men has been greatly increased; in many instances their hours of labor have been extended; while the bonus they have re-ceived, although it amounts to some Instances their hours of labor have been extended; while the bonus they have re-ceived, although it amounts to some thousands of pounds in the aggregate, does not represent half pay for the ex-tra work they have been induced to do. Well may Mr. Livesey say that, as a means for getting more work out of men for less money. "We want workmen to act in concert with capital, and this can only be obtained by giving them some di-rect and tangible interest in the business of their employers." This "direct and tangible interest" is secured by giving them a bonus of a shilling for work which, reckoned in wages, is worth two. It is the most ingenious dodge the capi-talists have yet hit upon to divert the attention and efforts of the workmen from the true interests of their class and to make them believe that they are cap-italists themselves.—London Justice.

How rich we are! We all shall cry When by and by The wide world's wealth lies in the sun For every one! Finding that what we most would own No man alone Can use; all, using, leave the store Enriched the more! The earth our garden—sea to sea Pleasure-ground free! All man's glad fruit of varied powers Openly ours!

Each one exulting in the thought Of joy unbought: Forn to the throne, each kingdom found Horizon-bound!

A year ago Tohldorf was stricken with

for toil, and find comfort and rest in their declining years. They cannot do this while the earth is monopolized—and the machinery, and the tools, and the industries. It might be well for young Mr. Rocke-feller to look a little deeper into the sub-ject of what the world owes a man, and to teach his Sunday school class some-thing besides worn-out platitudes.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox. THE IDEAL COMMON WEAL. How poor I am! cries one whose hold Is scant of gold. And whose sole share of earth's supply That gold must buy. And even he, the millionaire, Has naught to spare, But must spend much and struggle brave The rest to save; To fence and wall and guard his pile, Fearing the while Lest, in the safest place where he can it, Some one will get it!

pull the great caldrons of hot met-sing clouds of steam, discolored toke, push up into the air. And and there men (like the machines outrol) move about with regularity. fog and smoke are over it all, and hangs above like a red sign in a ky. Yet the iron works have their ur; they symbolize the shrouded so of the world-material achieve-steel-structured, as it were, and advring.

steel-structured, as it were, and enduring. I the grandeur ends where the lives be workers begin apart from their brothers, the machines. In these the pettiners of progress has its only too. The houses elinging to untskirts of the mill yards are the one. They are mean and low and be close as if ashamed of their in-ficance as human dwelling places. Fy wear the colors of the poor-the grays and brows. Fy show a mocking front to dirty that a worse rear to disordered

by have no honor and are become but there for the men who make a na-to progress possible. The men who it nearby must call them "home," and min them or in worse places their merica, the land of homes! And ev-merica, the land of homes in that falls homes like these in which new genera-toome to know of life and its rough otems.

tems. Are miners search the depths for bus wealth the homes are hovels. The cities crowd the commerce of a then into small areas the homes marrets or dark basements. hat hope is there for children who see a world of smoke through grimy dow panes and breathe a poisoned

at pride can statesmen boast when writy rests unsteadily upon the na-

a duty rests on all who see these ling places—and there are few who not seen them-to find the cause in stem that allows men to live in hud-houses bidden in smoke and fit but basts.—Charlotte Teller in the Amer-

Wilshire's Magazine and The Herald

.

and the for

tion." A Japanese workingman in Chicago who attempted to take his life because the could not make a living made this statement: "I am heart-broken. When I came to this country, not so long ago, I thought that I would be able to get along and make my own way in the United Stats. I was of the opinion that anyone could get along in this country. I have failed in my attempt to get along in this coun-try. I have been unsuccessful and have suffered a heavy disappointment. There is only one thing for me to do, and I have decided to do it. I will commit sui-cide by taking my own life." And this man had a perfect right to think he "could get along in this coun-try." The capitalist class is respons-ble for his misfortune.

Please address all business communications to The Herald and make all drafts or money orders payable to Victor L. Berger.

"And if you don't pay me in advance, "In---"
They scowled, "Disposses you, and you cannot again come to this tree." "You want cocoanut?" they yelled. "Here, take them." and they sent them---one -- two -- three -- dozen -- twenty --they hurled at him, pounded him with them; bruised him; knocked him off the tree, and pelted him out of sight, while he mourned the loss of his leaf title and the wicked anarchistic tendencies of his tribe.

tribe. But then-monkeys are fools, while men are wise.-London Charion.

