SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

unununununununununununununununu COOLIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

American business men in the Philippines believe that they can no more get without coolies than in Hawaii. Therefore the so-called American Cham-

r of Commerce in Manila will petition Congress to permit Chinese immigra-m ander certain restrictions which shall be fixed by the Philippine commission. workmen, the petition states, will in no wise compete with the nalabor, but they are absolutely indispensable, because only a small part of o, hemp and sugar estates are cultivated. Even the building industry nled for want of workmen.

the Chinese coolies or half-slaves must play the same role in the tropical nies of the United States of America which first the white criminals, pau-or "redemptioners," and later the negro slaves played in the Southern Ameronies of Great Britain. The climate of these tropic and semi-tropic isis far less favorable to severe bodily exertions of whites than in Virginia. ta and Carolina, so the conquerors wish to confine themselves to purely al activity, or the business of superintendence. They wish to furnish the and the capital, and let others do the physical labor. But since the naboth Philippinos and Kanaks, will not voluntarily undertake the task deof for them, Chinese coolies must be imported. For the United States in Twentieth century cannot deal with the Philippinos as Spain treated the ns and Peruvians in the Sixteenth century-that is, they cannot give evwhite settler the right to forcibly enslave as many natives as he thinks he to cultivate his plantation. Besides, since those dark times economic adge has advanced considerably. People now know that slave labor is not cheapest but the dearest labor, because the slave does nothing unless he is invally overseen and driven. On the other hand, the coolie, who receives ages and hires himself out only for a stipulated time, is comparatively indusand as a rule obedient.

If Congress grants the petition of the Manila "Chamber of Commerce," at some time it will give the American business men an opportunity to turn coolies to good account. It has already been recommended to Congress to a the public lands in the Philippines, which are covered for the most part mpenetrable forests, to be cleared and sold, and to acquire by purchase ent estates of the hated Spanish monks. The latter will be ostensibly ofd to the natives in small lots, while the former of course will be reserved for the Americans. The Americans, with their peculiar enterprise, in an astonishingrt time would root out the primeval forest and change it into fields of sugar, hemp and tobacco. In consequence of their very modest foresight, would very soon furnish the world market with these products, and ruin the ts from the tropic colonies of European governments. If they are permit-United States will need to purchase nothing more from abroad, but can ply their whole demand at home and in the colonies. Against these alluring lett no one will timidly raise the objection that the old "planter system" cana properly be encouraged by a republic which has carried on a bloody civil ar to abolish it. Of course it cannot be denied that the Philippinos, whom we are "freed," must sink down to the level of the "poor white trush" in our for-er slave states, if the plantation system, with coolie labor on a large scale, is roduced in their territory; but who cares for that?

as little consideration will be given to the fact that according to this plan shall have isolated colonies for a few enterprising capitalists, which colonies bewerer must be held and protected with the money gotten from the masses of the American people.

ld it not be more just that the wealth of the colonies should benefit the a American people? If the people do not yet believe this, the Republican semen will certainly prove it to them.

Chicago.

never read a line of Bernstein's works. will often hear it said that there "economic laws" which are as since they have never been translated inchangeable as the laws of nature of you believe it. Those laws change to English. Yet, they condemn them. Some of our Chicago "r-r-revolutionwith the kind of "economy" we have. ary" Socialists of the Workers' Call type

e question in a nutshell: Wealth is the sum of all desira-

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terial things. 2 All wealth comes out of the earth is some labor. their paper on a corner of State street in

3. All wealth is produced by labor, dited by intelligence.

that 4. The earth is so fruitful that were force of arms and iron and blood will solve the greatest of all or and intelligence of man wisely ed and employed there would be an questions, as questions of infinitely smallance of wealth for all.

But the labor and intelligence of this same way before-such a man is not a are not wisely ordered and emoyed; in fact, are shamefully disor revolutionary Socialist. He knows too ed and misapplied.

ace the few are rich, lazy and unppy; and the many are poor, over-rked and unhappy."

And then there are only two years four and one week until the complete of these poor sectarian "critters" can be nbrow of the capitalistic system and ning of the Co-operative Common uth-as predicted by H. Gaylord Wilre at the Indianapolis convention. the great prophet is still in the des at of Canada-publishing a magazine in station over night. to and getting a lot of advertisets on the strength of the notoriety gave him. Judging from

But this is a republic and every man Shepard's forthcoming article, on the has the right to vote. And since the "Second Mayoralty Election in Greate managers and directors canno railroad conduct their roads with safety to the raveling public, they ought to be com pelled by law to surrender their franhigo Public ownership and operation for the cople and by the people win remedy all

the evils of railroading. Why don't you think more and whine ess about corruption, crime and misery

All of it can easily be accounted for. In democratic country ignorance at the ballot box is responsible for most of it. The New York Times Saturday Re-

iew publishes its sixth annual list of great public gifts and bequests in the United States, and finds a total vastly in excess of any previous year, thanks to the great gifts of Mr Carnegie. In the nine years from 1893 to 1901, the sums given for public purposes have been as fol-lows: \$29,000,000, \$32,000,000, \$32,800,-000, \$27,000,000, \$45,000,000, \$38,000, 000, \$62,750,000, \$47,500,000, \$107,360, 000. The total for the nine years is \$421, 410,000. Mr. Carnegie's gifts for libra ry purposes alone amount to the im-mense total of \$13,813,000. 'And this is nly a small and insignificant part of the wealth stolen from the working people f this country. The capitalist class will have to make a restitution of an entirey different kind and different size be fore we can be in any way satisfied.

Apropos to the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to this country we looked up the new edition of the "Handbuch des leutschen Adels" (Handbook of German Nobility) and found some interesting inormation. It appears that the publisher f this book has been overwhelmed by petitions and requests of one kind and mother urging him to suppress the particulars of this or that scion of nobility gone wrong, or the mention of whos name, position and whereabouts might not be calculated to cast additional luster on the noble house from which he sprung. The German feudal lordlings still have a great deal of pride left alhough they are on the downward grade economically. An examination of the ast edition also shows that there is hardly a noble family in Germany which loes not have some connection with America. And what is the worst: most of these young representatives of German nobility in our great bourgeois re public are not even members of the 'Waiters and Bartenders' union," alhough it usually is their privilege as well as their duty to belong to it. But those German "blue bloods" who have so much solidarity when they are within their feudal cast, seem to have none imagine they can cause the overthrow of when they are compelled to become common proletarians. This last information we did not find in the book. in the near future by selling old copies of

In a report of the work of the National committee by Job Harriman we find among other things that reflect the ideas of Comrade Harriman and his coterie only, the following which we cannot let go unnoticed: er importance have been soived in the

Comrade Harriman says: "STATE AU-TONOMY BEING ONLY A PEACE MEASURE, WILL NOT LONG BE CONSIDERED A VITAL PART OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND WILL BE ELIMINATED ACCORDINGLY. In other words the constitution drafted in Indianapolis-and Comrade Harriman was a member of the committeewas simply a pretense and never mean to be obeyed-a promise never meant to be kept. This is an admission which we now are glad to have. It is character istic of the methods of the Springfield faction-commonly called the Kangaroo. But on the other hand we will also mak a statement which will be characteristic of our side. Any attempt to overthrow the constitution lopted in Indianapoli i. e., to abolish state autonomy, will be considered a "casus belli" and will mean a national Social Democratic party upon the basis of state autonomy and the right of the comrades in every state to regulate their own affairs without any interference from the national board. Second. Comrade Harriman is mis taken when he reports in regard to the double-dues paying system. "We decid ed that it was unconstitutional and OIt DERED the scheme stricken out of the constitution of such states as had adopted it." We did not "order" any such thing, we had no right to give any such to any organized state having order complete autonomy over its members But we held that every state must pay national dues for ALL its membersome of the constitutions provide for members"-and therefore 'state RECOMMENDED a change. We held that we have no "national members" according to our constitution, that all mem bers were simply state members, bu that the state organization must pay na-tional dues for ALL of its members. So much this time to avoid further misunderstandings.

