# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Whole No. 184.

#### Do Your Duty. & &

cial Democratic party of Milhas a platform and a ticket of that party may well be proud.

do your duty, Social Democrats on men of Milwaukee.

know from actual contact with the ng class that a large per cent. have conceived the real cause of our Africa. But through their gencontent and disappointments from nises of politicians they are not ceptible of being convinced of cause, but are thirsting after

most efficient method of educatthe masses is simply to agitate eve, on the way to work, on the from work, at noon time, in the evenings and Sundays, and ver there is a chance to speak ghbor or fellow worker. This truction must be supplemented by and therefore every Social Demo and union man should be well d with pamphlets and tracts exdaing the messing and the mission of

imbued with the glorious object better for making this world re generations, might start a men of this city with siasm even greater than that be religious zealots of past centuries. paratively few men, enthusiastic d disorganized.

refore, do your duty!

latery tells us that the self-sacrific-efforts of a handful of Jesuits saved Catholic church from annihilation in Sixteenth century. They kept back ial wave of the Protestant reforma As their motto was, "To God's as their motto was, st glory," ours must be, "To the st welfare of man." We will e this world a proper place to put to practice the morals of Moses, Christ, addha and Confucius, while after all ong efforts of the clergy this is now wid only fit to prepare men for hell. your duty!

ot think the occasion to be too mificant because this is only a mu-pal election. Nothing is insignifit in a great war. It was a series of and in themselves insignificant hes that led to the great battle Sedan and decided the fate of an Milwaukee Socialists form a guard in this great battle for the co-

De your duty!

d times? We should "snicker." since Bean Soup Atlinson anere held by the hired girls and factory mortgages left in spite of the in New York proves by " that nearly all the money in savings banks is owned by the labor-We expect to hear next that inds of the country are fast gopoor clerks and laborers. Meanwe know by actual experience that reat deal worse off now than they were d about 40 per cent.

on the free list? Are saints classed Fraw material, or is their production so maited in this country as to make it an object to invite competition?

e of Milwaukee's "charitable" oras is collecting the scraps od the hotels and restaurants and them out to the destitute. Great this and "unprecedented prosperi-

tice breeds free men as charity

It is an insult to Americans to say d protection against the laboring e of other countries. Make the natources of this wonderful counfree 'o all on equal terms, and no eller here need be poor. Allowing to deny to others the opportunity duce, makes tramps and million-

Republicans of this city are in

erts" (stale warts) and "half-(calf breeds) in this city came tht. The object of the conferd be supported by all. This one. There are not enough ofdone. There are not enough of olved in this campaign to supply patriots and the reformers. Both lay claim to everything in sight Republicans will either have two in the field this year, or one ticket the knived by the opposing fac-

leaders who fight for pelf for themselves, either as "patriots" or as "reformers." Great is Pfister, and great is La Fol-lette, but the greatest wonder of all is

Wisconsin spoke on "Socialism and Christianity" at the Hanover Street Congregational church last evening, saying hat the attempt of the Socialists to trace their philosophy back to Plato and Christ must fail, as it was a new system.—Milwankes Journal

No scientific Socialist, ever tried to trace back Socialism to Plato and Christ. Plato's ideal republic was an aristocratic Utopia and based upon slavery. History knows nothing of Christ's personality, outside of what the New which is a theological book, tells us. He surely does not design a new econsystem there. Christ's immediate followers lived in a state of crude commu

Modern Socialism was made possible and necessary by the introduction of modern machinery on a large scale.

The grand jury in Milwaukee which was to investigate the corruption in official circles has reported that it did not find any. No one who knows the condition of affairs in this city expected a different report. The grand jury forms a part of the sea of corruption that is encircling Milwaukee. The members of the grand jury are selected by the county supervisors—that is, by the very people who expect to be investigated along with the other corruptionists. And the grand jury invariably contains a suffi and thieves to make an indictment impos well organized, can do incomparably sible. Any thorough investigation would have to start with investigating the members of the grand jury. When the grand jury was called we predicted the resultwe are not disappointed. But some day it may happen that a jury of this kind "hung," and not figuratively, either.

> So long as the working classes need an extra-ordinary candidate, popularized by an extra-ordinary event, to rouse them do as a matter of course for an ordinary candidate without any rousing at all, so long will successful political orpossible and the proletariat be hopeless

#### Mot a Christian Nation.

It is continually maintained by the church that the people of the United States are a "Christian" nation. In the cold light of statistics, however, this claim cannot be established.

Dr. H. R. Carroll, who prepared the official religious census of 1890 and since then has followed from year to year the progress of the churches according to their own statements, declares that their total membership in the year 1901 amounted to 28,070,637 persons. Since at the present time the total population of the country is about 77,000,000, it follows that the former number is not more than one-third of the latter. Of course church membership now is not identical with christianity, and there are perhaps many christians who do not belong to any church. However, we can have no proof of this, and we must keep to what is tangible. This is evident, that the church members by no means form the 897, for the wages have gone up majority of the population, and there fore have no right to claim the authority. Dr. Carroll finds that the membership

churches has increased a little in Why should church property not be comparison with the increase in population. Considering, however, that the church has a standing army of hundreds of thousands of paid agitators, and that in this country it is a matter of respecta bility to be a church member, such a re-sult is not very astonishing. Moreover, sult is not very astonishing. it must be stated that this agitation is a good deal forced by revivals and trav eling speakers of great renown and affected oratory. For instance, last year the Methodists of the North set in action a great systematic crusade of con version, and their agitators claim that 600,000 members were added to church. It appears, however, at the close of the year that the membership of their churches has only increased about 16,500. So it would seem that some of the older converts must have "fallen from grace."

Among the different churches, the Roman Catholic is the strongest with 9, 158,741 members and a growth of about three millions in one decade. The Methodist Episcopal church coms next, with 2,762,291 members. Then there are only five other sects with more than one mil-lion members. The enormous splitting up of Protestantism is seen in the fact that there are not less than twenty-four kinds of Lutherans and thirteen of Presbyterians. The comparatively largest increase, significantly enough, belongs to the Mormons and to the Christian Scien-

Taken all in all, although the chi by means of its strong and effective or-ganization, maintains its position in point of numbers, still it is NOT a con-quering power, and there is no ground for the claim that this is a "coristian" be knived by the opposing fac-the voting cattle of either faction are to obey the commands of the form only one-third of it.

### Municipal Platform of the es es es es Social Democratic Party. \*\*\*\*\*\*

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture. Those who toil with hands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now made in the interest of property rather than of men, the rights of the toilers, although they are in the great majority, are ignored.

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

We hold that by the natural development of society this nation has outgrown the old system of government and must throw it off before our national ideal of a government of the people, for the people and by the people, can be actually secured. Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this is the aim of the Social Democratic party.

position and economic meets.

In city affairs, we stand for the public ownership of municipal utilities. We are well aware, however, that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-government, and that, as a rule, no steps can be taken in that direction without an appeal to the state Legislature at Madison.

#### HYPOCRISY OF OTHER PARTIES.

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

In municipal affairs the Social Democratic party stands also for every radical change that will bring means of production into the hands of the people. It believes in self-government for the city, in a just and equitable taxation, in the consolidation of city and county administration, and in the public control of the fool supply in the interests of the public health and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. At the proper time it will demand these and other things.

We call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for existing evils, nor are they necessarily socialistic institutions. They are to be viewed, rather, as needed palliatives, capable of being carried out even under present conditions. Under no circumstances should the working people rest content with municipal improvements which are merely temporary in their nature and must be entirely inadequate. They should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which shall secure to the people, collectively, the means of production and distribution.

#### MAINSPRING OF CORRUPTION.

The mainspring of corruption in municipal affairs is found in the fact that a few aldermen or officials have it in their power to give away or sell franchises to capitalists, who thereby make millions. The temptation thus afforded our public officials, to try to secure a share in the millions thus given away, is too great for the average man to withstand. If the city would operate its public utilities, the motive and the opportunity for bribery would be gone, even if minor evils and breaches of trust might continue, owing to the corrupting influence of the capitalist system, which makes money-getting the sole object of life. The Social Democratic party, therefore, objects to more competition in public utilities; more competition means more corruption.

We look upon the contract system as a similar danger. It constantly induces contractors to bribe city officials on the one hand and to exploit their workmen on the other. Furthermore, it is always in the interests of the city that citizens earn decent wages; therefore, instead of the contractors, the labor unions ought to be encouraged. The city should stand pledged to employ only union labor, at eight hours a day, and should require the same of all countractors doing city work.

The money made out of the city by contractors might better go toward the relief of the unemployed; first, by the improvement of the streets; second, by the establishment of public coal and wood rards and a public icehouse. In this climate ice as is necessary in summer as coal is in winter. These necessities should be sold at cost. The city could easily harvest an abundance of ice during the winter months, thereby employing many citizens, who would otherwise have to receive public aid. For it must not be forgotten that in the midst of 'unprecedented Prosperity,' in the richest land of the globe and in so beautiful a city as Milwaukee, 1700 families receive public aid this winter. We realize, that giving work to the unemployed can solve no industrial problem, but it is the least that can be done as a humane duty toward those in distress.

Free education is essential to a high civilization. Free books are as much a part of free education as free teachers and free schoolhouses. The Social Democratic party demands, that books and school utensils be furnished free to all pupils attending the public schools.

#### THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

This naturally leads us to the question of taxes. The report of Tax Commissioner Brown shows that over \$90,000,000 of the property of corporations are not taxed in this city. If these corporations bore their share of taxes figured even at the present valuation—the taxes of all citizens could be reduced 20 per cent. and there would still be over a million and a quarter more every year in the city treasury which could be used for public improvements of all kinds.

#### FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL.

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

While we realize that pauperism and prostitution are the legitimate outgrowth of the present system, which submerges the lower stratum of the proletariat, it is well known that certain wealthy citizens derive profit from degradation through the rent of old rookeries, which are a menace both to public morals and the public health. We demand that all slum property be condemned and the ground cleared by the public authorities, and that, where advisable, the spaces so cleared be devoted to open air gymnasiums or for park purposes.

The city ought to afford the protection of the law to such of its citizens as are unable to afford it themselves, by employing (or appointing) a sufficient number of public attorneys, who should conduct just cases of the poor free of cost to them. At present the poor know of the law only when they feel its crushing effect. A poor person with a just cause has no standing in the courts unless some lawyer is promised a big share of the proceeds of the case; if there are no proceeds the poor person has no means of defense at all.

DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

#### DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In the light of the above facts we make the following demands:

1. That no more franchises for public utilities shall be sold, leased or given away. The city shall take charge as soon as possible of all public utilities now in private hands. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the city and that at an eight-hour day. Wherever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be required to employ only organized labor.

2. That the common council shall fake the necessary steps to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes.

3. That an earnest effort shall be made by the city to provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and a public icchouse. The coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost.

4. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. That the city shall reorganize the system of administering justice in its police court, so that the poor man may be guaranteed the same chance before the law as is enjoyed by the rich.

5. The extension of the free medical service so as to provide two salaried physicians in each ward, who shall treat those applying free of charge. The city also to arrange with druggists who shall compound the prescriptions coming from said city physicians for a certain average compensation which shall be fixed by the board of health and paid for by the city. The city also to provide and maintain a public crematory, which shall be free to those applying.

6. That the city shall erect at least three more public baths for the benefit of the residents of the working districts, one to be built in Bay View, one on the north side and one on the northwest side. The city also to provide a system of the provide in system of the city shall condemn all slum habitations dangerous to the health very provide and pone of the city shall condemn all slum habit

erage in all dwellings to be done by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments.

7. That the city shall condemn all slum habitations dangerous to the health of the occupants, and cause their removal in the interests of public morality. The maintenance by the city of public play-grounds, open-air gymnasiuma, or parks in their places, where possible.

8. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided. Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their school time to instruction. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of whatever nature, at such a charge only as shall pay the cost of lighting.

9. That the city shall arrange at least one symphony concert each month during the winter in the largest and most suitable hall to be secured. The admittance fee to such concerts shall be moderate, and should a deficit occur, it shall be paid by the city. In summer concerts to be given in the parks.

10. That the city shall declare a half holiday, on all election days, which shall be compulsory and a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

The entombing of over a hundred men. The man who builds the finest house a mine in Mexico is another horrible does not live in it. The man who makes in a mine in Mexico is another horrible instance of capitalistic greed and criminal negligence. But why should we expect the owners of the earth to go to the expense of repairing their death traps when property is dearer than humanity?

A dispatch from St. Louis says:

In a most scathing charge to the Feb ruary grand jury just empaneled, which he ordered to continue the investigation begun by the previous body into the charges of bribery in connection St. Louis suburban railway legislation, Judge O'Neil Ryan on the criminal bench of the St. Louis circuit court today, declared that crime was a menace to civic and political life. "It is an archy." Judge Ryan said, "for it strike an insidious and deadly blow at government." He reviewed the work of th old grand jury, which returned indictments against the aldermen, and con

"It is your duty to continue, promptly and vigorously, this investigation, both as to past offenses of this kind, which are not barred by limitation, and as to present offending, if any there be, of a similar nature. Have a care that non-who are innocent shall be branded, but have equal care that none except being the control of the c have equal care that none escape being brought to the bar of justice who are, in your best judgment, on the evidence pre-sented, guilty."

The grand juries in St. Louis, Mo., are who are to be investigated.

Our county officials sold the site and building of the old morgue to the Electric Light and Street Railway company for \$36,000. 'The real estate in question is in the heart of the city of Milwau kee and has dock facilities besides Then the fathers of the county went to work and bought two lots on Market street-a side street, and paid \$40,000 for it. But when the wife of the man who sold the lots to the county was congratulated upon the fortunate sale and told that she ought to ride in a carriage in the future she said innocently, "Why we only got \$15,000 of that." Well that we only got \$15,000 of that." would be a great deal more than the lots were worth, and the woman corrected herself when she came to realize what "break" she had made. Yet it is easy to understand why it is a fortunate thing for the supervisors that they select the men who are to serve on the grand jury

Before a problem can be solved it mus at least be stated. Socialism'deals with the problem of wealth production and distribution. It states what the problem

You know that the problem exists By reading up on Socialism you will do this The Herald is published, and you can learn much by reading it for a year.

#### State Socialism and & & & s s Social Democracy.

The economic activity of the modern state is the natural starting point of ev ery step which leads to the Socialist commonwealth. This is by no means the same as saying that every nationalization of an economic function or an eco nomic industry is a step towards the Socialist commonwealth, and that this can follow a general nationalization of all economic industries without any change in the nature of the government

This view-the view of the so-called State Socialists-rests on a misconcep tion of the state. Like every form of government, the modern state is a tool for the accomplishment of the common interests of the ruling classes. It doe not change its character at all when it takes on itself functions useful to the public, which are advantageous not only to the ruling classes, but even to society at large. It often undertakes these fund endanger the interests of the ruling class tions in a way that antagonizes the inerests of the upper classes or threatens their nower.

If the present state nationalizes cer tain industries and functions, it does this not to lessen the profit of the capital--to get for itself a share of the profit, and so increase its revenue and lessen the taxes which the capitalist class must pay for its support. And as an exploiter, the state has even better facilities than the private capitalists, because against the exploited it can bring to bear not only economic powers of the capitalist, but also the political power of the execu-Up to this time the state has carried

ationalization no further than suited the interests of the ruling classes, and so will it act in future. So long as the prop-ertied classes are also the ruling classes, the nationalization of industries will never go so far that private property in capital and land will be injured or limited in ts power and its opportunities for profit Only when the working class become he ruling power in the state will it cease to be a capitalistic concern; only then

will it be possible to make it a Socialist commonwealth on a Democratic basis. From the knowledge of these facts comes the hard task which the Social ocracy has set for itself; it intends that the working classes shall conquer political power and annihilate capitalism but it also intends to change the state into a great self-suilcing co-operative commonwealth, with safeguards against commonwealth, with safeguards against any kind of oppression, even such as might emanate from a buraucracy or a new kind of hierarchy.

#### 'DEMOGRATIC'' POLITIGS IN MILWAUKEE.

ssues are agitating the Democratic party of Milwaukee at present, we reprint the following article from a "reform pa-

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

"It is claimed the mayor has taken the position that he will not run on the ticket if Carl Runge is renominated for city attorney. It is conceded that if the mayor adheres to this position it will amount to the defeat of Mr. Runge. But in his defeat, the mayor will face a new complication. The only candidate in the neld against Mr. Runge is Lawrence A. Olwell. He comes from the west side. Barney Cooke, who is a candidate for city treasurer, comes from the same section. A meeting of Mr. Cooke's friends was held Sunday afternoon. It was attended by about seventy of the leading Irish Democrats of the city. friends was held Sunday afternoon. It was attended by about seventy of the leading Irish Democrats of the city. This meeting appointed a committee to call upon Mayor Rose and demand of him that he support Mr. Cooke for the treasurership. This committee is not going to take "No" for an answer and will not be satisfied with any assertions of the mayor to the effect that he is not mixing in the political contests.

contests.

"The mayor has already declared that Mr. Runge must be shelved. If he accedes to the wishes of this committee it would mean that it would be difficult for him to accomplish his purpose of defeating Mr. Runge with Mr. Olwell as the candidate. The question focation would come into play and he would find it hard no matter what control he will have over the convention to deliver the goods upon the proposition."

tion to deliver the goods upon the proposition.

"Again, it is urged that if the mayor should accede to the demands of this committee, he would offend the Poles unless Peter Pawinski or Joseph Banasczynski was given the nomination for comptroller. Whichever way he turns, the attempt at dictation of the mayor is bound to bring him trouble. His professions to the effect that he is not taking any hand in the contests for the minor positions is laughed at by the Democratic workers who know how the Rose regime works the game of politics.

by the Democratic workers who know how the Rose regime works the game of politics.

"The concerted move which is being made in the interest of Barney Cooke also has revealed that there is a bitter and the serve of the party. Stories of all kinds are being circulated by one faction against the other. The contest has become so bitter that reflections upon the ability of the candidates to get the bond required in case of nomination and election are being freely circulated. Frank Niezorawski is said to be supporting the candidacy of Peter Pawinski, and he insists that Peter will be the nominee, although he says he is not taking a hand in the fight. The more bitter the fight between these two factions, the better is the opportunity of some man who is not in any way tangled up with them, and Mr. Cooke's friends are watching this contest with a great amount of satisfaction.

"The friends of Mr. Olwell are not idle, by any means. They are quietly at work and have succeeded in securing for him pladges of support from many of the influential leaders of the party. These, coupled with the known political enmity of the mayor to Carl Runge, are counted upon as strong factors in securing delegates for Mr. Olwell."

This is a sample of old party politics in Milwayske as we find it explained in

This is a sample of old party politics in Milwaukee as we find it explained in the papers for months before every elec-

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

Compare with the absolute lack of any

tions merely because their neglect would principle in the old parties the fact that the Social Democratic party stands out along with the rest of society. But in for a new world where poverty will be inknown and crime only an occasion occurrence of atavism. And in the fight for this new world which extends over all civilized countries a municipal elecand local encounter between capitalism ist, but to protect and strengthen the ruption and office-hunting will diminish upper hand of capitalism-and then, oh of Milwaukee, make your selection of the ticket you want to vote.