Man's Right to a Living.

Young Mr. Rockefeller has convinced his Sunday school class that the world does not owe any man a living. He told them how wrong it was for a man to sit down and say it did owe him a living, and to wait for it to come. Mr. Rockefeller is right. No one will diverte the cent

Mr. Rocketeller is right. No one will dispute his point. But the young man failed to touch an-other point, which is this: The world owes every child born into it the right of a chance to make a living. This is denied to thousands by each

it the right of a chance to make a living.
This is denied to thousands by each monopoly.
It is not denied to the remarkably each down and the set of the largest of the set of the set

still, each must wait for death in ioliciness.
A year ago Tohldorf was stricken with paralysis. Since that time he has been helpless. Each day he grew worse. He is a cobbler by trade, and it was impossible for him to do any work. The lift is money they had toiled so hard and long to save were quickly. Oge must have food, and doctors' bills are large. Soon they were penniless. Starration looked them in the face and the husband was terribly in need of medical advice. A neighbor notified the police, and a physician who was called said the husband must be moved to the courty hospital. Gently the news was broken to the' dd couple. The wife begged pitfully to be taken with him. When she was told tint it was impossible, both broke down and threw her arms about the man she loved so well, and sobed that they should not take him from her. She is 68, two years younger than her husband. So it was unceasary to send her to Dunning. The lod couple took leave of each other on the sidewalk in front of the liftle home where they had been so happy. Tohlderf was brought out on a stretcher. His wife stooped over him. "We will never meet again." She leaned down and kissed him. The helpless man looked in an ambulance and driven to the hospital, while she turned her face toward the poorhouse. So, after fifty years of deep and tender love, Johan Tohldorf and his wife parted to meet an down and his eave." Chicago American.

In keeping with the national policy of world-wide expansion Uncle Sam is now building at the capital of the nation the most gigantic printing establishment on the globe, says the Washington Times. The building is located at the northwest corner of North Capitol and G streets, and its massive frame of steel, which is filled in with granite and brick as high as the fifth story, spreads itself over nine and one-half acres of ground. The edifice is 408 feet long by 175 feet 3 inches wide and is seven stories high, in addition to the basement and an attic. There is also a storage vall extending under the sidewalk along the entire length and width of the building. In the erection of this structure 12, 700,000 pounds of structural steel have been used, and when completed there will have been utilized in construction be-tween 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 bricks. There will also have been employed 4. 000,000 pounds of iron and brass fittings and orer 800,000 feet of hardwood floor-ing. The building is to be equipped with its

000,000 pounds of iron and brass fittings and over 800,000 feet of hardwood floor-ing. The building is to be equipped with its own heating and lighting plants, em-bracing within its walls a powerhouse from which could be generated sufficient heat, illumination and general commer-cial power for a city of 7000 inhabitants. There will be in this structure 6000 in-candescent lights, while in the neighbor-hood of 100 arc lamps will be used in and around the building. Some idea of what this number of electric lights means will be disclosed when it is stated that cities like Richmond and Atlanta, with nearly 100,000 population each, il-luminate their entire street systems with less than 300 arc lights. The structure will be finished some time next fall and within twelve months will house the 4000 mechanical opera-tives of that great branch of the federal service. Known as the government print-ing office. It will be more nearly fre-proof than any building of its character in the world. It was found necessary that this should be the case not only be-cause of the thomsands of tons of paper. cardboard and Hke material and of olis and inks, four because of the fact that the

United Mine Workers spent half a mil-ion dollars in strikes last year.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SHOULD READ DIE WAHRHEIT

Subscription Reduced to \$1.00.

Oldest established Social Democratic Paper in the United States. 56 columns weekly, Subscription \$1 per year. VICTOR L. BERGI Editor, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MERRIE ENGLAND (GERMAN EDITION.)

The Famous Book by ROBERT BLATCHFORD, translated into German by VICTOR L. BERGER 188 Pages. & Price, 15 Cents. wirable for Pro-

nd Orders to 614 State St., Milwaukee.

A BOOK THAT WILL BE READ.