New York," which appears in the February Atlantic. The author comments frankly upon his own candidacy, and discusses the various circumstances that contributed to his defeat. He makes some illuminating remarks about Croker, Devery and Murphy, is most generous in his praise of the campaigning work of Mr. Jerome, and bears tribute, as he did in 1897, to the high character and ca-

pacity of Mr. Low. In spite of Mr. Shepard's regret at the outcome of the election, it is interesting to know that he finds in the result, as a whole, and especially in the campaign which preceded it. much-and more than he found in the election of 1897-to "increase confidence in the political ability and character of our urban population." This shows that the two capitalistic parties have a great deal of "confidence" in each other and that Tammany, when beaten in an election, finds that its de feat tends "to increase confidence in the political ability and character of our ur ban population." And it is safe to say that the "reformers" of New York would a hundred times rather see Tammany victorious than the Socialists. They also "confidence in the political ability of Tammany when the question simmers down to a fine point. So the whole game is simply a game of confidence after all

Some of our jingo capitalist paper who spoil for new "glories" and a new war although the old war with the Fili pinos is far from being finished, are talk ing about a war with Turkey, in order to punish the mohammedan ruler for the abduction of Miss Stone, the missionary Now, in the first place, the Turks are absolutely innocent of this deed. Miss Stone was abducted by Macedonians (Christians) in Bulgaria (a Christian ountry) which is only nominally under the control of the Sultan, thanks to the constant interference of the Western Christian nations. That Bulgaria, Servia, etc., are better off now than they were under Turkish rule, no one will dare to say who reads the papers;--still their independence will help them in the end. But to come back to the subject of a war with Turkey-it would no doubt be easy to bombard the cities on the coast, for the Sultan has no pavy that deserves the name. Yet, if anyone thinks that the Turks could easily be subdued be does not know history. The final catastrophe to the Turks of Europe will no doubt come sooner or later, but it will be one of the great and bloody occasions in the world's history. Turkey has been called the "Sick Man" for over sixty years, but the sick man is not dead as yet, and before he dies he will no doubt be heard from. The Turks are an armed people, and while not as well armed they are far more numerous than the

-for instance. A strong Sultan could still place in the field an army of 600,000 of the bravest soldiers in the world, defend his coasts and ports with torpedo boats, and even in defeat inflict terrible blows upon his conqueror. It is true that the advent of a strong Sultan is most improbable, the race of Othman appearing at last to be worn out; but a Sultan weak as a Merovingian is quite probable, and a strong mayor of the palace or grand vizier would be even more dangerous, because replaceable. A rule of Turkey who threw all caution to the standard, stopped all payments except for munitions of war, and fought as the mahdi fought at Omdurman, would, to begin with, shatter all European allian-ces, might hold in check for ten years any European power, and might while being defeated cause an explosion such as Europe has not had to face since the Spahis threatened Vienna. The Sick Man will bequeath nothing, and the whole Western world desires his heriwinds, summoned every Osmanli to his

***** ENGLISH OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Whole No. 185.

Nothing more is said about the government project of a universal old age pension in England, of which Chamberlain was one of the chief supporters some years ago. Of course the political and financial condition of the government in England does not at present encourage such far-reaching plans. The idea, however, is now coming up in the circles of the voluntary benefit socie-ties, the wide-spread and well-funded Friendly societies. A committee appointed by them has worked out the following plan;

Every English citizen of 60 years shall have a claim to a pension of five shillings (\$1.25) if, first, he can prove that he has exerted his best endeavors to provide for himself and family, (by membership in a benefit society, union, etc., or by savings bank deposits); second, that he has led a respectable life from his fifty-fifth to sixty-fifth year; third, if his other income does not exceed five shillings (\$1.25) weekly, unless the surplus over five shillings-if it is not more than two shillings sixpence-is derived from some other pension fund or the like to which he himself has contributed, or, in case all his other income comes from such a pension fund, if it does not pay him more than seven shillings sixpence (\$1.87.) The drawing of such a pension is not to be regarded as pauper aid; the drawing a pension and the receiving aid as a pauper at the same time is therefore not permitted. No pensioner can work without the consent of the board of his town, and the board must see that such pensioners as work do not crowd the general labor market. This board shall consist of six to twelve persons in each place; two thirds to be appointed by the town authorities, and onethird by the local pension society. If the pensioner is 70 years old, he has a right to seven and a half shillings .. Man and wife can receive separate pensions, but their joint income must not be more than twice as large as the maximum provided by condition 3. The conditions of the right to a pension must be proved yearly by every pensioner. A rejected application for a pension may be renewed after six months, provided it was not fradulent. Two-thirds of the cost of this old age pension are to be defrayed by the town.

This surely is not very much, but it seems to be the plan that John Burns recently introduced in Parliament. Little as it is the chances of its being put into operation at the present time are exceedingly slim. The financial resources of England are now drained to the utmost by the cost of the unfortunate war in South Africa, and there is nothing left for the workingmen. This is their punishment for the active or passive support they have given this robber war.

at the far-reaching connections of the could exist for years in so enlightened a Socialist paper and is now prosecuting commonwealth as Wisconsin without the Vorwaerts "for receiving stolen even being discovered shows what ungoods in printing the secret memoran- mitigated humbug our factory indum of the secret administry, spectron is, and it is also a very poor Admiral von Tirpitz." Even the bourgeois Liberal papers condemn this acican Federation of Labor in this most tion of the government as illegal and industrious part of Wisconsin. The Social Democratic party has nade unconstitutional, citing that the Reichstag, in creating the new criminal code, several attempts to organize branches of explicitly refused to make publication of the party there, but owing to the very

official documents a felony. August Be- low economic condition of the workers bel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, and to the semi-rural surroundings, said regarding the matter that the Vor-waerts never paid a pfennig for any of its series of official documents published of some dark deeds of bloodshed, murder without the government's consent or and incendiarism from there before long, knowledge, and added that the paper and as far as the exploiters and their nover knew from whom they came, tools (superintendents, managers, etc.), There is a possibility, though, that the are concerned, we should not be very Vorwacrts will be punished and that sorry if some of those hell hounds will some of the editors will have to go to be sent to the Orcus where they belong. orison, but in Germany the writers and But we should be sorry if any worker leaders of the party have always to or his family should have to suffer the stand ready to go to the dungeon for consequences of any rash deed. In order their convictions. That is how the party to avoid outbreaks such as occurred in to avoid outbreaks such as occurred in Pennsylvania under similar circumstances, every well-meaning citizen ought to assist in all efforts to organize The recent strike of the paper mill these poor wage slaves. And it is the double duty of the Social Democrats of condition of affairs which even our this state not to relax their efforts to enlighten and educate the workers of the The (Democratic) Journal Fox River valley as to the nature and the underlying cause of their misery, and to show them the only way out of itthe way to Socialism.

> The people of Milwaukee, we are told, would not be surprised in the least if Mayor David S. Rose should be the next candidate of the Demobe the next candidate of the Demo-cratic party for the vice-presidency. They are inclined to believe that the They Cook county Democracy has made ke in promoting him for the

Cook county Democracy has made no mistake in promoting him for the place, and that his present trip through the South as the guest of that organization will give great strength to the movement in his favor. Mayor Rose may be the best dressed man in Milwaukee. He may be a good lawyer, a good talker and a good fel-low. He may be all that Milwaukee paints hin. But before he can even be considered as a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination he will have to be adopted by an organization which has a higher standing in his pemocracy. "Bobby Burke Cast Faced "Lake

new full-page picture in colors on the It page of his magazine, he is still as it-matisfied and as profound and happy ig as last month when we last say of his pictures in his magazine. For martyr with plenty of money Toronto as to have just the right climate, as ay other fugitive bank directors have nd out before H. Gaylord Wilshire.

ster-General Payne is investi ng Madden's second-class postal ilege decisions. To understand the There was only one Socialist Paper, Wilshire's Challenge-Comrad a made no stand, but preferred to to Canada as a martyr-that lost its lass privileges, besides three or Library, Debs' Library and T's International Library, which for ke of fairness we are compelled Wy were not newspapers. But there re several hundred capitalistic pub as (advertising schemes, libraries, ues, etc.) that were suppressed un-same ruling. Their publishers manufacturers and merchants to the most influential circles of list society, and they demand an investigation. It is safe to say in will not get to be a very man in the service of the government

ty-five per cent. of the orthodox elievers who constantly talk te about "Karl Marx" and "Marxave read about as much of his preciative way about "pseudoand "Bernsteinians" have and directors we have.

lished in the same issue. One stated that Andrew Carnegie had given \$10,000,000 in steel trust bonds to found a national university at Washington. The other announced that the wages of the employee of the steel trust at the Anderson, Ind. were to be reduced from 162-3 mills cents to 15 cents an hour. This in a nutshell explains the philanthropy of the lord of Skibo castle.

the capitalist system and rush in the co-

operative commonwealth some fine day

clear-cut class-conscious uncompromising

much, and therefore he is simply a

"pseudo-Socialist" or an opportunist, "who sees spots of blood floating before

his eyes"-a "Bernsteininian"-or God

But we predict that the "r-r-revolution"

settled any evening by a Chicago cop sacking the man on the street corner who is selling the Workers' Call

without a license and making a "mar-

tyr" of him by keeping him in the police

Two news items were recently pub-

- an Anarchist.

forgive us all sins

o. Any man who suggests ultimately nothing but the

Kronshage, Kempf and Banr serve notice through their organ that true Republicanism consists of a plan by which they can secure all the municipal offices.—Milwaukee Sentinel. This is "true Republicanism" also as ar as the stalwarts are concerned, only they would substitute different names The "principie" is the same.

The war tax on beer is likely to be taken off soon, but there will be no more peer in the glass for a nickel. Now, here is another version of the moote question: WHO PAYS THE TAXES? Let Daniel de Leon and the wizards of the New Yorker Volkszeitung fight it out; we are not glass-conscious enough.

Auvone reading the reports of railroad accidents in the last few months must naturally ask this question: Are the managers of the railroads of this country competent or incompetent men, or is th system at fault?

The answer is easy.