Do the Socialists have the RIGHT to put their ideas into practice? we have been asked. Our answer is the Socialists have that right as soon as they can secure the lawmaking and the law-unwhich rules us at present is using its power wholly for its own selfish interests to the great detriment of nine-tenths of

Now there are two ways of over-

throwing the class in power.
One is the method provided by the revolutionary fathers, who having experienced the hardships of a forcible revolution, gave us the ballot box as a means for peaceably reversing the policy and changing the laws of govern-

The other method is the one pursued by the revolutionary fathers the Common sense tells us to try the first and be prepared for the other.

dence enunciates that "governments in-stituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the gov-erned." The constitution declares "that the right of the citizens to bear arms shall not be abrogated."

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Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1902.



#### HERALDRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Frederick W. Upham, a member o this statement: "If I were under oath, I could not say that I had kept my official oath as a member of the board of and city council. valuation. I could not act to the letter grand jurors descended upon the safe de of the law wihout, in my opinion, doing irreparable damage to the property in-torests of Chicago." All of which goes to prove one thing clearly, and that is that Mr. Upham's oath is no good. Though occupying a high public position; he belongs to those who are not to be believed under oath.

J. P. Morgan, for organizing the stee trust, was given a fee of \$90,000,000 The following figures are taken from the trust's report for the first nine months. Present assets \$1,647,443.201
Surplus 174,344.222
Profits first yeav (estimated). 110,000,000
Paid to Andrew Carnegie for

his properties
Paid to J. P. Morgan for organizing great combine (in
stock)
Present market value to Mor-

129,997,500 round figures Morgan made during

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

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

The poor have little opportunity to commit really grievous crimes against the laws of the land, because most laws are made in the interest of property and All virtue is not found among th

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

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

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

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

To insure the success of the scheme

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

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

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

A sad case of destitution and starva tion came to light a few days ago in this city, when Henry Prien, 62 years of age, was removed from a shed at 298 Sixth street to the Emergency hospital. Although his frame is so emaciated that he has barely any flesh on his bones, Dr McCarthy thinks he will recover. His case is that of an old man being crowded out of his position by younger mer and he finally was forced to seek in a shed, where he has been subsisting for months on 20 or 30 cents a week. His pride kept him from asking aid from peowould have been glad to have assisted him.

Prien is unmarried and has resided in Milwaukee for many years. He is a cabinetmaker and has worked in several worked in severa of the large shops in the city. When, on May 18, 1900, he found that old ag prevented him from getting work in fac tories, he rented the shed in the rear of 298 Sixth street and did odd jobs of carpenter work. As cold weather ap-proached he was unable to earn enough to pay for necessary food and he suffered also from lack of fuel and clothing. John A. Showalter of Showalter Bros., grocers, who lives at 298 Sixth street, had told his aged tenant that he need pay no rent, and if he needed provisions to call at the store. But Priendid not ask for aid and no one thought of him until one day last week. Mr. Showalter went to the shed and found the man in a starving condition. He called in a physician at once and Prien was removed to the hospital. It was learned that he had carned only 65 cents since December 1. He has no relative in this country. As he lay on his bed at the hospital the old man's eyes filled with tears as he spoke of his age counting against him, although he was still able, he said, to work.

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

review to list property at its full tax | Before announcing the indictments the posit vaults of two big trust companies, and there discovered \$140,000 in cash which was placed there by representatives of a street car company to be paid to certain cit, aldermen after the passage of franchise bills.

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

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

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

through Forest Park, where the form of the full will be located.

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

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

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

#### J Our Local Candidates. J

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

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

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

It would be throwing words away to give our Milwaukee readers a long count of John Doerfler, whom the convention compelled to accept the nomina-tion for the office of city treasurer. John Doerfier is one of the oldest and most unselfish Socialists in the city—a man who in spite of his very positive views and his somewhat warm temperament has very many friends and very few For many years he has been ne of the most active supporters of the progressive labor movement here, and erhaps no man in this city in his circial Democratic party than John Doerfer, the radical inn-keeper of the famou sharp corner.'

Of Dr. Theodore Burmeister, the nor lnee for city attorney, we can say little more than that he is an unassuming young man and a zealous Socialist. He s one of the few lawyers in our party and the chief reason for his choice at this time was for once to spare Richard Elsner, who hitherto has always figured on our ticket as candidate for all jur-idical offices. We have no doubt, howeyer, that Dr. Theodore Burmeister will oon win his spurs in the Socialist move ment.

Of such material is our ticket in Mil waukee composed. Every Socialist and every member of a union can point to it with pride and satisfaction. In case ring to their ources not only the Socialist spirit and an upright purpose, but also the ability to put our ideas into practice Every progressive citizen in Milwauke hould agitate for this ticket.

#### The Social Democrats.

The Social Democrats.

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

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

Briefir augumented the reletance of the services of a prize beauty.

such a man as Mr. Tuttle and the me feathers and shifting makeup of a Dave Rose, the public could better afford to trust its interests to the plain man and dispense with the services of a prize beauty.

Briefly summarized, the platform declares for municipal ownership of all public utilities, equal taxation, free medical attendance for the poor, public attorneys to safeguard the interests of poor litigants, more public baths, free schoolbooks and better school facilities, public concerts, and compulsory half-holiday on election days. There is one significant feature in the platform, in that it holds out no false hope to the masses of the people. "We call attention," the platform decisions every according to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for existing erils, nor are they necessarily Socialistic institutions. They are viewed rather as needed palliatives, capable of being carried out under existing conditions. Under no condition should working people rest content with municipal improvements, which are merely temporary in their nature, and must be entired by inadequate."

The same frankness is shown in the municipal ownership plank. "We stand for the public ownership of municipal the public ownership of municipal attendance for the public could be provided to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for existing endities.

But what did man know of the correctnectness of his orenieses so long as he had not proven their corectness by experience?

He, however, did not even see the necessity of that, and therefore boldly as in existence, but from facts in existence, but from facts in his impairation. His premises were false and his conclusions equally false.

In other words, he must risk reasoning alsely for the sake of learning how to reason correctly. Thus he learned to reason correctly. Thus he calls them universal laws, because th

ly inadequate."

The same frankness is shown in the municipal ownership plank. "We stand for the public ownership of municipal utilities. We are well aware, however, that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-government, and that, as a rule, no steps can be taken in that direction without an appeal to the state Legislature at Madison." But a brief review of the platform at hest must prove unsatisfactors from a sumed and unverified premises, he reasoned that the only safe method was to confine himself strictly to premises as either were already proven beyond the chance of a doubt, or form at best must prove unsatisfactory. It should be read in its entirety to appre-ciate its full significance and the intent

It should be read in its entirety to appreciate its full significance and the intent of its promulgators.

The Social Democratic party from now on promises to become a formidable factor in the municipal politics of Milwaukee. The conviction that is coming to labor that the strike as a means of bettering its condition has served its purpose and that through the instrumentality of the ballot its hope for realizing its aspirations lies, has given an impetus to Socialism little realized by those not in touch with the workers of our great cities. The Social Democratic party offers a vehicle for the political expression of this Socialistic sentiment, and while it has in view the ultimate realization of the co-operative commonwealth or Socialistic state, it is evolutionary in its methods, as is indicated by the platform with which it appeals to the voters of Milwaugee for the support of its candidates. Its ticket is one that is representative and there is no doubt that the vote cast for it will be a surprise to many.—Milwaukee Daily News.

### The Future Man.

At the Ethical building last Sunday afternoon, Dr. Folkmar gave the sec-ond of his series of lectures upon the or brightness of the state of t

Dr. Folkmar is giving rather a novel course of forecasts, the purpose of which is neither to entertain nor to into the conditions around us, we must twick that the least and the assistance of the evolutionary progress, the preparation of the way for the coming superhuman race. He helieves that the superhuman being is to evolve from the man of today as far superior to us as we are to our appearances of half a million years ago. This superhuman race will not differ from the present man so much in physical characters as in his moral sentiments, his ideas and ideals. He will have a much larger brain and more completely modulated nerve fibers, a greater chest and lung development, smaller digestive organs the bounties of nature.

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

The next lecture will be given next. Sunday at the Ethical building at \$200 p.m., and will treat of the family life of the future, that is, of the marriage cus-toms and other institutions which fur-ther the production of the superhuman.

ON THE RELATION A A J J OF MAN TO NATURE

By Winn Teller.

Mankind, in its childhood, was what man, the individual, is as a child.

The child's relation to its environment is more passive than active. We term that the child's helplessness.

The child's relation to its environment is more passive than active. We term that the child's helplessness.

The condition of the first of mankind is also described by historians as having been alike to that of the child.

The child lives upon the bounties of the world. It cannot take, it must depend upon what is given it. Mankind, or man, also lived upon the bounties of the world as afforded in what the historian has called Paradise.

Wherever then man lived upon earth in that condition of childish innocence, there he was in Paradise.

The child's passive condition is due to its helplessness and also to its implicit confidence in the correctness of things. The passive condition of man was due to exactly the same cause.

The infant has no conception of moral rectitude nor of moral depravity. Man, the historian says, knew not the difference between good and evil.

The child has the power of doing both and it cannot escape doing either one or the other if it do anything at all.

Man also had within him the possibility of doing both good and evil.

The first time the child gets an idea of evil is when it is punished and knows it to be punishment. It has overstepped a law, known or unknown to him, it has instructed the equilibrium or things. The unishment is an attempt to again restore that the child set and the sum of the content of the

unishment is an attempt to again restore enat equilibrium.

The first idea man got of evil, he got when he suffered pain as a result of a transgression of natural law. His punshment was nature's attempt to again restore the previous equilibrium. From that time on man became a new heing. He became a reasonable being. He was to become a reasonable being. We are all reasoning, but few of us are reasonable. Note the difference. We are til to become reasonable.

il to become reasonable.