SOGIALIST PARTY NEWS cals in Texns and \$6.35 direct from locals in Missonri. The amount of dues which we should have received from the four states mentioned during August, September and October, based ou their representation at Indianapolis, was \$107.70. Massachusetts did not begin paying dues, until December. According to its representation at Indianapolis without have received from this state during August, September, October and No-ember, the sum of \$79.20. "With consin data not a find anayoits without have received from this state during August, September, October and No-rember, the sum of \$79.20. "With consin data not paid and a state of the state of the Unity convention, and according to the five months preceding January 1, the sum of \$133.25. The total amount of dues which we should have received from August 1 to January 1, based on the Indianapolis representation (and not including the increase of 50 per cent, in membership since them), was \$1604.

State Organization Completed. The referendum vote to determine the hoice between Comrades Seidel and Brockhausen for the state committee, re-uiting in the selection of the last named, s given below:

Brock- .

92

114

Thomas. 13

Social Democratic Forum.

hau 62 Seldel

4 16

57 1

Location. Milwankee Milwan

Total.....

Branch.

National Secretary on Finances.

We printed in last week's Heraid a proper to the mational committee, togeth that portion referring to the work of that let that portion referring to the work of that let that portion referring to the work of that let that portion referring to the work of that let the let the mation of the report of the eredent in the book. The secretary deals will be interested in what Compared of the subject at the matin convention of the origin of the report of the eredentials for almost 7000 members of the parts that a grant is given below. The secretary deals will be interested in the only convention, the dregates in due to holy held credentials for almost 7000 members of the origin of the transmost to the origin of the transmost to the origin of the origin of the transmost of the origin of the origin of the origin of the transmost of the origin origin or the origin or the origin origin or the origin or the origin or the origin origin or the origin origin or the origin or the origin or the origin origin or the origin origin origin or the origin orig cr. Ri mer, Jr., lita an detail follows: Branch. Location. 2. Milwaukee 3. Milwaukee 9. Milwaukee 6. Milwaukee 7. Milwauke

party on sincrease of 537 members in said month.
"The balance of the total receipts, amounting to \$1792.47, was received on account of the following: National dues, \$5992.85; domations, \$522.60; convention pledges, \$180; accounts due Springfield X. E. C., \$55.40; miscellaneous receipts, \$31.62; A condensed statement of our expenditures is as follows: Equipment headquarters, \$152.57; maintenance of the squarters, \$63.77; operation (general expanses of), \$84.62; rent, \$30; strike fund, \$60.54; strike committees, \$65.42; indianapolis convention, \$25; organization account, \$34.89; accounts Springfield X. E. C., \$139.70; postage, \$136.17; printing, \$370.46; national secretary, \$416.65; stenographers and clerks, \$234.21; Charles H, Vall, \$148.65; leaving us with a balance on hand January 1 of \$60.88."
On the matter of assets and liabilities the report says:

1 of \$60.88." On the matter of assets and liabilities the report says: "Upon the conclusion of the unity con-vention we assumed the liabilities of the Springfield faction, amounting to \$598.27. Of this amount we have paid \$13.9.70, leaving a balance of indebtedness amounting to \$458.57. On October 25 we assumed the liabilities of the Chi-cago faction, amounting to \$982.45. Since August 1 we have incurred obli-rations in addition to the before-men-tioned amounting to \$73.04.1 Of this sum \$130 is due to Mrs. M. B. East of Indianapolis for her report of the con-vention. Owing to the inaccuracy and incompleteness of her report of the con-vention. Owing to the inaccuracy and incompleteness of her report of the con-vention. Ok the convention pro-ceedings in shorthand. Comrade McDer-mott's bill amounted to \$462.15, but he donated one-half of his bill to the party, leaving us in his debt to the amount of \$231.07. "The balance of indebtedness incurred be no eigned Amount of the source to the source to the source to the source to the source the source to the source to the source the source to the source "The balance of indebtedness incurred by us since Angust 1, amount of \$369.33, is due Charles H. Vail, part of which is for salary and the rest for mon-eys advanced by him to pay railroad fares. The gross amount of our indebt-edness on January 1, 1902, was \$2171.43. The total smount of our assets was \$360.40, of which over \$500 is for debts due by various state committees to the Springfield faction, and the balance on account of money due the present na-tional organization for due stamps. De-ducting our assets from the gross liabili-ties leaves us with a net total indebted-ness of \$1335.50. As to delinquent revenues the report

Comrade Napoleon Venner of Minoc-na, Wis., is a duly accredited organizer ad is now making a tour of the state. Ic is prepared to serve the party herever possible and may be addressed

A meeting will be held for propaganda and organization at Zaake's hall, Eler-mith and Finn streets, oue block from he city limits, on Saturday night, Feb-uary 15. German and English speak-res will be present. The attendance of Il Socialists in that section of the city is equested.

requested. The annual masked ball of the brew-ers of Milwaukee last Saturday night was one of the most successful ever giv-en. It attracted an enormous crowd, ca-timated at 7000. One of its biggest fea-tures was a burlesque on the city coun-cil by a party of Social Democrats and this feasure carried off the first prize.