The railroad managers and directorsno matter how learned and intelligent they may be otherwise-are selfish and agustine. And it is also safe to petent to conduct a road with regard ast without exception the to practical utility and safety. of Socialist papers who write in And the system is also at fault, becaus it produces just the kind of manage

Four years ago Mr. Edward M. Shep ard discussed in the Atlantic Monthly the first election for mayor in Greater New York. As a supporter of Seth Low Mr. Shepard naturally deplored the re

sult of the mayoralty contest of 1897. The campaign of 1901, in which Mr. Low and Mr. Shepard were opposing candidates (Mr. Low being the candidate of the united "reform forces" and Mr. Shepard the candidate of Tammany) is fresh in the public mind. There will be widespread interest, consequently, in Mr.

The catastrophe may not com-"The girl operatives in a paper mill are sually found in the rag room and the nishing room. Even in the mills which

grew there.

nd slavery.

vorkers in the Fox river valley shows

capitalist papers denote as barbarism

of this city wants to make use of the

ceasion in order to agitate public opin-

ion against the "paper trust" and the

'high tariff on pulp," thereby making

propaganda for the Democratic party and

getting even with the paper trust for raising the price of paper. The Jour-

nal has therefore delegated a member of

its staff to the scene for the purpose of

The description of the correspondent is

appalling. He says: "The mills run ev-

making an investigation.

usually found finishing room. just yet, for the strange being who now usually found in the rag room and the finishing room. Even in the mills which have granted concessions and ten hours make a day's work for these girls, the rag room is a thing to make every person shudder. In an immense room roughly floored and finished, the girls stand be-fore big bins into which are dumped the barrels full of rags gathered from every-where under the sun. Much of it comes from abroad and although these rags are supposed to be fumigated on their arrival into the United States, there is no surety that microbes of various horrible diseases do not lurk in every rag. The dust and stench arising as these rags are sorted and thrown into hoppers is most offen-sive. The girls all wear wrappings over their hair, and that as well as their dresses are covered with dust. "There these girls stand through each moment of their ten hours of work, their flying fingers raising a cloud of dust from the rags. occupies the throne of Turkey, and who will neither yield nor fight, seems irremovable; but it cannot be put off for ever, and every blow such as the one Monsieur Delcasse, the French minister, has lately delivered, brings us nearer to its occurrence. If history affords us any guidance, the Turk will die biting hard And our jingoes who cannot even sub due the poor non-combattant Filipinos ought not to "monkey with the buzz

tage.

saw.'

The Berlin Vorwaerts, the organ of the Social Democratic party of Germany has often published official documents showing the reactionary and anti-popular movements of the German cabinet. Many of these documents, although official, are supposed to be "secret," but are sent to the Vorwaerts by sympathizers with the

moment of their ien hours of work, their fring fingers raising a cloud of dust from the rags. "Proper ventilating systems with fans to carry off the dust would mitigate to some degree the terrible atmosphere the workers are compelled to breathe. But if such a system exists in any mills visit-ed it is entirely inadequate for the pur-pose. Strong men say they could not work a week under existing conditions. "And the pay of these white slaves is 75 cents a day; the munificent amount of \$4.50 a week, with which to keep body and soul together. And in addition to working undar such conditions, the rag-pickers have to endure the stigma of be-ing lowest in the industrial ranks in the paper-making word. "Glits who begin that work, as many of them do, at 15 or 16 years of age-find in the monotony something that kills all of their ambitions and makes them mentally depressed. Their chance of marriage is also less than that of other factory operatives." cratic party has adherents in all classes of society, although such as are in the ervice of the Kaiser naturally enough dare not show their colors. Recently the Vorwaerts has again published a memo randum of the secretary of the admiralty showing that the German government is preparing to ask for a further increase of the navy in 1904-with the intention of making the German navy one of the greatest war fleets in the world. Now there has been a great deal of apprehen

sion in Germany of late years on ac

Democracy. "Bobby" Burke, Capt. Farrel, "John-ny" Powers, "Hinky Dink," "Bath-honse" John, and the rest are to some extent local celebrities in Chicago, of course, and in aldermanic and mayor. course, and in intermant: and mayor-alty campaigns they are often listened to respectfully, but we are afraid they would receive scant attention in a Democratic national convention.

would receive scant attention in a Democratic national convention. Moreover, suppose that Mayor Rose's boom should bloom-suppose that he should actually be mentioned in the convention for the second high-est place within the gift of his party and his country-and suppose some enemy should rise in the back part of the hall and ask, "Is this the Dave Rose who once spent ten days on an excursion with the Cook county Dem-ocracy?"

ocracy?" Wouldn't that be the end of him? We are afraid it would.—Chicago In-ter-Ocean.

ter-Ocean. Now, this is hard on the Cook county Democracy. But Mayor Rose being a "reformer"—and one of the type who say that "this dying for principle is all rot"—has nevertheless the best of chan-ces in the Democratic party. For there can be no doubt that the Democratic party having no principles to stand en is in need of just that kind of men—in need of "reformers" who can command the good will and the confidence of the "byes" in Chicago, New York, Milwau-kee and other places. Dave Rose is the man.

The programme for the entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussis at the Metropolitan Opera house in New York on the evening of February 25 will con-sist of the first act of "Chengrin," the second act of "Carnen," the third act of "Aida," the second act of "Tann-haeuser," the first act of "La Travints" and the third scene of "Le Cid." They ought to add one act of the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," a scene from the "Merry War" and the finale of the sec-ond act of "Boccacio" ("I am a prince and nothing more") to suit the occasion.

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Socialist movement-the Social Demo

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1902.



Two and a half cents an hour for sixty hours' work per week is the price the working girls of Sheboygan have to pay for our "unparalleled prosperity." Read the article headed "Industrial Slave in this paper. Pens'

The right to petition is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, but the President denies it to the letter This infamous order, be it re carriers. membered, comes from the author of the round robin during the war in Cuba.

After a nineteen years' fight with the state of Illonois the Illinois Central rail-road has come into "legal" possession of fifty-three acres of land on the lake front at Chicago worth millions of dollars, through a decision of that bulwark of capitalism, the United States Supreme court.

Cashier Gould of the wrecked Platte Valley bank of Bellwood, Neb., has confessed that for fifteen years he had robbed the bank, which is short \$50,000 owing to his peculations. The usual in-formation accompanies the report that was an active participant in church affairs and prominent socially.

In his weekly grist of pious platitudes young Mr. Rockefeller said the trusts were "the working out of the law of nature and of God." Some of us had an idea that the oil trust was the working out of the law of competition and of the elder Rockefeller. If the latter is God's present-day representative, then, of course, the entire matter is cleared up.

One of Roosevelt's appointees out at Arizona turus out to be an ex-convict. It is said that a man chosen to be Unit-States marshal by the President served two years for petty larceny in 1897. But since there are plenty of incumbents of higher offices who have been guilty of grand larceny, we can't see why there should be any fuss about this Arizona case.

"Civilization," said the credit man for Marshall Field & Co., in an address to students at the Chicago university, "is based on credit." Wrong again. Civilization is based on Labor. Credit is based on Something to be disposed of for That thing is the product of Laprofit. bor. Labor is the bottom fact, the basis, and upon it is crected the whole fabric of civilization.

Make a note of the consistency of the American Congress and people: Public ownership of railroads is a chimerical scheme, but the construction of an Isthmian canal is universally indorsed. A matter of \$200,000,000 for a public ship cut abroad is a bagatelle; but a few hundred millions expended in the interest of the people at home is not to be thought of!

this particular one was an "under ground company." Does that mean that the funds are "under the ground" some where instead of in the vaults where they ought to be?

Th "moral right" of the workers to "living wage" lies in the fact that it is the duty of the public to see that no person is employed upon any work which is not worth a living wage.

Whitelaw Reid said that "these brutal reatures [striking workmen] can understand no other reasoning than that of Also that "government by the onsent of the governed is time-worn and to longer compatible with present eth cs." Also that "strikers should be fed m a diet of bayonets and bullets."

And this fellow is to represent the American republic at the coronation of Ed Baccarat. No. sir, we don't mean "misrepresent" it. The choice is a propr one and entirely compatible with the resent republic.

Put this under your hat, Mr. Pros erity Howler:

In 1890 there were 4,251,613 wage workers in the manufacturing industries Their aggregate wages were \$1,891,228,

321. Their average yearly earnings therefore, were \$444.83. -In 1900 there wery 5,310,598 wag workers. Their aggregate wages were \$2,823.407.257. Their average earnings, therefore, were \$437.54. yearl The average earnings per man were less in 1900 than 1890. The figures are furnished by the census bureau, if you want to know.

J. P. Morgan wanted to see P. A. B Widener's picture gallery and was ac commodated. Millionaire Widener arranged a dinner on the occasion of Morgan's visit. Around the table sat thir-ty-seven men representing \$500,000,000 of "our" national wealth. The rarest viands from every corner of the country were served in the Louis XIV, dining coom. The latter is pronounced equal to any in continental Europe for gorgeous ness and harmony and purity of style. The guests spent the night at the Widen er palace-probably because they could

not get home. Now go back to your slave pen and create more wealth! A delegate to the Chicago Federation

of Labor, W. F. Melican, proposes as a solution for the labor problem that when a man has reached the age of 45 years he be dragged out and shot-"unless they have enough property save,' up to keep them during the rest of their natural

lives." Delegates from machinists, boilermakers, carpenters and other unions told how robust men in the prime of life were compelled to resort to subterfuge to secure employment. Many confessed to dyeing their hair and shaving boards and mustaches in order to maintain the youthful appearance necessary to get or hold a job. If Mr. Melican and the delegates will honestly investigate Socialism, they will discover a better way of dealing with "robust men in the prime of life.'