As the suffering, man said, or thought, As the suffering, man said, or through why?

The answer also had to come from him to was—Because! No matter what that because was. As soon as man once said 'Because" he became a reasoning being. Before that time things were; that was il so far as he was concerned. He neither knew, nor cared to know, either the why or the wherefore.

Why should he; he was happy, and that was a sufficient excuse or reason for his being.

Why shound have a sufficient excuse or reason as sufficient excuse or reason heing. Are not we contented when we are happy? Do we bother ourselves to ask why?

Not so, however, when we suffer. Then we at once demand a reason for it. Then we do trouble ourselves to get at the ause of our suffering, so that we may, if a susse of our suffering, so that we may, if the cause and rid ourselves the cause and rid ourselves. we do trouble ourselves to get at the ause of our suffering, so that we may, if possible, remove the cause and rid ourelves of pain. Thus it is that man becomes a reasoning being. Thus it is that he learns to draw a distinction between good and bad.

Had man on his first reasoning venture drawn the correct conclusion, had he done so cootinually, this earth would still be a paradise.

But such a thing was impossible. One thing man had learned, i. e., to draw conclusions, to reason. And having once done it, it became a spontaneous activity with him.

To reason, however, is one thing, and to reason correctly is quite another

to reason correctly is quite another thing. Every correct conclusion must be logically drawn from correct prem-

But what did man know of the cor

proven beyond the chance of a doubt, or such as he might himself prove. Such premises we call scientific facts, and the conclusions drawn therefrom we call, in their totality, scientific princi-

call, in their totality, scientific principles.

It is science which has at last brought
man out of the darkness of infinite chaos
into the light of infinite order.
Science has shown man the limits of
the unlimited.
Science has shown man the eternal fitness of all things.
Science has finally brought man upon
the straight road back to that same condition of happiness, of harmony with the
Divine Intelligence, which he left when
he for the first time trespassed nature's
law. law.
Science has shown man how to reach

Science has shown Paradise, here on earth. Infant mankind, while in Paradise, were obedient to the law, though ignorwere obedient to the law, though ignorant of it.

Adult mankind, when in Paradise, will be obedient to the law because they see the necessity and understand the nature of it.

Our stumbling is coming to an end.

Man not only knows good and evil, he knows the nature of good and evil. He knows that things in themselves are neither good nor evil, or if anything, then good, because that is the only reason we can give for creation.

In the light of the preceding, since we annot help but make application of truth to the conditions around us, we must without reserve condemn much that we see.

## The Glass Struggle.

Throughout

The Kansas Supreme court has sustained the eight-hour law.

The fishermen's strike at Pensacola which has been on for several weeks as been amicably adjusted. Minnesota labor commissioner has is-sued a report showing that child labor is on the increase in fact state.

The Boston' & Montana smelters and mines at Butte, Mont., have resumed operations, employing about 3000 men. Great strikes are progressing in Spain, and a feature of them seems to be that the women are the most active participants.

Organized labor of Chicago will at-tack the validity of the specil law pro-viding for the Cook county jury com-

Folders at the works of the Glouces-er (N. J.) Manufacturing company vent out on a strike on January 16 for nore wages.

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

The lockout of custom clothing workers in Chicago is said to be a beginning to smash all unions of garment workers in that city.

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

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

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

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey in his

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

by popular vote.

The Sattley Plow company of Springfield, Ill., has sued forty-two of its striker employes for \$50,000 damages for attempting to interfere with its business.

Trade unionists of Chicago have decided to take uniform action against the
building of warships and away meship.

building of warships and naval machin-ery in any but government shops. James H. Bowman of the Chicago Federation of Labor charges Gov. Yates of Illinois with betraying the working people on the convict labor proposition.

proposition.

Texns laborites are scared. The Bourbons in that state are attempting to disfranchise many of them by forcing a bill through the Legislature to require all voters to pay a poil tax.

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

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

war.

A district miners convention in Wilkesbarre, Pa., on January 15, imposed, as a penalty for strikes unauthorized by the executive committee of the district, suspension for three months of the local union declaring such strike. Mine Inspector Edward Brennan's annual report shows there were sixty fatal and ninety-eight non-fatal accidents in the Seventh Pennsylvania district last year, one life being sacrificed for every 123,892 tons of coal mined.

The first biennial convention of the chief division of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, an organization on the lines of the old American Railway union, was held in San Francisco during the week of January 13. A remarkble election has just been held in Milan, Italy, for member of Parliament. In a total vote of 2860, the Socialist candidate, Turati, secured 2657, and his capitalist opponent 203 vote, Socialism is coming by leaps and bounds is call itself.

in old Italy.

Alfred Cridge, for many years a leader in the proportional representation movement of the world, died at San Francisco on January 13, aged 77 years. Electrical workers in the employ of the San Francisco city government have been granted the eight-hour day and recognition of their union by the new Union Labor administration.

The Bricklayers, International convergence of the control of the cont in old Italy.

new Union Labor administration.

The Bricklayers' International convention, representing 75,000 members in the United States and Canada, held its annual meeting in Pittsburg. One of the important questions before the convention was that of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The bricklayers, like some of the railroad organizations, have always held aloof from the Federation, preferring to fight their own battles and let others do the same. A strong effort was made to reverse this policy at last week's convention, and only failed by a close vote. Als the old officers were re-elected.

In his annual report for the year and

ind only failed by a close vote. All the old officers were re-elected.

In his annual report for the year ending November 5, 1901, Hon, William Anderson, state labor commissioner of Missouri, gives an elaborate set of statistic dealing with forty different industries, showing the capital invested by a number of firms in each, the value of the year's product, the cost of the material and supplies used, the number of employes and the wages paid, also the amount paid for rent, taxes and insurance. From these figures we are able to get an idea of the profit the employers make in each industry and compare this profit with the wages paid. Summing up the fifteen tables given therewith, it is shown that the 23,970 cm, ployes (including managers, salesmen, etc.), received \$11,064.64 in wages, while the few men at the head of the 472 firms tabulated received in profits \$15.581,229, or \$2,516,565 more than the thousands of wage slaves all put together.

The management committee of the General Federation of Trades Unions of London has issued a reply to the charges that the trades unions stand in the way of British material and industrial programmer. ress and prevent England from keeping up the competition of trade and industry. The committee admits that trades gup the competition of trade and industry. The committee admits that trades unions are opposed to forcing employes to work harder than they ought with due regard for their health, and that the unions will not permit heartless and that the unions will not permit heartless of workers by driving to over-exertion. The committee asserts that where organized labor has had control, the conditions of the workingmen have greatly improved, with resulting benefits to the community and an increased demand for everything that administers to the general comfort and welfare. On the other hand, asriculture, which is not protected by trades unionism, is in a wretched condition. The charge that trades unions are opposed to improved labor-saving muchinery is denied. On the contrary, the unions favor all genuine improvements.

### OUR WEEKLY LETTER ' FROM BOSTON TOWN.

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

#### [Special Correspondence.]

[Special Correspondence.]

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

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

THE TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

The chief interest attaching to the teamsters' strike which I reported last week is centered on the hearing on the injunction which has been proceeding in the Superior court all the week. The hearing has lasted much longer than was expected; and it is supposed that it has been dragged along mainly for the purpose of allowing the Brine Transportation company to gain advantage under the temporary injunction and retain police protection, which has been unnecessary, if not from the beginning, then for the past nine days. The police have been escorting the Brine teams on every trip each day, although perfect quiet obtains and not even a crowd has gathered anywhere to jeer the nonunionists at work.

#### NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

feated as its predecessors have been, for the Republican and Democratic members are loath to overwhelm workingmen with too much freedom or justice.

The other bill is one anxiously demanded by the railroad men of the state, and the agitation for the enactment of a law such as the bill provides for has been going on for some time among the railroad employees. The bill requires that railroads shall have at least one brakeman to every ten cas on freight trains, and that the last car shall be one with at least eight wheels. At present the railroad men are in constant peril of their lives through the danger arising from there being too few men to handle freight trains. For instance, on the Boston & Albany railroad, freight trains of sixty cars are ran with only two brakemen; and the length of the train prevents them from either coutrolling it or acting together in case of emergency. If a train breaks the small caboose on the end of the train is found of slight service to prevent a catastrophe. Under the Massachusetts law brakemen cannot recover fir injuries received in accidents arising from small crews being compelled to handle long trains.

#### MAC CARTNEY IN THE PRESS.

Comrade MacCartney's third article or Socialism appeared in the Traveler dur-ing the week, and the series will extend for some time. The articles are attract-ing a great deal of attention and are

this confusion received votes intended for our party. There has been some surprise at the failure of any representative of the Socialist Labor party to appear and oppose the passage of the bill, for there was plenty of opportunity offered for them to present opposition. The Socialist representatives are pleased at their success in securing the change of name rauch more easily than they expected.

THE TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

The chief interest attaching to teamsters' strike which I reported last week is centered on the hearing on the injunction which has been proceeding in the Superior court all the week. The hearing has lasted much longer than was expected; and it is supposed that it has been dragged along mainly for the purpose of allowing the Brine Transportation company to gain advantage under the temporary injunction and retain police protection, which has been under the temporary injunction and retain police protection, which has been under the temporary injunction and retain police protection, which has been understant the temporary injunction and retain position of allowing the Brine Transportation company to gain advantage under the temporary injunction and retain police protection, which has been unnecessary, if not from the beginning, then for the past nine days. The police have been escorting the Brine teams on every

On Wednesday of last week two mes were buried in a stream of molten meta at the Illinois Steel Company's plant a South Chicago. One was burned to cinder. The other lived, a screamin madman, until he reached the company's hospital, where he died in greek agony. Three other victims where caught in the flery stream the gushed from an exploded coupola are uniformly between life and death, which their agonized relatives clamor in vas before the gates of the steel company learn the extent of their injuries. To only statement the company will make is that "no blame attached to any one Yesterday was the last day for introducing bills. During the week MacCartney introduced two bills, one providing for state ownership and operation of street railways, with the referendum attached. Another bill requires that the voters of a city or town shall decide location of street railways to be built within their respective localities.