Ints tensure carried off the first prize. A splendid audience greeted Mrs. Cor-rine S. Brown at Kiel, Wis., last Satur-day night. Her subject was "Socialism and the Woman Question," and it was treated in the radical and intelligent manner for which the speaker is noted. A dance followed the lecture and the comrades cleared a nice sum for their lo-cal work.

comrades cleared a nice sum for their local work. The Socialists of Germany now have four million signatures to petitions pro-testing against raising the tariff ou food-stuffs. If the bill goes through, which is probable, the Socialist vote will be increased enormously. Emperor William is becoming nervons again and has pro-hibited the circulation of an Austrian Socialist paper in the empire. F. Marion Crawford, the well-known fow days ago, said he believed the world is drifting into socialism. "I hope and believe." he declared, "it will be the so-cialism of Bebel, brought about by peace-ful means and without a resort to vio-lence." The method of Bebel and every other Socialist is to gain a majority at the polls. The meeting of the national committee

the polls. The meeting of the national committee at St. Louis was attended by the follow-ing representatives of states: Carey, Massachusetts; Harriman, New York; Hayes, Ohio; Work, Iowa; Mills, Kan-sas: Boomer, Washington; Berger, Wis-consin; Turner, Missouri: Berlyn, Illi-nois; Onenl, Indiana; Roche, Califor-nia; Ufert, New Jersey; Putnam, Dunn, Hildebrand and Hoehn, local quorum. There were contesting delegates from Utah, Edler and Mis. Hazlitt: they were given a seat without yole. Rev. Carl D. Thompson, pastor of the

Were given a seat without yole. Rev. Carl D. Thompson, pastor of the People's church of Elgin, II., read a statement to his congregation last Sun-day in which he declared himself posi-tively a Socialist. The only movement, he said, that is advancing to the solution of our social problem upon scientific prin-ciples and systematic methods is the So-cialist party. He therefore proposes henceforth to devote his time and ener-gy to the cause of scientific Socialism. With the statement he offered his resig-nation and after April 1 will go to the Pacific coast and there join J. Stitt Wil-social crusade. Meanwhile he is lectur-ing for Socialism in Wisconsin and Illi-nois as far as his church duties will al-low. The vote on officers of the state exec utive board shows E. H. Thomas electer secretary; G. Richter, treasurer, and J. Doerfler, Jr., literary agent. The vote in detail follows: and J. 7 Doer-fler. 13 6 16 12 12 114

nois as far as his church duties will al-low. The Mexican Herakl, probably the most influential paper in old Mexico, In inviting capitalists to that country as-surce them that the "specter of social-ism" will not trouble them. "The cause of socialism," says the Herald, "is un-doubtedly gaining ground in the United States; it has its advocates in the pulpit of the land, in literature, and among many thoughtful journalists who have publicly to write quite opposite to what they feel. This is well understood in New York and Chicago, where in every newspaper office Socialists are as thick as Jesuits were once erroneously sup-posed to be. On all hands, among these open advocates or silent partners of so-cialism, the advance of the signatic busi-ness and industrial combinations is hailed with pleasure. It is not enry which is making converts to socialism, but a growing feeling among thinking men that the only solution of the labor question is through collectivism." In an interesting paper on "Race Cul-ture," which called out at its close an animated discussion, Dr. H. C. Berger at the Forum meeting last Sunday night had the following to say on economic enat the Forum meeting iss. Summy name had the following to say on economic en-vironment: "On the first page of the world's his-tory we see primitive man with his in-herent instinct of solf-prese vation; prompted by his bodily wants, and taught by his environment, wrenching his food from the universe, defending himself against the wild beasts, with crude weap-ons, fashioned after the natural weapons of the beasts, initiating claws, teeth, stings and even venom. This shows one form of the struggle for existence. "We next see his weapons turaed against one of his own species. This shows another struggle for existence,-competition. The battle spread from in-dividual to clan, from clan to tribe, and finally nations were involved in warfare. "In the connercial warfare now rag-ing the three kinds of struggle for exist-ence are représented: "Ist. That of the individual for any

McGrady vs. Rickaby.