'From an address by Eugene V. Deb to the people of Terre Haute and vicinity in connection with the strike of the Terre Haute Street Railway company, we extract the following:

Halte Street Raniway company, we ex-tract the following: "My own personality ought not to be a feature of this address, but perhaps I should not altogether ignore the insinua-tions of the crafty tools who fear that workingmen may profit by my advice and my experience. They have said that I am a Jonah, to which I answer, better a Jonah than a Judas. "It is true that the American Bailway union which honored me with official leadership was crushed, but better that a thousand times than that it lived 'de-bauched. Nor can the General Man-agers' association claim the victory, for it required all the resources of their masters, including the fat apostate, Grover Cleveland, and all his judges, sol-diers and other lackeys to wrest victory from the union and give it to the corpo-rations. "Then followed the state and congres-sional elections and the retributive light-ning struck the Democratic administra-tion and the party has been a paralytic ever since. "Had I been as scrvile as those who

tion and the party has been a paralytic ever since. "Had I been as scrile as those who sneer and as ready to 'crook the preg nant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning' I could have had more money than they ever saw, while the press would have crowned my treason as wise and noble leadership. "But I am not disturbed by the taunts of this two hit aristocrace unifed with

this two-bit aristocracy, puffed with

State of the People # In Great Britain To-Day.

A publication of the Independent Labor party of England, just received, gives the following terribly graphic picture of the condition of the people in

Great Britain today: "Here are a few particulars relating to London:

to London: "Fifty-five thousand children go break-fastless to school every morning. "In some districts over 200 children, out of every 1000 born, die before they are 12 months old. "Between 50 and 60 people die of actu-al starvation over y cor

are 12 months old. "Between 50 and 60 people die of actu-al starvation every year. "There are over 9000 families, of from seven to twelve persons each, living in single rooms. "Eighty thousand prostitutes, it is said -some of them girls 13 years of age-pace the streets nightly. "Theris in some cases run as high as 7 shillings per week for one small room. "The 'unemployed' constantly number well over 100,000. "Tens of thousands of 'bus drivers, conductors, carmen, shop assistants, etc., work regularly over fifteen hours a day. "Life is to at least half the people of Londou a mere wretched existence. Of home comforts there are none. Packed together in small, stifling dwellings, there is no room for growth, no chance for education, no opportunity for quiet thought; nothing but noise, and quarrel-ing and fighting. There are graduations of wretchedness visible to the outsider; but probably the 'depraved,' whose feel-ings are blunted, suffer less than the 're-spectable'. to 'depraved' takes place all too rapidy. "It must not be thought that such evils

"Unfortunately transition from 're-spectable' to 'depraved' takes place all too rapidly. "It must not be thought that such evils pertain to London only. Life in Man-chester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birming-ham, and all our grent towns, is no bet-ter than in the metropolis. And in the villagce and hamlets comforts and cul-ture are rare, while freedom to think and speak independently is 'almost un-known Life in agricultural districts is not as yet on a very high plane. The laborer is regarded as but little above the beasts he tends."

A PSALM OF BROTHERHOOD.

J Geo. D. Herron in The Arena.

There are times when I am moved to found a brotherhood;
To withdraw and be clean from the present evil order of the world;
To take vows of renunciation, poverty, equality, and the like.
It sometimes seems to me that this is the only way to disclose the brotherhood;
The only way to disclose the brotherhood for which history reaches a myriad bleeding hands.
But I know that this would really be the denial of brotherhood-the giving up of its spirit and substance;
For brotherhood-the denise or a star shines, Wherever a heart beats or a star shines, Wherever a convict bears his chains or a wrong from his scaffold.
Wherever a brakeman lies mangled under whis train.
Wherever a miner digs fuel from the earth while his children shiver and

der his train, Wherever a miner digs fuel from the earth while his children shiver and

earth while his children shiver and starve. Wherever the vulgar political huckster administers the affairs of state. Wherever the pulpit-slave preaches his servile piety. Wherever the plutcerat plots the econom-ic massacre of the people. Wherever the academic soothsayer per-forms his scientific tricks. Wherever buyers and sellers administer the sacraments of association-know-ing not the holy thing they do and promise to the world-Wherever mothers and births and deaths are.

are, Wherever life and its unceasing change,

There is brotherhood—
There is brotherhood—
There is brotherhood—
The brotherhood in which all the worlds were founded;
The brotherhood in which all the world was.
Let me not say: Lo, here, or there, is brotherhood?
For the ever-ascending common life is the one sole brotherhood of man, and the brotherhood of all the gods;
The brotherhood inth is the real and visible presence of the Most High;
The brotherhood against which the world has no weapons that can be lifted, save to turn to ashes in the hands;
the brotherhood against which no capitalism that themas.
The brotherhood against which no capitalism that devours the persuit, nor any legislations or ballots or pole.
I dare not say: Come, let us escape from the capitalism that devours the persuit.
For the compatism that devours that be tray them, from the competitions that sing their souls:

For I can escape only by creating for myself a selfish order still more evil.

principalities, duchys, republics, etc. They have federated-after a fashion -and the result is free schools and one anguage, instead of brigands and one

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

They have federated-after a fashion -and the result is free schools and one language, instead of brigands and one hundred jargons. Germany did the same (only they had robber barons instead of brigands). Will ltaly split up in factions again? Will we, or the Germans? Not so; it is con-trary to the laws of evolution and con-centration. No, no. If a hundred thou-sand (probably more) tribes have man-aged to become condensed in a dozen large nations, why can't their dream be-come international? Does history teach nothing? Has Confucins, Gautama, Plato, Alexander of Macedonia, Caesar, Frederick the Great, Bonaparte, Cromwell, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Adam Smith, Shakespeare, Rousseau, Spinoza, Hobbes, Shelley, Car-lyle, Franklin, Payne, Washington, John Ruskin, Danton, Goethe, Dante, Galikeo, Guttenberg, Morse, Darwin, Fulton, Charles Fourier, John Stuart Mill, Her-bert Spencer, Kari Marx, Lincoln, Moses and the Nazarene-have all these lived in vain?

beri Spenici, fair Sairi, fairies, faires, faires, and the Nazarene-have all these lived in vain? If so, then by all means let the for-mula of Schopenhauer be applied-let the Almighty destroy the whole cosmic fab-ric and start over again! Is the universe a mistake? Is the plan of civilization based on strife and hatred? Not so. Not so. If this were true, then indeed would the Essence of Wisdom--men call God-be a monster and its decrees a cruel joke. May. The human race has not as yet developed far enough intellectually to be altruistic. Some of the powers that be do not want the masses to become altru-istic; it is a question of self-interest. See? It is as Tolstoi has said (the only real good thing he ever did say): "They will do anything for the masses but get off their backs." Indeed, I must give credit to Comrade (?) Le Galienne for speaking wiser than he thought. "You cannot change the habits of a universe by idealistic propa-zauda," he saya.

very true; and we-the ten inholoss-are not trying either. We believe in practical, common-sense propaganda, al-though we admit that a little idealism will not do any harm, as it serves as a ray of cheering light in the rugged path of the "dismal science."—William L. Benessi.

Sam Gompers' Chum's Record.

The following record will exemplify Mark Hanna's recently declared love and anxiety for labor: In 1881-3 Hanna conducted the fight against the Lake Seamen, who then re-ceived \$2 per day in summer and \$4.50 in the late fall when the risk of being frozen to death is very great. After an heroic' struggle the union was crushed and wages went down to \$1 and \$2.25. In 1893, there was a strike on some

heroic subset and wages went down to \$1 and wages In 1893, there was a strike on some car lines in Cleveland, not under Han-na's control. There were, however of his men, but and wages went down to \$1 and \$2.23. In 1883, there was a strike on some car lines in Cleveland, not under Ham-na's control. There were, however, grievances on the part of his men, but they had not even threatened to strike. A committee of his employes waited on him to ask for the redress of the griev-ances (including the need of vestibules for motormen in winter). He took the names of the members of the commit-tee, and discharged every one of them, as well as every man in his employ known to belong to the union, he posi-tively forbidding his men to organize. On May 20, 1892, every foundry in Cleveland but Hanna's Globe foundry agreed to a minimum of \$2.50 per day. Two men appointed by the union to ask the same concession from Hanna were was a strike in his foundry; he told the men that \$1.30 a day was enough, but that he would give them \$1.50 a day if they would vote for McKinley. In December, 1896 (after McKinley's election), men applying for employment in his coal mines were forced to sign an agreement that 10 per cent, of their wases should be tertained as socurity against their striking. In July, 1897, a strike was declared in the coal mines of that region, but Hanna's men worked five weeks longer because of their with-held wages, which he nevertheless con-liscated, to the amount of \$7000. In October, 1897, he stored 2.000,000 tons of coal on barges, then forced a strike by reducing miners' wages, ran up the price of coal \$2 a ton, clearing \$4,000,000, and then called off the strike, after thus depriving the miners of four week's work. In or about June, 1807, the Mancari

they are going to introduce a penny-in-the-slot electric lighting system. A 16-candle-power light, or two of 8-candle-power, will be had for four hours for the sum of 2 cents. The great Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate is working to secure control of the Everett-Moore street railway system after thus depriving the miners of veeks' work.

after thus depriving the miners of four weeks' work. In or about June, 1897, the Manoven coal miners, of Manoven, near Mononga-hela. Pa., struck against a reduction of pay from 60 to 54 cents a ton-the low-est ever paid in the district. That was after the election of 1896, and long enough before that of 1900 to give labor unionists time to forget. This is only a part of Mr. Hanna's "angelic" record as a "friend of labor." Will the workingmen of the United States forget it by 1904? Will trade unionists be bamboozled by Hanna when they know his record?