On Thursday Carey introduced a bill which has almost direct bearing on the teamsters' strike. It requires that pleketing and patrolling during strikes be made legal.

Two other bills introduced on Friday are also of much interest to workingmen. One is a repetition of a bill introduced in former legislatures, and provides for the right of trial by jury to workingmen answering the charge of outempt of court in proceedings under injunction. This will probably be deviced.

Wilshire's Magazine and The Herslene year for One Dollar.

ROBT. BLATCHFORD

LONDON CLARION. J

## TIONAL COMMITTEE OF Section SOCIALIST PARTY

Days' Session Held at St. Report of the National

embled in parlor 22 of the Lin-tel, at 10 a. m., Friday, January The committee was called to by M. Ballard Dunn, secretary orum. May Hayes was elected temporary secretary. entials committee elected, consist-fob Harriman, Waiter Thomas ad George E. Boomer. Commit-rules elected, consisting of Vic-Berger, James F. Carey and E. tram.

(Iowa) moved that in order to PRIDAY AFTERNOON.

priday Afternoon.

ternoon session called to order at b. m., by Chairman Max Hayes, are read a partial report of the treils committee, as follows: Your mittee on credentials find the follow-nittee on credentials find the follow-nittee to sit as members of the one committee; James F. Carey, achusetts; Job Harriman, New. Max Hayes, Ohio; John M. Work, Watter Thomas Mills, Kansas; Watter Thomas Mills, Kansas; Watter Thomas Mills, Kansas; Jee E. Boomer, Washington; Victor Berger, Wisconsin; George H. Turn-brouri; B. Berlyn, Illinois; James J. Roche, Califaction, J. Watter Thomas Mills, Kansas; J. James S. Roche, Califaction, J. Watter Thomas Mills, Kansas; J. James J. Roche, Califaction, J. Watter, Washington; Victor Berger, Wisconsin; George H. Turn-brown, J. James S. Roche, Califaction, J. James J. Roche, Califaction, J. Watter, J. Watte

po vote.

betitute offered that Bigelow be not

d Lost. Amendment offered by
carried. Committee on rules read as follows:

ORDER OF BUSINESS. Call to order by secretary of con

election of chairman.
toll call.
Reading minutes.
Communications and bills.
Reports of special committees.
Reports of standing committees.
Unfinished business.

New business.

Adjournment.

Mons of the committee shall be held y from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 p. m. p. m. Evening sessions to be held bettermined by a majority vote.

Sirman to be elected daily, the second

of the local quorum to act as sec-No member shall speak more en minutes or more than twice on uestion, without the consent of the

useson, without the consent of the mb-committee is in session without ment of said national committee, becommittees to consist of three era unless otherwise ordered. The matter of the national committee to the same privileges as the menucept the right to vote. recommend the appointment of the fig standing committees; committee on local quorum. committee on local quorum. committee on finance, auditing committee.

uditing committee. gitation and organization. attee of three to serve as a nom-committee whose duty shall be to to the full committee, the names abers to serve upon the standing

ort of committee on rules was act-con seriatim and finally adopted. Itials committee then reported as s on the Utah case:

Your committee on credentials after addring the Utah controversy to a rate extent and hearing the parties on the sides, make the following recom-

beh sides, make the following recommendations:

1. That the charter issued to the
fate of Utah be hereby revoked and
that a member of the national commitmentage and the second of the second
mentage all locals and call a state convention, said convention to be made
up of delegates from organized and
mattered locals on a basis of repremendation of one delegate to every five
members in good standing, no delegate
a represent other than the local of
which he is a member.

2. Than both of the Utah comrades,
mentage is good standing of a seat and
once in the committee but no vote.
More that the report as offered be
abouted as the sense of the committee.

Upon request the question was divid-

Upon request the question was divided. The first section carried with the mendation for submitting to a secred of the negative. The first section of report carried. The second section of report carried to the second section of the second second section of the second request the question was divid-

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION.

PRIDAY EVENING SESSION.

Called to order at 7 p. m. Committee a sational secretary's report submitted their report, which was as follows:

In regard to the equipment of national office we appreciate the generous and of those mentioned by the national creatary and suggest that the national committee other creatary is report under the subhead 'Agitation,' on the referred to committee on agitarian and organization. We recommend that that part of secretary's report under the part of secretary's report from pages 14 to 18 and organization, and that that the creatary's report from pages 19 to 23 and organization, and that that of secretary's report from pages 19 to 23 and organization, and that that of secretary's report, pages 19 to 23 and organization, and that that of secretary's report, pages 19 to 23 and organization, and that the result of secretary's report, pages 19 to 23 and organization, and that that it is reported to committee on agitary was instructed to send the foliate figuram, after which the committee adjourned. Berlyn, Boomer and recorded in the negative on tele-

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

Committee called to order at 11:30 a.m. Boll call. Ufert and Koche, members auditing committee, excused by motion. Beading of minutes. Same approved, after correction by Carey. Communication dated January 16 from Local Troy, New York, requesting referendum on amendment to national constitution, so that article 6, section 4, will conclude as follows: "Provided, that the national committee shall have power to arrange interstate lecture tours with such locals as may desire." The request of Local Troy, New York, was indorsed by Locals Geuda Springs, Kas.; Sedalia, Mo.; Bevier, Mo., and St. Louis, Mo. Upon motion the local quorum was instructed to put said amendment in form for referendum of the party membership as required by the constitution. Greenbaum recommended that national secretary should be placed under bond. Recommendation adopted and referred to local quorum for action. Charles Dobbs of Kentucky presented credentials as alternate national committeeman in place of F. E. Seeds, who was unable to attend. Upon motion, I'. E. Seeds was seated as national committeeman and Charles Dobbs as alternate. It being the noon hour, the chairman then declared meeting adjourned.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

SATURDAY APTERNOON SESSION.

Committee assembled at 2 p. m. Order of reports changed by motion and report read from committee on local quorum, as follows:

We recommend:

1. That the local quorum shall submit to each of the members of the national committee a weekly statement of the business pending or transacted.

2. Not more than three weeks shall be allowed from the date of sending for replies to referendums submitted to the members of the national committee.

3. No state charter shall be granted until after the expiration of thirty days from date of application. If during such period objections are filed, a statement of the facts involved shall be submitted to the members of the national committee for action.

to the members of the national committee for action.

4. All applications for state charters shall be accompanied by a copy of the state constitution and platform.

5. Upon the organization of four or more locals in any unorganized state or merritory the local quorum shall call a state convention (if agreeable to said locals), for the purpose of perfecting a state organization, and shall notify such locals to nominate temporary chairman and time and place for holding said convention. The temporary chairman shall be furnished with a list of the respective locals and of the members in good standing in same, as shown by the records of the national secretary.

6. The dues for the current month shall accompany all applications for state charters. Report of committee of

o. The dues for the current month shall accompany all applications for state charters. Report of committee of local quorum was considered scriatum and adopted according to the foregoing, after changes had been made.

after changes had been made.
Communications rend from People's
Fund and Welfare association inviting
the committee to assign speakers to deliver addresses at the association's headquarters on Sunday evening at 7:30
of clock

liver addresses at the association's head-quarters on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

On motion communication was received and referred to the consideration of the individual members of the committee. The committee on agitation and organization reported as follows:

"1. That a list of speakers for interstate lectures be selected by the national committee and supplied to the states on application; and where such arrangements cannot be made, then with the locals that may desire.

"2. That the local quorum be instructed to raise funds by popular subscription for the purpose of prosecuting general Socialist propaganda.

"3. That the secretary of the national committee prepare a uniform system of stationery for party use, together with blanks upon which local workers may make weekly reports to their locals; and the locals may make monthly reports to the state committees; and the state committees to the national committee; the national secretary to submit a summary of those reports to the Socialist press.

"4. The national committee shall furnish uniform stamps. It shall also furnish uniform due cards, application blanks, etc., the same to be sold at not more than 10 per cent. above cost.

"5. The national secretary shall prepare a constitution and bylaws (supplementary to the national constitution) for the use of locals in unorganized states, the same subject to amendment by locals adopting them."

"5. The national secretary shall prepare ac constitution and bylaws (supplementary to the national constitution) for the use of locals in unorganized states, the same subject to amendment by locals adopting them."

Report of committee considered seriatim. Edler offered amendment providing for traveling card. Amendment rejected. Report of committee on agitation and organization adopted. The noon hour having airved, motion made to adjourn. Lost. Committee on national secretary's report made report as follows:

"We fully indorse the action of the national secretary and local quorum in communicating the fraternal greetings of our party to the various conventions of labor. We deem this policy a necessary one not only because of misunderstandings in the past, which are at last being cleared up, but also for the reason that the Socialist party is the political expression of the awakened workers of this country, and is largely composed of men and women who are also united in dustrially, while over and above all, the fact stands out clear and bold that our interests, hopes and aspirations are identical. Therefore, constituting as we do the department of the grand army of labor that is struggling to obtain control of the governing power in nation, state and municipality for the purpose of abolishing the wage system, and in which the workers shall receive the whole instead of a part of the wealth they produce; and being but recently organized to accomplish this end, it is our natural duty to acquaint our fellow workers who are consciously or unconsciously aiming to achieve this same noble purpose, with the principles and methods of the Socialist party and to welcome their support and local guorum are entirely in accord with the resolutions adopted by the Unity convention in Indianapolis regarding the attitude of the Socialist party on the trade union question." Report of committee and methods of the state of Utah. Adopted. The committee then adjourned.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 10 a. m.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.