Socialist circles are stirred by Father McGrady's latest passage at arms in the rrena of the class struggle. Not long since, the Rt. Rev. Father Rickaby, the lamous English priest, launched his

NAALDWINALL. To be Presented at the Fair and Carnival, Freie Gemeinde Hall, Feb. 24 to

March 2.

near of News: Mayor ... Laurentius Pumperalekel City Clerk ... Hans Tintenklex City Attorney ... Fritz Luegenpeter Interpreter ... Stanislaus Kauderwelsch City Registrar ... Johann Federfuchser City Treasurer ... Peter Kilngelbeatel Constable ... Jacob Schlarvnieze Fire Chief ... Balthasar Schlauchle Fracher ... Diogenes Schmachtlappen Turnkey ... Conrad Elsengitter Postmistress ... Conrad Elsengitter Postmistress ... Unus Freimarke Theatre Director. Harold von der Schmiert Baisus Tuthorn Doctor ... Blaisus Tuthorn Doctor ... Kas Schreibals Dog Catcher ... Sebaldus Schinderhannes Forester Hubertus Windbeatel In the transaction of the business af-

Habakuk Zwirnfaden . Crispinus Pechdraht . Zacharias Erbawurst . Dietrich Brechelsen Nepomuk Schartig Sebastian Mehlwurm . Jonathar Stinkadora Penkratius Wurmstich Hieronymus Kuhfell Kaspar Sanfaus . Enialia Spritzgebackea . Kunigunde Zimpefileh . Jacobine Schachtel . Sarah Velichenduft . Janac Vaterleben Nicodemus Zifferblatt . Ambrosius Grobian Jeremias Knappmass . U. R. Next Johann Schmierknebel . Moses Prozentche . Apostor Fenchelthee features of "Krach-Grocer Barber Soapmaker Pawnshop Midwife ... A few of the features of "Krach-winkel" will be the City hall, Market square, Prison, Sackgasse and Feachte Gasse.

Notes of the Fair.

The meeting of the ladies last Thurs-day at Freie Gemeinde hall was well at-tended, about forty enthusiastic workers

eing present. "Kraehwinkel" committee has in The the members are busying themselves is with their duties and a great success is assured.

assured. Trades union organizations are pur-chasing tickets by the hundred. It is expected that when the doors open at 2 o'clock on February 24, not less than 10.000 tickets will have been sold. Comrade Jesse Cox of Chicago wanted to do something more than pay for a few tickets, so he sent his check for \$5. The committee has so far taken no ac-tion to prevent other comrades doing the same.

owing to a misunderstanding the hour for opening the Fair on February 24 has been announced for 2 o'clock in the after-noon. It should have been 7 o'clock in the evening, as the entire day will be required to complete the arrangements at the hall. the hall. The next meeting of the lad.es will be held at Freie Gemeinde hall in the after-noon of the first Tuesday in February. The musical and dramatic talent with-in the organizations will be reinforced by other volunteers and a thoroughly enjoy able entertainment each evening is as-sured.

sured. receipt of money for tickets from com-rades up to Saturday, January 25, as follows:

 rates up to Saturday, Sahuary 25, as

 follows:

 A. Frank, secretary, New Haven, Conn.\$1.20

 Louis Jarchow, Lincoln, Ill.
 1.20

 J. H. Sanders, Bioomington, Il.
 1.20

 J. H. Sanders, Bioomington, Il.
 1.20

 W. J. Evans, Hiteman, Ia.
 1.20

 Doscar Rademacher, Pullman, Hl.
 1.20

 W. J. Evans, Hiteman, Ia.
 1.20

 George H. Goebel, Newark, N. J.
 .00

 D, B. Robinson, Hiteman, Ia.
 20

 Hearry Potter, Fredicksburg, Ia.
 .20

 Hearry Forter, Fredicksburg, Ia.
 .20

 H. Moorman, Louisville, Ky.
 1.20

 M. Engles, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 .20

 M. Engles, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 .20

 Jesse Cox, Chicago, Ill.
 .120

 M. Engles, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 .20

 M. Engles, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 .20

 A. D. Caty, Marshalltown, Ia.
 .20

 Jondey Friedrich, Rockville, Conn.
 .20

 A. D. Caty, Marshalltow, Iakabo.
 .20

 M. Engles, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 .22

 F. D. Towbridge, Boston, Mass.
 .120

 Pader Teterson, Wallace, Idabo.
 .20

 <

The Blessings of Temperance.