Too Hungry to Learn.

Nearly every measure introduced by the Socialists in the Massachusetts Leg-islature is being antagonized in commit-tee by the legislative agents of the trades unions. Too Hungry to Learn. The committee of the London, Eng., school board makes this remarkable statement: "At times when there is no special distress, 55,000 children in a state of hunger which makes it useless to at-tempt to teach them are in the schools of London alone." Think of it-55,000 children are so hungry, in ordinary times, that their brains are too feeble to hold knowledge Later, behold 55,000 (minus them thousands of hopless imbeciles and women with dwarfed soils, stunders the housands of hopless imbeciles and lunatics! Millions for the work-houses, millions for palnees, millions for cannon; but not a shilling for the children with starved bodies and brains! And let us not pride ourselves on a O. D. Jones, one of the old Populist wheel-horses of Missouri, has issued an address to his friends urging them to take a step forward into the Socialist party. The name of the party in Massachu-



Federal judges have just given the southern Pacific railway land valued at 15,000,000. Philadelphia's co-operative laundry Southern Pr 15,000,000.

\$15,000,000. Philadelphia's co-operative laun company, composed entirely of un workers, began business last week. A state law in Montana makes eight-hour workday compulsory smelters, inside workers and miners. millions of dollars. The United Brothenfood of Ra Employes, which is said to be of into the old brotherhoods in the will remove its headquarters to O and wage an aggressive campaiga gamzation Eastward. unioi

switch tenders in the larce cities. The papermakers at Kaukauna, Wis., have decided not to strike for a shorter workday, but instead voted to accept the 10 per cent, advance offered them. The Diamond Match company, an in-ternational trust, headed by the Goulds, is about to establish a factory in Manilu. Cheap labor is the inducement.

thouse committee on labor has heard arguments for and against the bill mended to restrict army and navy bands rom competing with eivilian bands. The differences between the

ers and operators in the Northern Co-umbiana, O., district, which have kept 300 men idle, were settled on January 23.

The Spanish government is trying to ave a law passed to make strikes un-twful unless notices to strike are sent

ve a law passed to make strikes un-wful unless notices to strike are seul certain officials two weeks beforehand.

o certain onicials two weeks beforehand. There are 27,070 women and girls en-loyed in the cotton spinning mills of ingland, 51,060 in the cotton weaving actories, 21,310 in the woolen and vorsted mills.

worsted mills. In Belleville, III., three union men were convicted as rioters. Two were fined \$25 and the third received sixty days in jail. They were also assessed the costs, amounting to \$500.

amounting to \$500. Bread riots are taking place in Aus-tria. At least a dozen men have been killed and three times as many injured within a radius of 100 miles of Vienna during the past month.

A. F. of L. issued charters to two national unions, ten city central bodies, and thirty-seven local unions in Decem-ber. The executive council will meet in San Francisco in April.

San Francisco in April. Unionists of Alton, Ill., say they num-ber more than two-thirds of the popula-tion of the city, and the idea is taking control of them to go to the polls and capture the governing powers.

John Burns has introduced an old age pension bill in British/Parliament. It provides for payment of \$1.20 a week to all persons over 65 years of age. It will bring out some hot debates.

Representative Smith of Michigan re-cently introduced a bill repealing that paragraph of the war revenue act im posing a tax of \$50 on bankers having a apital of not exceeding \$25,000.

Every department of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern shops except the roundhouse at Washington, Ind., has been closed indefinitely, or until a settie ment with the strikers is effected.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have agreed with the American Steel Hoop company that there will be no shutdown next summer

pending negotiations for a wage adjust

In Lynton and Lynmouth, England,

GENERAL NOTES.

In municipal elections in Wismar and Zeitz, Germany, the Socialists scored vic-tories. In municipal election in Newburyport, Mass., Socialist party elected a member to the city council.

to the city council. Colorado Socialists held a convention and perfected a state organization. Fourteen locals were represented. In order to accommodate the crowds desiring to hear lectures, the Socialists of San Francisco have rented Metropoli-tan temple, which seats 2500 people.

nent.

that

smelters, inside workers and miners. A Cincinnati judge has issued an in-junction against striking carriage work-ers forbidding them from even peacefully persuading scabs-to quit work. Pittsburg, Pa., trade unionists are fighting against an imported organist who has recently been engaged in that cicy at a salary of \$4000 a year. An automatic electric switch is being given a trial in St. Louis. Its promoters claim it will abolish all street railway switch tenders in the larce cities. The papermakers at Kaukauna,Wis.,

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ganization Eastward. Alexa-dria, Ind., unionists have to preliminary steps to establish a paper. They are also becoming verts of Socialism and talk of carry the city for the Socialist party at coming municipal election. The morocco workers' stilke at Ly Mass., which was started twelve w ago, when over 300 men stopped was amicably adjusted on January a compromise on wages, the -justion issue, having been reached. Postoffice employes in large cities

Postofice employes in large cities denonncing President Roosevelt for suing an order forbiddling them from titioning Congress for higher wages shorter hours. They say private ployers display no such tyranny. A combination of the hosiery and a

proyers display no such tyranny. A combination of the hosiery and a mills in New England is being play The negotiations looking to the con-mation of the deal are being area by New York financiers who are in ly interested in the productions of t industries.

Ship-owning capitalists now desire re-establish voluntary servitade. Coast Seamen's union is fighting a before Congress which proposes to prison a sailor who signs for a vor-but who for any reason fails to be the vessel when she sails.

An order has been issued by the a fect of police to regulate the hours labor in the Paris Underground rain The workday is fixed at ten hours actual daty. Every employe must be at least nine consecutive hours of fa

dom from duty out of twenty-for

is immense prosperity fleating over Hampshire. Quite likely Rockefell move up there soon.

move up there soon. Census reports show that forty as men own all the petroleum refineria the country, which decreased in a ber from ninety-four to sixty-seven ten years, but turned out nearly tw the amount of products. This tells

Out of 160 girls employed by I Ward & Co., Peoria, Ill., overall in facturers, 122 are on strike. The required them to do 40 per cent. The work than has been customary on ments offering not more pay, and

work than his been customary on innents, offering noi more pay, and cirls struck and formed a union irm refuses to employ any memb he union, and the trades organiza have instituted a vigorous boycott, onize the garment workers' label.

have instituted a vigorous boycott. The ronize the garment workers' label. The great Manhattan Railway capany's powerhouse in New York is a almost completed. One hundred in sand horsepower is generated by en-dynamos and sity-four boilers and it same number of furne es. The mare-ous thing about the immense plan that little labor power will be require to keep it in operation, while it is expe-ed that the capacity for carrying is sengers will be increased about 25 p cent. High-priced engineers will be an ished, along with coal, sinders and am on the elevated roads, and ordinary is tormen installed, while electricity to be used to furnish light. In the power house, when the details are arrange coal will be dumped into the furnan-ashes drawn and dumped and machine oiled automatically. Only a few labe ers will be required to do common wei in this one plant as much labor pow-will be developed as is in the men of a New York.

adverse majority of 1250 in a total y of 22,000 into a favorable majority 322. The announced result is any but pleasing to the capitalistic politic and their organis. Probably Emg William will now make another speed

William will now make another speed The Social Democrats are plannin new parliamentary campaign to hum the government as much as possible, the first place, they contemplate rate a debate in the Reichstag about the tives of the government in sending to Pekin the ancient astronomical struments which were taken by sold from the walls of the capital, where had been placed by Jesuits centuries Furthermore, the Socialists will pre-an interpellation about the attitude the government in the South Affa-war. They think Germany ought to something to aid the Boers. The news was printed in this to

overall man

the amount of products. tale of monopoly.

Labor bureau of New Hampshire p ports that the average wage of works in that state amounts to \$6.85 per war This fact makes it self-wident that the

Mr. Justice Shiras, who is announced as contemplating retirement from the United States Supreme bench, will beat be remembered for having performed the agile feat of making a somersault on the income tax question, in the short space of forty-eight hours, more or less. Such a mental gymnast is altogether too clever to remain on the bench. He can serve his capitalist masters better at the bar.

. .

Ed Baccarat, King of the British, is to have oil poured on his sacred person at the coronation. Ed will wear a liner shirt next his hide and over it one o crimson. The crimson one will be perforated with holes, through which the oil will be poured and allowed to perco-late through the linen to the royal cuticle. This anointment with oil is considered necessary to completely imbue him with the qualities belonging to a true defenden of the faith.