Adjourned. Berlyn, Boomer and recorded in the negative on teleB. Wilson, National Secretary, Mine Workers of America, ConHall, Indianapolis, Ind.—The naYi, for referendum on amendment to con-

stitution. Referred to local querum. Finance committee made report which was considered seriatim and, after some changes, adopted as follows:

1. We recommend that the national due stamp shall be the evidence of membership is the party and that every state and territorial organization and local organizations, in unorganized states and territories shall purchase their stamps and supplies of the national secretary.

2. That each and every organized state represented by delegates to the Indianapolis convention shall pay dues from that date upon all the members within their borders, to the national committee, except those states which thereafter paid dues to the Chicago N. E. B., and that such states shall pay dues to the national committee from and after the time they ceased paying dues to the N. E. B., according to the number of votes represented at Indianapolis.

3. That the national committee charge 10 cents dues to members in unorganized states and territories instead of 5 cents. Adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee called to order at 1:40 p. m. Roche offered following resolution—no member, speaker or other representative of the national committee shall receive as salary more than \$2.00 per day and expenses. Amended by Harriman to read \$3.00, instead of \$2.00. Motion as amended adopted. Harriman offered following resolution—"that the local quorum place in the hands of Organizer Boomer, due stamps to the amount of expenses incurred by one of the contesting delegation, the same to be turned over to the state committee to be elected in Utah, and to be equally divided between both contesting delegates provided unity is secured; in the above provided unity is secured; in the above

amount of expenses incurred by one of the contesting delegation, the same to be turned over to the state committee to be elected in Utah, and to be equally divided between both contesting delegates provided unity is secured in the above state; and further, we recommend that the party members of Utah pay the balance of 50 per cent. of contesting delegates' expenses equally between both. Resolution was adopted.

Herger offered the following resolution: "That the national committee hereby disapproves the action of the local quorum in placing a boycott upon the world's fair in St. Louis. Further, the national committee hereby disapproves of any action of the local quorum that would tend to make the national or international movement subservient or party to any local trade union squabble." Harriman offered following substitute: "Resolved, that the Socialist party is in jo stojun opean out quanty to any local trade union squabole." St. Louis in their struggle against the Louisiana Purchase exposition and be it furthermore, resolved, that upon the indersement of a boycott against said exposition by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the national committee of the Socialist party will cordially co-operate by giving national and international support." Substitute adopted.

Roche offered following which was adopted. "Bearly of the same and the tendence of the socialist party will cordially co-operate by giving national and international support." Substitute adopted.

will cordially co-operate by giving intional and international support." Sufficient and international support." Sufficient adopted.

Roche offered following which was adopted: "Resolved, that the local quorum shall not endorse or commit the party to the endorsement of any boy cott or strike that is not national or international in its scope and that has me been sanctioned by the national or international executive committee of the organization involved." Adjourned.

Roche recorded in the negative of maximum of \$3.00 per day for speaker SUNDAY RYENING SESSION.

SUNDAY EVENING SESSION.

Committee called to order at 7:30 m. Dunn being absent, Putnam was elected temporary secretary. Roli call Roche brought up the Vallejo battle ship affair, reading resolutions votes for by Hildebrand in the central trade and labor union and the resolution passed by local St. Louis; and in or der to obtain sense of national commit tee on the question offered the following:

Resolved, that the national mittee disapprove of the action of Hil debrand in voting for the Vallejo reso lution." Resolution tabled. Harriman

debrand in voting and the property of the capitalist receiving the communication read from Nebraska state committee opposing Socialist receiving office at the lands of the capitalist receiving office at the lands of the capitalist class. Received and filed. Communication read from Nebraska state committee opposing Socialist receiving office at the lands of the capitalist class. Received and filed. Communication read from Nebraska state communication read from Nebraska state committee opposing Socialist receiving office at the lands of the capitalist class. Received and filed. Communication read from Nebraska state communication read from Nebraska state communication read from Nebraska state communication. thereupon elected chairman. Communitation read from Nebraska state committee opposing Socialist receiving office at the hands of the capitalist class. Received and filed. Communication read from G. Weston Wrigley, provincial secretary. Ontario Socialist league, inviting Socialist party to send fraternal delegate to the national Canadian convention to be held in September, 1902. Moved and carried that we send a fraternal delegate to Canada. Quorum was instructed to call for nominations. Communication read from Paul Bethke, secretary German branch. local Philadelphia, Pa., requesting national committee to send German speaker on a general agitation tour. Keceived and referred to quorum. Harriman offered the following: No member of the Socialist party shall accept an appointment to an office in the grit of a capitalist party. This shall not include provinciate and controlled and controlled and controlled and controlled and controlled and controlled and capitalist party. This shall not include any controlled and controlled and capitalist party. ceived and referred to quorum. Harman offered the following: No member of the Socialist party shall accept an appointment to an office in the gart of a capitalist party. This shall not include appointtive offices to which the Socialist party is legally entitled by reason of his votes." Adopted, and recommended to the party as an amendment to the national constitution. Ufert offered the following: "No member of this party shall accept the nomination or endorsement of any other political party, nor allow such nomination or endorsement to stand without public protest." Auditing committee made report and Roche, the auditing committee lected by your body to examine the books and accounts of the national control of the management of the Socialist party is legally entitled by reason of his votes." Adopted, and recommended to the party as an amendment of the national constitution. Ufert of the trader must be beat of the trader must be beat of the trader must be beat of the control of the difference between private and municipal works, jet the trader must be beat of the trader must be beat of the trader must be beat of the control of the difference between private and municipal works, jet the trader must be beat of the trader must be beat of the trader must be beat of the control of the difference between private and municipal works, jet the trader must be beat of the control of the difference between private and municipal works, jet the trader must be beat of the must of private companies.

That is one reason why Socialism is better than non-Soc elected by your body to examine books and accounts of the national retary, beg to report that a most though investigation justifies us in sing that said books and accounts correct in every particular up to Ja arv 1, 1902, with a balance on hand that date of \$60.38. Respectfully smitted.

JAMES S. ROCHE, Chairman.

Report adopted as read.

Moved that national secretary notify Report adopted as read.

Moved that national secretary notify all national committeemen to make nominations for official speakers, as soon as possible, the entire list of names of which are to be submitted to vote of the committee as a whole. Carried. Moved that the municipal committee appointed by the local quorum be continued. Carried. Moved to proceed to elect the local quorum. Carried. Moved that William M. Frandt be elected member local quorum. Carried. Harriman moved that the con Greenbaum be elected national secretary. Carried. Motion by Harriman that action of local quorum in continuing contract with Charles M. Vall until April 1, 1902, be approved. Carried. Moved that referendum be taken on party emblem, as between the following designs: 1. A red flag in the exact shape of a flag) bearing words "Socialist Party."

Omitted—Ufert's resolution was adopted.

2. A globe with clasped hands across,

Omitted—Ufert's resolution was adopted.

2. A globe with clasped hands across, surrounded by the words "Socialist Party." Eache introduced following for Boomer, who was not present: Resolved, that the local quorum, subject to indorsement by the whole committee, shall devise and formulate some plan whereby the quorum may secure or publish leaflets, pamphlets, books and other Socialist literature, the same to be furnished at cost to all state and local organizations or the members thereof. Tabled. Berlyn moved "that on or about July 1, 1902, the quorum call upon Socialists throughout the country, noted for their literary ability, to write and submit two campaign leaflets not to exceed 1000 words each, to be published

## COMPETITION VS. CO-OPERATION.

<del>1022222222222222222222222</del> In Liverpool (figures of 1897) the price of gas was 2s9d per thousand feet. In Manchester the price of gas was 2s3d. In Liverpool the profit on gas was 8½d per thousand feet. In Manchester the profit was 7½d per thousand feet.

In Liverpool the profits went to the company. In Manchester the profits went to the ratenayers.

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

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

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

When we compare the effects of stade or municipal co-operation, we find that competition with the effects of stade or municipal co-operation, we find that competition is baddy beaten.

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

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

If business men were fools the theory would work with mathematical precision, to the great joy and profit of the consumer; but business men are not built on those lines.

The seller of any article does not tradefor trading's sake; he trades for profit.

It is a mistake to suppose that undercitting each other's prices is the only method of competing between rival firms in trade. There are other ways.

At trader, in order to defeat a rival, may

(1) Give better quality at the same price, which is equality at the same

(1) Give better quality at the same

(1) Give better quality at the same price, which is equal to giving more for the money, and is therefore a form of underselling; or

(2) He may give the same quantity and quality at a lower price; or

(3) He may balance the lowering of his price by resorting to adulteration, or the use of inferior workmanship or material; or

(4) He may try to overreach his rival by employing more travelers, or by advertising more extensively.

As to underselling. This is not carried on to such extremes us the theorists would have us believe.

The object of a trader is to make money. He only desires increased trade if it brings more money.

ey. He only desires increased trade it in brings more money.

Brown and Jones make soap for sale. Each desires to get as much of the trade as he can, consistently with profits. It will pay Brown better to sell 1000 boxes of soap at a profit of sixpence on each box than to sell 2000 boxes at a profit of twopence a box, and it will pay him better to sell 4000 boxes at a profit of twopence each than it will to sell of twopence each than it will to sell of twopence each sixpence each.

ase of their faculties, and are well aware of the number of beans that make five

of the number of beans that make five. Therefore they will not compete beyond the point at which competition will increase their gross profits.