\$29.30

Total

An extraordinary case of failing to provide sufficient clothing for children has just been reported to the Narinshire police. The case is that of a farm serr-ant employed on Delnies farm, and re-siding at Fishertown, Delnies, Nairo-shire. Investigation being made, a boy siding at Fishertown, Delnies, Nairo-shire. Investigation being made, a boy of 14 months was found nucle of cloth-ing, and it is muderstood that THE SAID CHILD HAD NEVER KNOWN WHAT IT WAS TO WEAR CLOTH-ING, OF, ANY DECSRIPTION. The and other Specialties always on hand at Lowest Pr WHAT IT WAS TO WEAR CLOTH-ING OF ANY DECSRIPTION. The child's skin appeared never to have been washed, and, from exposure, the dirt had got engrained in the skin. When clothing was put on the child he was not confortable, and was not satisfied until it was again removed. Another boy of 3 years was found with only a worsted covering which came halfway down the child's back, the rest of the hody being uncovered. Another of 6 years was somewhat better clothed. All the children were found rosy-checked, plump and healthy. Other two children are employed outside. The house is one room and the poor inmates—five children and father and mother—only possessed one bed, upon which was only one old blanket. Question d how they all slept, the mother stated that bags of chaff were laid on the floor, which was only a carth, and there some of them passed the night. IT IS ALSO LARNED THAT THE PEOPLE ~ DRE 1. MPERATE, which makes the case all the more pit-ird.—Glasgow (Scotland) Herald.



goods when you can get good wor and honest goods at moderate prices worl and honest goods at me WEDDING RINGS of 14 K. solid gold any style, any weight, any size at \$1.00 per dwt. Special attention paid to mail orders for jewelry, watches and repairing. Send for

L. SACHS. The Jeweler, 418 NATIONAL AVE., - MILWAUKEE Byes examined free. Satisfaction guarant

BOTHERED WITH FALLING HAIR? Or is your hair gray? Have you Dand-ruf? Ever try any Hair Remedy that failed? If so

Badenia

HAS, DOES and WILL cure where others fail. Let us furnish you with iadis-putable proof. It's free for the asking. Just sind your name and address to



- Milwaskee, Wis 430 Gr afield Ave., ****





Bables' Photographs ...

Telephone 9111 White.

711 Third Street.



602 Chestaut St., cor 6th., . Milwaukee, Wis

GEO. LUELL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS, 667 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. MY BRANDS-Santiago de Cuba, G. L. 10c Cigar, Golden Harvest, Lone Star, Nu. 355 5c Cigar. W. A. HAYES,

. LAWYER, ... 615-616 Pabst Building. 'Phone flain 7722

PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS. CHARGES REASONABLE.

Trades, Over Sleeves, Fancy Overalis,

ADVERTISE SMALL WHY BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT CALL AND COMPARE MY FRICES

CALL AND COMPARE MY PRICES

EDW. A. WITTIG, 413 Chestnut St., - - MILWAUKEE. SPECIALTIES. Barber Olits, Walter Coats, Bar Aprons, Bake Batcher Aprons, Grecer Aprons, Aprons fo

Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EV second and fourth Monday in each m at 550 North Water street. Chris. phal. Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH me-ery third Friday of the month, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Hunger, secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS the second Thursday evening of month at 614 State street.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets even first and third Thursday of the most at southeast corner Reed street as National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (former 43) holds free lectures at the hall, e-ner Fourth avenue and Mineral stre every second and fourth Thursdays every se 8 p. m.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets the first and third Friday of the men at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Tweifth North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, See 1720 Lloyd street.