To protect the person of Prince Henry in New York 500 soldiers and scores of detectives will be employed to line the streets through which he will pass. In addition to these precautions President Roosevelt has asked the shipbuilding firm of Townsend & Downey, which con structed the yacht, to take special care in sending out invitations. Can it be that the presence of Anarchists among the riass which is "elig Perish the thought! which is "eligible" is suspected?

pride, not knowing enough to know that they couldn't get a job currying the pink ten poolles of the genuine society swells of Beacon Hill whose cars and rails they are so zealously guarding and defending in this strike."

We find the following in one of our

We find the following in one of our Milwaukee daily papers: "A case was brought to the cognizance of the probate court yesterday that gives ample orportunity for assistance on the part of the Associated Charities. Mrs. Robert Cork applied to the court for a permit allowing her 13-year-old son to accept employment in the National Enameling and Stamping company's plant, representing that the large family was absolutely without other means of support and was on the verge of starva-tion.

"The family lives at 1251 Chambers "The family lives at 1251 Chambers street. They came here from Phillips, Wis., last November and the statute re-quiring a year's residence in the county before aid can be rendered bars them from receiving the necessaries of life at the hands of the superintendent of city poor. The father, on account of an af-fection of his eyes, has been unable ro work since last August and recently had to undergo an operation to prevent the loss of his sight altogether. In addition, he is confined to his bed with a virulent attack of pneumonia.

The is confined to his bed with a virulent attack of pneumonia. "There are eight children, the eldest of whom is the boy of 13 years and the youngest an infant 5 months old. None of the other children are able to work and the lad's \$3 a week will have to suf-fice for the support of the entire family of ten, which in this weather will be a mere pittance. They have already ap-pealed to their supervisor, but he has as-sured them that the only assistance the county can render is transportation back to Phillins, where they will have to be taken care of." Such cases are by no means rare in this part of the country and we could fill the

The discovery has been made that the vaults of an insurance company at In-dinapplis, operated by Chicago and Philadelphia capitalists, is bare of funds and not a cent can be paid to holders of its policies. The fact having leaked out, some of the other companies say that

though it should seem to be ing sacrifice. will not flee from brotherhood to bond-

age by separating myself into some brotherhood of my own making;
 will not surrender my sacred freedom to vows nor covenants;
 For it is in the freedom of my soùl that brotherhood has its throne.

From An Optimist's Point of View.

"Let us learn to bear our differences kindly, by all means, in spirit of appre

Let us learn to bear our differences kindly, by all means, in spirit of appre-ciation, not of antagonism. But don't let use federalize. For one thing, it would be so dull—don't you think?" Thus concludes, Comrade(7) Le Galien-ne in a short essay on "The Federation of the World," stating that such a state is an unattainable utopia. No, I for one do not think so, and there are about ten millions in the un-federated world who do not think so. Of course, ten millions is an insignificant minority compared with the sum total of the human race, but when this minority has in its ranks the very best philoso-phers, scientists, poets and artists in fhe world, I do not think that the future so-lution of the radical problem—or social problem rather—looks so hopeless after all.

problem rather-looks so hopeless after all. Ten million dreamers! Nay, but dreamers grope in the dark! And even then some of their dreams come true. "The dream that nations dream comes true!" A few liberty-loving pilgrims dreamed a "world's federation" dream a ceutury and a half ago, and behold a federated world in reality! Not all that could be desired, but a federation of states, never-theless, made up of almost all the races related to the human family. What about the negro? The ten millions allad-ed to will solve even that knotty problem and the negro will help them do it. Dull, unfortunately it is rather too live-ly in this confederation, viz.: The United States of America; it may suit Mr. Ma-rion Reedy, who maintains (if I am not mistaken) that vice is the spice of the world.

Dull, unfortunately it is rather too live years. Iy in this confederation, viz.: The United But there is so much stock-jobbing, States of America; it may suit Mr. Ma-speculating and boodling going ou in Con-rion Keedy, who maintains (if I am not gress in connection with the isthmian mistaken) that vice is the spice of the world. Let us look back s little. Italy was split up in a hundred warring factions, tain, and that is the Nicaragua route.

The governor the change last

week. In Hanau and Gustrow, Germany, the Socialists won their first victory, secur-ing four offices in the former place and three in the latter. All the old parties combined stainst the workingmen. The children with starved bodies and brins! And let us not pride ourselves on a superior state of things on this side of the ocean. There are thousands and thousands ill-fed, hungry children in our schools; there are teachers who cannot get their honest dues; there are thou-sands of mothers scrubbing and slaving a few hours before and a few hours after their babies' birth. It would be dreadful Socialism to help these children or these mothers. It is all right, though, to build speedways, and to fatten in all ways the sleek bodies of public thieves.— Commonwealth.

Comoined against the workingmen. In the special election for member of Parliament in the District of Dewsbury, Eugland, the Socialists polled 2000 votes the first time they entered the field. The Liberals carried the seat.

Liberals carried the seat. In Lausanne, Switzerland, the Social-ists elected fifteen members of the mu-nicipal administration. In Grenchen they also gained a foothold in city af-fairs. In Zurich they increased their number of representatives by two. The Socialists of France are voting on the proposition of expelling Millerand, who holds a seat in the present capital-ist cabinet. The question has become somewhat complicated by the govern-ment's acceptance of the principle of eight hours for miners.

There was almost a riot in the Belgian There was almost a riot in the Belgian Parliament between clerical and Social-ist deputies over the debate on the bill providing for squal suffrage for working-men, introduced by the Socialists. The latter, with the trade unions, threaten to inaugurate a general strike unless the working class are given equal suffrage with capitalists. "One man, one vote," is the watchword.

There will be an important meeting at Chicago tomorrow, February 16, for the purpose of defining the policy of the So-cialists upon immediate demands and immicipal ownership of public utilities. It will be a mass convention and results from a resolution drafted by Philip S. Brown and Seymour Stedman and adopt-ed by their local organization.

Another seat in the Parliament of Ger-many has been won by the Socialists. A special election was held in the Tenth Parliamentary district in Saxony to fil-the vacancy caused by the desth of the National Liberal member. Though all the old parties combined against the So-cialists, as usual, the latter turned an

in James .

The news was printed in this re-several weeks ago that the working of Northport, Wash., who were an on strike, lined up with the Socialit ty, while the scabe imported from lu-Mo., lent their aid to fas combined publicans and Democrats. The So publicans and Democrats. The senses carried the city, but on commu-the result was a tie. The Demo-combine took control of the city had barred the Socialists. The latter, ured one of the enemy, thus secure quorum, held a meeting in the secure quorum and has carried the matter fut Securetary of the Administry Administry and

yield and has carried the matter into Secretary of the Admiralty Ada yon Tirpitz opened the debate in Reichstag February 7 on the naval e mates. Herr Bebel, the Socialist lea asked if it was a fact that the government intended to keep in commission the east Atlantic station for eight to come four battleships and a componing number of cruisers and sponding number of cruisers and a component of the state of the tary to his feet with the remark ther Herr Bebel evidently knew the teach the portion of the stolen memoral which was not published by the waters, and he called on him to the person who purloined it. Report it that the editor of Vorwaerts is in proceeded against by the government this connection.

Would Make Divorce Easy.

Would Make Divorce Easy. "Marriage should be founded upon folkmar in his betwee set the Ba-boliove that in the future there will will be generally admitted that is strictions which the Cathelie and churches throw around the inste-are not for the groud of the human is which the law now recognizes, sa-theoretics, aonsuppart criminality of the divorce marks of the height of the group of the human which the law now recognizes are described, aonsuppart criminality of the divorce, and I also thin statute books. Incompatibility of proper way to famile this matter the statutes. It seems to me the proper way to famile this matter be to let the granting of divorce patient of the granting of divorce patient of the case of the proper who have a grierance po be mis discretion as to whether a divor-granted."

Besides the Nicaragua and the Pana-ma route for a canal through the isthmus in Central America there is a third way which is by far the shortest and most practicable, although it requires consid-crable tunneling. This is the so-called San Blas route. In its favor are: Its healthy location. Its anguificent harbors. Its magnificent harbors. The possibility of working gangs of men night and day in the wet and dry sensons, under good sanitary conditions. The very important consideration that by this route and no other, sailing vessels could be towed by electric power by night as well as by day, thus effecting a great saving of time and expense. The economical maintennece of the canal when co opleted. The desirable fact that it can be con-structed within three, or at most five years. But there is so much stock-jobbing.