And so we shall find in most businesses, from great railways down to tooth brushes, that the difference in prices, quality being equal, is not very great amongst native traders, and that a margin of profit is always left.

At the same time, so far as competition does lower prices, without lowering quality, the benefit is to the consumer, and that much is to be put to the credit of competition.

ompetition.

But even there, on its strongest line competition is beaten by state or munici-

But even there, on its strongest line, competition is beaten by state or municipal co-operation.

Because, assuming that the state or municipality can produce any article as cheaply as a private firm, the state or the municipality can always beat the private trader in price to the extent of the trader's profit.

For no trader will continue to trade unless he makes some profit, whereas the state or municipality wants no profit, but works for use or for service.

Therefore, if a private trader sells soap at a profit of one farthing a box, the state or municipality can sell soap one farthing a box cheaper, other things being equal. Other things being equal: It is evident, then, that the trader must be beaten unless he can produce more cheaply than the state or municipality.

Can he produce more cheaply? No. The state or municipality can always produce more cheaply than the private

ried. Moved that quorum ascertain cost of printing convention report and submit estimates and plan for publication to refreudum of national committee. Carried. The national committee then adjourned. LEON GREENBAUM,

National Secretary.

Private Capital Means Slavery.

Private Capital Means Slavery.

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

Different Grades of Thieves.

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

The labor movement has for its object the abolition of poverty, the uplifting of humanity, to abolish the condition which makes it necessary to delve and foll, to manifold the millions of some god with clay feet and clay soul, who, when you have created, you take books from him when he has robbed you of beef. If a thier robs you, he stands a chance of going to jail; but if a J. Piernont Morgan robs a million men bf a million dollars, why he's just a millionaire.

The millionaire considers the horse, er men. As the ideas of industrial development have expanded, the necessity of larger capital has been seen, and it has been secured by combination and consolidations, until the command of property and money, and through these of willing labor, is practically unlimited.—Bankers' Magazine.

A Capitalistic Platitude.

A Capitalistic Platitude.

"The dominant classes are never interested in the social question. It has always been a question of individual liberty, of democracy.

"The opportunity for domination does not now lie with the ecclesiastic nor with the king, but with the man whom the agitator styles the 'plutocrat,' the man who has obtained control of 'he materials of production.

"A successful despot must have willing slaves, and the people of today seem to be willing to remain in economic bondage. Public opinion has become so molded by these influences that one who speaks of bettering the condition of the wage-carners is branded as an agitator, a Socialist.

"A platitude is often uttered to the

A comparison of competition with cooperation is a comparison of Non-Socialism with Socialism.
For the principle of Non-Socialism is
competition, and the principle of Socialism is co-operation.
Non-Socialist tell us that competition
is to the general advantage, because itlowers prices in favor of the consumer.
But competition in trade only seems load.

many. In Manchester the profits went to the ratepayers.

Thus the Manchester ratepayer was getting his gas for 2s3d, less 14d, which means that he was getting it at 1s74d, while Liverpool ratepayers was being charged 2s9d. The public monopoly of Manchester was, therefore, beating the private monopoly of Liverpool by 1s14d per thousand feet in the price of gas.

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

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

"Taking soap as an example, it requires a purchaser of this commodity to expend a shilling in obtaining sixpennyworth of it, the additional sixpence being requisite to cover the cost of advertising, travellag, etc. It requires him to expend 1s14d to obtain two-pennyworth of pills for the same reason. For a sewing machine he must, if spending f7 on it, part with 4d of this amount on account of unnecessary cost; and so on in the case of all widely-advertised articles. In the price of less-advertised commodities there is, in like manner, included as unnecessary cost a long string of middlemen's profits and expenses. It may be necessary to treat of these later, but for the present suffice it to say that in the price of goods as sold by retail the margin of unnecessary

separate management, its separate power, its separate profits, and its separate power, its separate profits one large factory is cheaper than two of half its size, and one manager costs less than three.

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

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

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

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

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

This form of competition, then, has to be put to the debt of commention.

a device for retaining profits for the seller, but it is scriously to the disadvantage of the consumer.

This form of competition, then, has to be put to the debit of competition.

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

The London County conucil would not build jerry houses for the citizens, nor supply them with tea leaves for tea, nor logwood and water for port wine.

The sale of wooden nutmegs is a species of enterprise confined exclusively to the private trader. It is a form af competition, but never of commercial co-operation. It is peculiar to non-Socialism: Socialists would abolish it entirely.

We come now to the third device of the private trader in competition. The employment of commercial travelers and advertisement.

Of two firms selling similar goods, of

tisement.

But travelers cost money, and advertising costs money. And so we find that travelers and advertisements add to the cost of distribution.

Therefore competition, although by underbidding it has a limited tendency to lower the prices, of goods, has also a tendency to increase the price in another way.

way. If Brown lowers the price of his

the user of soap is the gainer. But if Brown increases the cost of his advertisements and his staff of travelers, the user is the loser, because the extra cost has to be paid for in the price of soap. Now, if the London County council made soap for all London, there would be

2. A saving of profits by selling at cost

Doug 8 Doubles of the Control of the

2. A saving of profits by selling at cost price.

3. A saving of the whole cost of advertising.

4. A saving of the wages of the commercial travelers.

Under a system of trade competition all those four items (plus the effects of adulteration) have to be paid for by the consumer, by the uses of soap.

And what is true of soap is true of most other things.

That is why co-operation for use beats competition for sale and profit.

That is why the numicipal gas, water, and tram services are better and cheaper than the same services under the management of private companies.

That is one reason why Socialism is better than non-Socialism.

As an example of the difference between private and municipal works, let us take the case of the gas supply in Liverpool and Manchester. These cities are both commercial, both large, both near the coalfields.

The gas service in Liverpool is a private monopoly, for profit; that of Manchester is a co-operative monopoly, for service.

Different Grades of Thieves.

The million airs, why he's just a million airs.

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

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

## where that the interests of labor and capital are identical. I say most emphatically that the interests of labor and capital are not identical, and those who say they are identical are either victims of loose thinking or are impelled by their own selfish interests. "The social question is largely a class question."—Prof. Ira W. Howerth of the University of Chicago. Successor to

who would not be needed under Socialism.

Well! What are these men now doing?

Are they adding to the wealth of the
nation? No. Are they not doing work
that is unnecessary to the nation?

Yes. Are they not now being paid
wages? Yes.

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

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

THE TICKET.

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

TEN PLANKS OF THE PLATFORM.

No more franchises for public utilities. Enforcement of taxation against cor-3. Public coal and wood yards and ice

e. City to pay poor litigants' attorneys. Extension of free medical service. Three more public baths. Playgrounds and open-air gymnasium

1. Finyground and adequate school in stums.

8. Free school books and adequate school facilities.

9. One symphony concert monthly, given by the city.

10. Compulsory half-holiday on election

Amid unbounded enthusiasm, but with an orderliness and prompt dispatch of business that elicited comment from the daily newspapers of the city, one of them declaring it to have been exceptionally well conducted, the Social Democratic party of Milwaukee met in convention at Lincoln's hall last Friday night, January 31, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the party in the approaching municipal election. There were present and seated as delegates 157 representatives of Socialism and trades unionism in the proportion of 97 of the former and 58 of the latter. Delegates from the trades unions had accepted the provisions of the call and were admitted with all the rights conferred upon others.

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

Credentals: George Moershel, Fred

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

mour Stedman of Chicago as the first speaker.

Comrade Stedman was received by the delegates with a tumult of applause. He opened his address with a short account of the progress of Socialism and particularly the development of socialistic ideas in Chicago. He said that Carter Harrison and the Democratic party of Chicago are now irrevocably committed to a municipal ownership polley, but that this, to a true Socialist, is merely a step in the direction of progress. He declared with emphasis that Socialism stands not merely for the municipal ownership of street railways, but for the public ownership of all public utilities and means of distribution.

The speaker then proceeded to pay his respects to the existing political parties. He said that the Lemocratic party is on the verge of dissolution, while the Republican party is presenting the anomalous spectacle of sending representatives to attend the coronation of a mouarch.

"Here in this city, as I understand,

arch.

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

ance was received with a softm of applause.

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

The committee on rules then reported the order of procedure for the convention, and the report was adopted.

Chairman Bistorius announced that Comrades Christ Docrfler and Charles A. Blodgett were sergeants-at-arms. The report of the committee on credentials was adopted.

The committee on review then reported the order of procedure for the convention, and the report was adopted.

Chairman Bistorius announced that Comrades Christ Docrfler and Charles A. Blodgett were sergeants-at-arms. The report of the committee on credentials was adopted.

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

Howard Tuttle, who was included in the report of the committee on rules as down for a speech, was introduced to fill up the time while the committee or resolutions and platform were conferring.

In opening his speech he denied that

ring.

In opening his speech he denied that he had come with any idea of making a speech, and congratulated the delegates upon the showing they had made. He spoke for nearly an hour and was frequently applauded. At the conclusion of his remarks the platform, which will be found elsewhere in this paper, was read and adopted.

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

Then followed the nomination of candidates with the result shown at the head of this report.

Before adjournment the following campaign committee was chosen: Philip Siegel, F. W. Rehfeldt, E. T. Melms, Victor Berger, Edward Ziegler, Frederick Heath, Edward Grundman, Nels Anderson, H. Wachtel and W. Flamm.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

Porto Rico has applied for territorial cialists in Idaho are forming state

Michigan will hold state convention at Flint on February 28.

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

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

wards where the services of an organizer are most needed.

Comrades Melms and Rehfeld have succeeded in reorganizing the Fourteenth ward branch, meetings of which will be held on the first and third Wednesday in the month at 765 Forest Home avenue. Ole Olson is secretary. They have also organized a branch in the Twenty-third ward. J. Clark is secretary. This branch held its first meeting Thursday evening at Zimmerman's hall, corner Fifteenth avenue and Washington street.