BLEVENTII WARD BRANCH (for merly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller hall, corner Orchard street and Ning avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday as the month at 124 Clarke street. Manus Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meet every second and fourth Wednesday August Bressler's hall, corner Twend eth and Chestnut streets. Dr. d Barckmann, secretary, 948 Winnebag street

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

SCHWAR, STREET WARD BRANCH MEET every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Melxner's Hall, corner Tweny-seventh and Vilet streers. Louis Baler secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

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

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCE (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaether hall, Green Bay avenue, pear Conce-dia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

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

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

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD-State Ser-retary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTER meets every first and third Monday even ing of the month at Kaiser's hall, 25 Fourth street. Eugene H. Rooney, mer-retary: John Doerfler, trensurer, 701 Win-nebago street.

Standard Socialist Literature. LIBRARY VOLUMES.

The Co-Operative Common wealth: Groniund; Faper, 56c; Cioth, 81.8; Groniund French Heroiettos; Groniund Faper, 56c; Cioth, 11 Our Destiny; Groniund, Faper, 56c; Cioth, 12 Looking Backwerd; Bellany; Faper, 55; Cioth, 12 Equality; Bellamy, Paper, 55; Cioth, 12 Fratepies of Meientific Socialism; Vail. The People's Marx; Derille, Vail. Printpise of Meientific Socialism; Vail. The Paris Commune; Benam, Sc. Cloth, 13 The Faris Commune; Benam, Sc. Cloth, 14 The Faris Commune; Benam, Sc. Cloth, 15 The Sastern Quetton; Marx, 15 Bis Cattories of Mort and Wages; Royers. Bis Cattories of Merchen and Wages; Royers. Bis Cattories of Mort and Wages; Royers. Bis Cattories of Mort and Wages; Royers. Bis Cattories of Merchen and Merchen an TheCo-Operative Commonwealth; Gronlund; Paper, 50c; Cioth, \$1.0 cialism from Sprague scialism and Modern Science; Ferri. rogressive Thought Library. ADDRESS: Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, In WILSHIRE'S



In the transaction of the business af fairs of the picturesque village the fol-lowing tradesmen and women will be en-gaged: Fallor Shoemaker Shoemaker Butcher Locksmith Scissorgrinder Baker Cigarmaker Woodturner Tanner

nnkeeper

As to delinquent revenues the report poes on to say:

As to delinquent revenues the report goes on to say: "It will be apparent to your commit-tee that there has been a serious delin-quency. From the very first, in what may be properly regarded as the legitimate sources of our income. From the data of the Unity covernious up to October 1, we received in astional dues wheterer from Hinais. Michigan, Ohio and Penn aylvanis. The amount which we should have received in national dues from the above four states in Angust and Sep-tember hased moin their reversentations at the convention, was \$227.60. "The state committees of Iowa, New Jerser, Texrs and Missouri began pay ing dues in November, although we had previously received \$2.40 direct from 10-

dividual to clan, from eins to tribe, and finaRy nations were involved in warfare. "In the commercial warfare now ras-"In the commercial commercial of the tribution for cos-commercial of the-"Experience taught man the wisdom-to proving shelter for his of are; love prompted him to provied for his family the began to hourd that. Froperty and mover were loved for their own sake as well as for their to allow a marginal product for his described as 'life of rade', but the fitter' accummlator of wealth sur-for wealth. Machinery displaced tools "More been precious, the dollar 'a' "More been precious, the dollar 'a' matatist, 'and the standard of success in the comparise fit, corporations services in the struggle of man agains the the with as to be figured. The fit must againstic, the subset of man agains thera the composing members of larger mar-tis composing members of larger mar-tis composing members of larger mar-fin all vidends with less responsibility finate and corporations services in the sheead to the wither and certures and that assures againative in the struggle of man agains that against the less fit; corporations services in the sheead to the winds. "An object from England' is Father McGrady in the sheead to the winds. "An object from England' is father moders the sponsibility the struggle system the sheead to struces and the struggle system the struggle system the the down of the ensures of larger mar-tis composing members of larger mar-and and were ther "Men began to speculate with money rents, profits, taxes, interest, came to be funded to be figured. The fit united against the less fit; corporations sprang into existence. "A corporation may be defined as a heartless business organism that assures to accorporation may be defined as a heartless business organism that assures its composing members of larger mar-tianal dividends with less responsibility. Heaven and carth are being ransacked for means by which the resources nature provides for her children may be monop-olized and turned into substantial profit for the few in the trust. The corpora-tions in turn are being consumed by the trusts and we are fast approaching a one-master system divided into two class-es, one holding and controlling all the processities of life, and the means of mak-ing a living; still further consistent of the competition of ig-members in their anxiety to obtain work. "Man, by virtue of his reason and knowledge, has to a great extent bettered his physical environment. Co-operation must follow competition. The tools and materials of production, once the pro-cess of evolution, the social must follow the economic environment. Co-operation must follow competitions. The tools and materials of production once the pro-tee of laborers. Orcanized holor private gain, for no stockholder owns any one particular materia. "Tabor, too, is — wurtating and tendr to become common. The working pro-mistor is being ...splaced by a collectively the is physical environment canced by the private gain. for no stockholder owns any one particular materia. "Tabor, too, is — wurtating and tendr to become common. The working pro-mistor is being ...splaced by a collectively the several stockholders of companies of production are held collectively by the furnests, and labor is collectively by the furnest, and labor is collectively by the furnest, and labor is collectively by the furnest, and show as the substituted for the and collection material by a collectively the furnest, and show is collectively by