But

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NDUSTR	HAL SLAVE	ULUX ¥	giris Paid Giris Paid Wo-and-a-Half Cents An Hour.
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The main the start for minded public in their respective places at the poor subjects his employes to a for cents per day for machines in the control of the starting time, ind are to remain there until all others the poor subjects his employes to a mind the start of the man does this too, when he is mind the grins ouly 20 cents per day?
 The not left escape you that when an employe is half an hour late a fine of the grins at 10 cents fine for a single of one work is equal to the pair of the start of the service at the wages are due or will be paid before regular pay day.
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 The not left escape and this the nervice part of the company's service before the expiration of one month's service before the expiration of one month's service they will be reading the day light but the whifting or marking on loose. Will we promitted to the fract of sevice, and the engelow in the man he it known to the make and Regulations" of his knitting the day light but the whifting the d

which shall form a part of th

Working hours of this mill are **X6.2.** Working hours of this mill are a 7 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, from 12:30 o'clock p. m. to 5:30 clock p. m., beginning October 1 to ml 1. From April 1 to October 1 Ching hours are from 7 o'clock a. m. 12 o'clock noon and from 1 o'clock m to 6 o'clock p. m., unless changed mporarily. A five-minute bell will and before starting, when all employes to get ready for work, and are to 1 heir proper places when the bell mode for work, and remain at work mit the bell sounds to quit, unless ex-med by the head of their department. **X1** 9 o'clock n. n. a bell will sound meters to hunch but all macinery must At 9 o'clock a. m. v bell will sound m employes who desire mry have ten mes to lunch, but all mac'ainery must

ne Re-	of any employe desiring to leave
n. for	company's service, 'and in case any
he is	ploye leaves this company's service
of She-	out permission or giving such notice
lustrial	week's wages will be retained as
ved 10	dated damages for leaving without no
mhigh	"No. 4. Employes who leave their
he val-	chines idle without good reason, or
Sector and sec.	work without notice or permission
ENTS	be subject to a charge of 50 cents day for the use of machines, the
EE	day for the use of machines, the
TOR.	to be deducted from their wages.
ver the	PLOYES COMING LATE TO W
vo-nna-	to be deducted from their wages. PLOYES COMING LATE TO WO WITHOUT A REASONABLE
ave to	

e per same EM-ORK EXand regulations that these two-hud f cents an hour shave girls have to a with. Observe that this Repub-patriot of Sheboygan allows the 10 minutes for lunch, but RE-RES THE MACHINES TO BE RES THE MACHINES TO BE T RUNNING DURING LUNCH T RUNNING DURING LUNCH

the time designated by superintendent or foreman. "No. 12. UNNECESSARY TALK-ING, LAUGHING or OTHERWISE DISTUIKING FELLOW EMPLOYES from their duties is prohibited. "No. 13. Employees are forbidden to visit departments of the mill other than their own, except on business or by di-rection of the head of their department. "No. 14. Lounging or standing on stens or landings in halls, doorways or elsewhere about the mill is forbidden. "No. 15. Refusal to obey orders or other neglect of duty will be deemed sufficient ground for discharge at any time. time.

"These RULES and REGULATIONS "These RULES and REGULATIONS are considered necessary to the success-ful conduct of the company's business, and will be strictly enforced, and heads of departments are expected to report any violation of same to the superintend-dent, and anyone violating them are sub-ject to discharge without notice."

By Ferdinand Freiligrath.

No better chess-board than the world: Though square by square | have to Though here and there my flag be fur Ye cannot drive me off the field. to yield, furled.

CHANCES OF THE GAME.

So is it in the noble strife Between the tynnts and the free, Blow after blow for death or life, And peace to neither side may be.

It seems that even here as well I needs must try another bout. That even from the home of Tell, The chance of chess will drive me

So be it. Haunts to Freedom dear By Norway's breakers yet remain: A sound from France assails my ear The clanking of her broken cha

No exiled head has England e'er Asylum on her shores denied; A far friend's message bids me share His home on bright Ohio's side.

From town to town, from state to state, From land to land, whate'er be fated, No more of Fate can give me mate, "Tis kings atome can be check-mated, —Translated by J. L. Joynes.

The "Exceptional Man."

By Charlotte Teller.

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One of the purposes of the Carnegie

One of the purposes of the Carnegie institute is to "discover the exceptional man in every department of study, whenever and wherever found, and en-able him by financial aid to make the work for which he seems specially de-signed his life work." Of all the avowed intentions of the new ten million dollar institute this one is the most significant. It signifies pri-marily two things: First, a recognition of the value of an exceptional individual to society, and, secondly, the value of financial aid to such a man. In other words, if a man is developed as a stu-dent or scientific research worker useful to society, he must be free from worry over money matters in order to do his best work.

best work. That recognition directly contradicts That recognition directly contradicts the accepted theory that a man must be spurred on to healthy and valuable activ-ity by financial necessity. At present then there are two points of view: In order to do his best work a man must be dependent upon the work for his daily bread, knowing that it is only by getting ahead of someone else that he one have seen the observe to work Ande-

getting ahead of someone else that he can have even the chance to work. And-In order to do his best work a man's mind, must be fixed upon the work and not upon its financial results to himself. He must be free to give his whole at-

not upon its financial results to himself. He must be free to give his whole at-tention to the work and not to the ma-terial necessities of his life. European monarchies have held the second point of view and supported sci-entists and poets; but the number sup-ported have not done credit to the latent possibilities in the human family. It is incredible that there have been so few 'exceptional men' in the history of those governments. On the other hand democracies and the philosophers of a competitive system have upheld nonassistance and have nev-er considered the "exceptional man." So it is that science and art have never fourished as well under democratic as under monarchical governments. History proves the fact beyond con-troversy.

History proves the fact beyond con-troversy. Democracy, with its enaphasis upon the equality of man, has offered what it calls equal opportunities of education through the early years of life. And now that teachers are recognizing, writes Char-lotte Teller in the American, inequalities and studying each pupil as if he was a special case, the public school system, supported as it is by the people, holds the promise of the future. An extension of its work on the mate-rial side that it may look after the food and clothes of its children and an exten-sion on its intellectual side in making possible continued work and investiga-tion for those who have talents useful to the country and to the human race

Capitalism Exemplified.

Capitalism Exemplified. Only 4% per cent. of the babies born annually live to the end of the alloted three-score years and ten of man's exist-ence. Yet of the other 95% per cent. nearly 20 per cent. die unnecessarily. The facts came out in a paper on "Un-natural Death." read at the recent meet-ing of the Sanitary Institute of England. The author told his hearers (Chicago Climic) that about one million babies were born annually in England. Thirty thou-sand of the million would die violent deaths from accident, thirty thousand would die unnecessarily from tuberculo-sis and one hundred and twenty thou-sand one hundred and twenty thou-sand more from absolutely preventable causes, such as smallpox measles and scariet fever. Only forty-five thousand would die because the machine was worn out. One-fourth of all the diseases which destroy life are absolutely pre-ventable, and fifteen years would die one out. One-fourth of all the diseases which destroy life are absolutely pre-ventable, and fifteen years would at once be added to its average duration if the practice of hygiene were placed on level with its theory.-Medical Journal.

Half Loaf Better Than No Bread.

Half Loaf Better Than No Bread. If conditions were going to remain as they are for an indefinite period, the argument against state ownership would be in a much stronger position than it is. But innsnuch as present social con-ditions cannot last, owing to the progress of industrial evolution. I am justifiably in favor of such partial steps toward So-cialism, as are involved in say the na-tionalization of the railways, because all such steps make the great final transi-tion so much the less abrupt. In other words, when I walk to the river to get a drink it is no argument against my go-ing there to ask me when I am half way there, "Are you any less thirsty because you are so much nearer to the water?" If I answered "No," would anyone but a fool colledude that this admission car-ried with it an admission that I was mis-taken in thinking that I would complete-ly satisfy my thirst when I should final-ly arrive at the river? So it is with Socialism, the promised fiver of life for man. The steps which we are taking toward Socialism bring us menere our river but our thirst is not necessarily less until we bathe at will in Wilshire's Magazine. The Extent of Our Poileard.

The Extent of Our Railroads.

many fine instruments. It holds what was for a time the largest telescope in the United States-the 20-inch Clark equatorial--which cost \$46,000 and was erected in 1873. The Lick telescope in California. 36 inch, soon took from the government the distinction of owning the greatest telescope, and that in a few years was exceeded by the Yerkes tele-scope. 40 inches. With the Clark dele-scope of the statest lites of Mars, and there, are other discov-eries to its credit in astronomical history. The big telescope has nothing to do with the time signal. The telescope is the transit instrument, which is much smaller. Here, on each clear night, an observer watches the movement of the stars, and by their aid corrects the big Frodsham clock which stands in the sig-nal coon. In the making of the observa-tions the web of the spider plays an im-portant part. Threads of cobwebs are not only fine, but wonderfully strong for the fineness. They also possess a re-markable stability, not being affected by moisture and neither expanding nor con-stracting with changes in the tempera-ture. These threads are used to make cross lines extending at right angles across the field of view, so as to divide it into mathematical spaces. For this purpose it is found that spiders' webs gathered near Washington are more effi-cacious than those which can be obtained elsewhere. Some years ngo the direc-tors of the observatory sent to China for web, thinking that the large spiders of that country would produce an especially desirable web. But it was found that in their peculiar field the American spi-ders were superior to the foreign-an-other triumph for home industries. The Washington spider webs are obtained by expeditions sent out in June of each year. They collect from barns and fences the cocoons of big "turtle back" spiders. Each cocoon is wound with a single filament, and this is recled off and used to divide the telescope's field of view. By their aid the observer meas-ures the movements of the stars and de-termines exactly th From a little wooden track line along I have a start work of the around the lack and a start of the lack awaxen Creek, where the first occumotive in the country had its trial of 1829, the railroad systems of the united States have grown in seventy. United States have grown in seventy-three years to a network of rails which, straightened out, would make a single track extending eight times around the world. Visualize this eight-fold gir-dle. Beside it a new track is progress-ing twelve miles a day on the ninth cir-cuit. On every five-mile stretch is a lo-comotive with a train of eight cars. ong tweive miles a day on the ninth cir-cuit. On every five-mile stretch is a lo-comotive with a train of eight cars. There are five men at work for every mile and 240 new men coming to work every day. The road carries more ton-nage than all the ships on all the seas, together with the railroads of the busi-est half of Europe. From the lines that make up the imaginary manifold belt one wage earner out of every fifteen in the country, directly or indirectly, se-cures a living for himself and his de-bendents if not as a fireman or a con-ductor or a superintendent, then as a locomotive builder or a steel worker, or even one of the lum-bermen engaged in hewing down the 3000 square miles of timber employed there every year for ties.-M. G. Cunniff, in The World's Work.