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

Party growth and activity is shown by these extracts from reports of state sec-

ments to get the remainder of the counters organized for Socialism.

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

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

Indiana has 21 locals in seventeen counties, with total membership of 521.

Trade unions are being formed among farm laborers, one organization having 300 members. Strickland was sent on a three-months' tour in the northern and central portions of the state. The state committee considers the Indiana proletariat ripe for the Socialist party.

Iowa has 17 locals, and is about to send out a salaried organizer.

Maine has 7 locals, Also 17 members at large representing 14 towns in 10 counties.

Oregon has 21 locals and 352 members.

at large representing 14 towns in 10 counties.

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

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

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

	Fair Tickets Are Going.	
The second secon	The fair committee acknowledge ceipts for tickets as follows: Previously acknowledged	\$29.30 70 2.40 1.30 1.20 10.00 10.00 1.20 1.20
	Nick Schwind, city. George Bauman, city. William Spraul, city. Charles Gruenewalt, city. Julius Roesch, city. Joseph Strausky, Baltimore, Md. Arsine Duchansy, Linton, Ind Wm. L. Benessi, secretary, Kalamazoo. W. E. Parsons, Grass Valley, Col.	1.20 $1.20$ $1.20$ $1.20$ $1.20$ $1.20$ $1.20$ $1.20$ $1.20$
	J. B. Welzenbaca, screetary, Mo- line, Ill. W. H. Rudolph, Evansville, Ind. Wm. E. Allridge, city. H. F. Wolfe. Como, Col. Aasta Peterson, secretary, Ei Paso, Tex. John Miller, Blockton, Ala.	1.20 1.20 2.00 60 1.20
	W. Trucan, Hiteman, Ia. Sam Ruvin, city. H. Hansen, city. Cigarmakers' union No. 25, city. C. Barge, New York.	1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20

#### Notes of the Fair.

rate of about 1000 an hour, instead of at the rate of 48,000, as at the present day. But one thing seems certain, and that is that the ruture will allow of some sort of newspaper, or medium which will acquaint the people with the current events of the day and keep them thoroughly posted. When it is run by the collectivity, it will doubtless confine itself to exact reports of events and without editoralizing. And those who have the inclination will probably issue journals of personal comment on said events, arguing and discussing freely from their various stand-points. The spirit behind all this will be much nobler and wholesome than obtains at the present day, for there will be no commercial, catch-penny, profit-skimming interests to serve.

Robert Ingersoll was one evening delivering a lecture on the Mistakes of Moses, when a minister stood up in the andience and said: "Mr. Ingersoll, you have been making fun all the evening of God's work. Will you please tell me how you would improve on His work, if you were to have the same power?" And the witty colonel instantly put the house in a roar by replying: "Why, sir, I would make good health contagious." By this I want to make the point that the newspaper of the future, devoted to the true interests of the people, will devote itself to telling of the good things rather than accounts of all the miserable happenings it can get hold of with its dragnet. The newspaper of today does all it can to make crime and impurity contagious. It is too often an agency for evil influence, a panderer, telling of all that is mean and low in our present nightmare of society, because it makes spicy reading and sells papers. There might even be excuse for this if back of it there was a purpose to show a bad system by its rotten fruits, but the expitalistic daily paper is moved by no such lofty aim. Its purposes are as low as its results are mean. It is a camp follower of society, it is too cowardly and cold blooded to take the lead for any real order. Fourteen fatalities, and a half doz ral others.

the people. The police will tell you that often one brutal suicide will prompt several others.

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

The newspaper of the future, when the Socialists have taken control, will gather its news in a scientific spirit, and will

the paper for three times its former value.

The newspaper of the future, when the Socialists have taken control, will gather its news in a scientific spirit, and will have regard for real instead of sensational values in presenting the news it has collected. Its whole spirit will be uplifting—the spirit of the conscientious schoolmaster. Its contents will have information al value, and it will probably use the tabloid plan in presenting its facts. A scientific discovery will be considered worth more space than a lynching or any other happening likely to vulgarize public taste. It will encourage progress. It will be free in spirit, with no bogies nor fetiches nor sacred superstitions. Its motto will be: "The Public Welfare." It may even be endowed, just as universities are today, so as to be safeguarded from pernicious commercial temptations. It will up no chasen Three trades unions in Milwaukee have paid for 100 tickets each and others are paid for the paid vidual who sells the highest to the individual who sells the highest to the individual who sells the highest to the many many than the content of the paid to the paid vidual who safe supervise all contests for prizes to be held during the week. The paid the paid to the paid of the Fair." Here was a meeting of a lack of the many cases higher than are now enloyed by the held during the week. The paid and the paid the paid to the paid of the Fair. "It was to the content of the paid of the Fair." He will be published and the work of the opinions they express will be dependent on the knowled of the Fair. "They will sign their articles and the work of the opinions they express will be dependent on the knowledge of the paper will not be que primarily for profit to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society to serve. If we could have a list of the society the serve of socialism we have today."

\*\*All M. Wickes, Plymorth, California. "It improves all the lime."

\*\*Social Democratic Forum.\*\*

\*\*Social Democratic Forum.\*\*

\*\*It is appeared to the future is given be a society to serve. If we could h

As the General Committee disposes week after week of the details connected with preparations for the Fair and Kraehwinkel Spectacle, and receives re ports from the various sub-committees having the work in hand, it becomes more and more evident that the highest estimates of success are going to be realized.

## treie Gemeinde Hal

A friend not connected with the movement said, "Will not hold the people who are talking about it and intend going." But a committee woman says there will be a chance for everybody during the week and if it becomes necessary the committee can arrange for an extension of time. Meanwhile everybody is looking forward expectantly to

## Monday, February 24,

When the doors will be opened at 7:30 P. M. At that hour all the glories of "Kraehwinkel" will be revealed to a packed house. The "Herald of the Fair," to be published daily, will contain information from all sources in 'Kraehwinkel'' and the business men of Milwaukee are placing their advertisements in its columns every day.

If you have not yet begun to do omething for The Fair, start to-day and share in the satisfaction every one will feel when it is over.

Single Admission, 10 cents. Season Tickets, 25 cents.

#### Factory Girls in Milwaukee.

Miss Ida May Jackson, assistant fac-ory inspector of Wisconsin, gave an in-eresting talk last Friday to the mem-ers of the Girls club of the south side

Any Sinckson, assistant laterstring talk last Friday to the members of the Girls club of the south side high school, Milwaukee.

"I have found that people are surprised at the number of factory girls in the city," said Miss Jackson. "The last report of the state bureau of labor statistics put it at over 8000, but that was almost two years ago. In all probability there are nearer 10,000 than 8000—enough souls, you see, to make up a small city, enough gib, sto prove how absurd is any attempt to talk about "the factory girl. Usually she begins work at 7 o'clock. Sometimes she lives miles from the factory and if she cannot afford to pay car fare, it means getting up extra early to allow for the walk. In the factory she is doing the things that even up to a decade ago it was supposed only men or boys could do, and, what is more, she is, by the confession of the manufacturer himself, doing them better. As machinery has improved, lessening the amount of physical work demanded of the employe, but calling for more dexterity and dispatch; for more conscience, if you please, the girl has been put in. Usually, once in, she stays. Here and there you come across the place where she has been tried and has failed, not so much because of a lack of manual skill, but because she did not mix well with the men workers, but these instances are few compared to the many where the experiment of employing girls, ventured upon with hesitation, has



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TATE OF WISCONSIN - Milwaukee County-County Court-in Probate-in the matter of the estate of Adolf Vogel, deceased.

County—County Court—In Probate—In the matter of the estate of Adolf Vogel, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Adolf Vogel, late of the city of Milwankee, in said county of Milwankee, deceased, having been duly granted to Josef Schmidt, by this court:

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Treeday of August, A. D. 1902, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Adolf Vogel, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Adolf Vogel, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room, in the court house, in the cit of Milwankee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of October, 1902, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time show limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Rocial Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwankee, the furties and the the sentity.

cution to be within fifteen days from the late hereof.

Insted this 11th day of January, 1902.

By the court:
PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.
DR. THEODOR BURNESTER, Attor-

Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BEANCH MEETS BY second and fourth Monday in each at 836 North Water street. Chris. W 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 era first and third Thursday of the mo at southeast corner Reed street a National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (forms
43) holds free lectures at the hall, oner Fourth avenue and Mineral streevery second and fourth Thursdays
8 p. m.

INTH WARD BRANCH meets e first and third Tuesday of the m at John Heyman's, 453 Eleventh at Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, retary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets the first and third Friday of the mon at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Tweith a North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Se. 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (for merly No. 9) meets at Charles Mile hall, corner Orchard street and Nimavenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

CHIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH Managery second and fourth Wednesday the month at 524 Clarke street. Managery 10180n, 1019 Fourth street, secretary,

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets ery first and third Tuesday in Ang Bressler's hall, corner Twentieth Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Earchmann, retary, 948 Winnebago street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCE meets every first and third Thursda at 1224 Kinnickinnic avenue. W Schwab, secretary, 861 Hilbert street. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEET every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Melxner's Hall, corner Twenty seventh and Vilet streets. Louis Base secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANG meets every first and third Thursdof the month in Folkmann's hall, coner Twenty-first and Center streets.

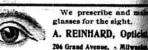
TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCE (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaether hall, Green Bay avenue, near Coccedia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTED Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emille Bide St. Louis, Mo.

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

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITT meets every first and third Monday even ing of the month at Kaiser's hall, Fourth street. Engene H. Rooney, retary: John Doerfler, treasurer, 701 Wanebago street.



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