McGrady, Standard Publishing Ca., So-Address Standard Publishing Ca., So-cialist publishers and headquarters for Socialist literature, Terre Haute, Ind. No better investment can be made in the propaganda of Socialism.

Dr. Folkmar's Lectures.

Dr. Polkmar's Lectures. Dr. Daniel Folkmar will give a course of lectures on "Looking Forward; or, Scientific Forecasta as a Basis for Ethics and Reform," at the Ethical building, 358 Jefferson street, beginning Sunday at 4:30 p.m. These lectures are an attempt to popularize some of the results of his European study and embrace the follow-ing topics: "Races," "The Family Life," "The Moral and Religious Life, "The Intellectual Life," "The Industrial Life," and "The Political Life."

All the capital in the world came from the brains and the hands of the work-ing class. Don't forget that. Your class slone creates capital. All the capital necessary for a Socialist republic is su-perabundant in the brains and hands of the working class-the source of all capital.

A NEW STORY BY TOLSTOY

entitled "FURTY TEARS" begins in the February issue of THE COMRADS, which is the first American publication to print this new novel of the famous Russian writer. SPECIAL OFFER

Those sending in the subscription price of \$1.00 before February 15th will receive Fame the November and December issues of Thus Commands, containing the first chapters of William Morris" News from Nowhere," with illustrations by H. G. Jentzsch. or. if preferred, a beautiful large picture of LBO TOLSTOY.

THE COMRADE,

			- N for six mo	
Five for	COD CO	60c each	for six mo	US OI
35c.				CONTROL OF
過用時間當時的	Sales and a			

TATE OF WISCONSIN - Milwaukee Cousty-County Court-In Probate-In the matter of the estate of Adolf Vogel, TATE

Charle Of WISCONSIN – Milwaukee
 Cousiy-County Court-in Probase-in the matter of the estate of Adolf Vogel, are of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granulet to Josef Schmidt, by this court:
 It is ordered. That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tueshay of Mulwaukee, the said Adolf Vogel, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.
 It is further ordered. That all claims for examination and allowance.
 It is further ordered. That sil claims to examination and allowance.
 It is further ordered. That sil claims for examination and allowance.
 It is further ordered. That sil claims and demands of all present their claims for examination and allowance.
 It is further ordered. That sil claims and adjusted before this court, at its court form. It is further ordered. That sil claims and adjusted before this court, at the regulater of the claims and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted before the court, at the regulater or and place at which said claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice. for four consecutive weeks, once he see here by ablishing a copy of this order and notice. for four consecutive weeks, once he see here their claims and adjusted as a stress from the date hereof.
 Dated LD. CARPENTER, County Jadge.

E.



Successor to

The "Suppressed" Challenge.

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

Purchase	Cigars having this (on Box.	Blue) Labe
6	Union-made Cigara	
	7 W Giame 7	

Cigarmakers' International line No. 25, office and employment bures 318 State Street. Regular meetin second and fourth Tucsday, at 6 Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Finance ocretary.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

Goldstein, 227 Clinton street. New

tubinstein, 161 E. Broadway, City.

H. Vigderson, 78 Graham avenue, Br. D. N. Y. E. Vandervoort, 148 South Peoria at

E. Vancert, Socialist Temple, 139 James Lambert, Socialist Temple, 139 Wastern avenue, Chicago, III. L. Juster, 42. Gouverneur street, B. Tork, takes subscriptions for this paper.