Does Municipal Ownership Pay?

The fourteenth annual labor report of he United States is devoted to an exthe the United States is devoted to an ex-haustive investigation of the cost of production. rates, wages paid, etc., of nicipal and private owned water, ligh and gas plants. The figures are inter esting and no doubt authentic. Ther-are 1787 municipal waterworks plantsinter There

Salaries	per	004	,		
million	gallons		14.33	10.60	
Average million	price gallons	per sold.	160,00	59.00	
The no	ints in	this o	ficial st	atoment t	1

ures the movements of the stars and de-termines exactly the time. The big clock is regulated to the minutest meas-nrable fraction of a second and left to feel its measured way through the hours till morning. It is not affected by any of the movements that jar tall buildings and shake smaller ones, for it is secure in a deep sunk pedestal of granite. All through the signal room, as the day observer enters, there is a buzz as of grasshopers un the field on a warm summer day. This is the voice of the chronometers, which fill long 'wooden eases. All the navy's chronometers are sent here to be regulated. Opposite the Frodsham clock are two less costly timepieces, which contain the mechanism for sending out the time sig-nal. These timepieces cost between \$700 and \$800 apieco. There is, by the way, mother clock in the observatory, for which Congress paid \$10,000. It was invegted by Dr. John Locke of Cincin-nati in 1840, and was the first apparatus for transmitting time aatomatically. It is running now, but its only use is to measure time. The Frodsham clock is set for sidereal time. Between this and standard East-err time there is a difference of eight minutes 12.09 seconds. The other clocks, when they are regulated by the Frod-sham, must be made to vary just eight minutes 12.09 accounds. The other clocks is not paped. A stationary pen loaded with red ink makes a straight mark on the paper, which is fastened around this cylinder. In each of the two clocks is a cogged wheel just behind the dial which turns with the second hand. Each of the coses in turn touches a brass spring. An electric impulse from this battery passes through the pen and by a mechan-cel arrangement causes it to make a bor-izontal mark on the cylinder. Thus ev-

WHEN THE NOON HOUR ARRIVES.

INTERFSTING FACTS ABOUT THE TRANSMISSION OF TIME. *************

<text> bory, and is not automatic like the other intermissions. It is produced by the 'operator moving the switch key, which throws out of the circuit the wheel marking the seconds and throws into circuit the wheel that marks the minutes. If an operator comes in on the circuit and the first intermission he notes is a single second, he knows that he has come in on the balf minute. If the intermission is five seconds, he knows that it is the final intermission before the moon hour, and he acts accordingly. What this operator and what all operators have to do with regulating the signal which marks the final minute. As soon as the operator has counted more than five seconds in the intermission he for the final minute. As soon as the operator has counted more than five seconds in the intermission he was such a the top of the pole. * These poles are in conspicnous places in every large ciry in the United States, usually on the top of the Western Union Telegraph building. The ball is of canval or the wheel the time balls in circuit pulls the trigger and realeasent over the with the synthemical but the time ball is no cancel when the signal which marks the final single im pulse set over the wire when the time ball is no circuit pulls the trigger and realeases the ball so that it falls to the bottom of the pole. In the intermission which he knows precedes the final signal, the operator thew ince when the time ball is no circuit, and simultaneously the naval observatory.
In the last 100th of the last second of the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour at Washington the toot of the eleventh hour at Washington to San Francisco in one-fifth of a second during which the electric impulse is going out from Washington to San Francisco in one-fifth of a second.—Washington Star.

superb and costly public service has perverted to the private use of the of Western Union Telegraph and that that corporation is making thousands of dollars out of it every year .- Ed. S. D. H.]

have been made. Doubtless been made. Doubtless is cause for some boasting. Mean-race hatred has been growing at a tful pace. Its cause is to time, race native * Its c frightful pace. * * Its c be found in avarice, in the st struggle for commercial supremacy. prevalence of the spirit prevalence of the spirit of contempt and dislike of others, this increasing arma-ments of the nations, this determination of favored races to dominate the so-called "inferior" races, is not progress. It is unwholesome, largely immoral; and it is foreboding of the direst conse-quences to nankind.—Prof. Ladd of Yale in East and West.

No Identity of Interest.

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INO Identity of Interest. Prof. Ira W. Howarth of Rockefeller's Standard Oil university of Chicago is getting perilously near the line of de-marcation which surrounds a job as teacher in that oleaginously endowed in-stitution. In the university extension course of lectures which he is delivering in various cities this winter, he is de-nying the "identity of interest" theory concerning labor and capital, so dear to the hearts of the orthodox political econ-ounsity.

concerning moor and captul, so that to the hearts of the orth-dox political econ-omists. For fifty years Socialist writers and speakers have promulgated the doctrine of the class struggle-that all progress of society came through the constant clash and warfare of classes whose eco-nomic interests were irreconcilable. "The interests of capital," says Howarth, "is to maintain the present condition of things, while the interest of labor is to change it, and between the two there is an eternal conflict. The dominant classes have opposed the dissemination of knowledge, fearing that their selfsh interests might thereby be disturbed." The danger line Howarth has not yet reached. It lies in pointing out how the dominant class maintains its supremacy, or how the exploited. It is only by their possession of the powers of gov-ernment that the capitalist class main-tains its economic dominion. It is only by capturing those powers that the work-ing class can emancipate themselves from wage slavery. Tho davert, will lecture in Plym-

Wage slavery. Prof. Howarth will lecture in Plym-outh church, Milwaukee, Saturday night, February 15.

Commercialism and Brotherhood.

Commercialism and Brotherhood. This unity of the race-this sense of cueress-has, of course, for its basis the very constitution of man-ti is the sym-pathy which men naturally feel towards others of their kind. Of the chief in-fluences by which this feeling may be in mediaeval times it promoted this uni-fication, has, at present, an exactly oppo-site tendency-the spirit of commercial-ism increasing harred between nation and nation to a degree higher than hitherto attained; and religion, though it ought to be the most effective force, has times without number in the past been the cause of more bloodshed than many a battle. We are accustoned to hear much boasting of the enormous advances which

In East and west. Santiago Iglesias is out of jail in Porto Rico pending a review of his sentence to three and a half years imprisonment for organizing the working people and conspiring "to raise the price of labor." And he is keeping busy, having organ-ized the bricklayers, carpenters, painters and longshoremen under the banner of the A. F. of L., while the shoemakers, machinists and other workers are being lined up. Inglesias is also organizing the workers to take political action inde-pendent of the capitalist parties.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF MILWAUKEE THE GRAND FAIR AND Old Baits and Old Political Parties in the Coming Election. Below and the coming be done for the common welfare any set the small home of workingmen be freed from taxes, if the rich corporation were compelled to pay taxes on the full value of their property and if the free guent tax dodging of the rich were stated of Election. THE GAPITALISTS

The Demands of the Social Demo cratic Party and the Interests of Workingmen.

WHAT THE CAPITALISTS FEAR.

what the capitalists don't fear riots or any form of uprising because all powers of the state are under their control. The interest have elected the tools of the capitalists to once; they have changed from Democrats to Republicans, and from Republicans to Democrata, thus giv-ing the capitalists political rulership over the working class.

ing the capitalists political rulership over the working class. But what the capitalists really fear is, a laboring class which is class conscious, which knows its rights and duties; a la-boring class actong with intelligence and in unity at the polis; a laboring class which in a lawrui and peaceful manner takes possession and management of the city, the state or the country. We workingmen, because of our nu-merical power, can take into our hands the management of all public affairs and create a true social order—an order which is directed to the weifare of all, to the benefit of all, which don't know any privileges or favors for the rich, so that a few may tax and exploit the communi-ty; an order which would insure pienty to all; an order of social justice, brought, about by the laboring class—that is what the capitalista fear. THE OLD BAITS.

THE OLD BAITS.

THE OLD BAITS. To prevent such an order the politicians of the two old parties come together and concoct new "issues" and fix the old baits to josh the workingmen. The "is-sues" of the politicians, whether the Dem-ocrats or the Republicans, are nothing but baits to catch suckers. Even the least intelligent workingmen know by ex-perience that all platforms and "issues" and all promises of the two old parties are not worth the paper on which they are written. To politcians politics is a business to make money. Is there really a single workingman who believes that an office hunter spends hundreds or thousands of dollars to serve the com-monweal? The capitalists have at their disposition the great daily newspapers, most of the source of the subject of the source and there is in having the workingmen vote for interests of the rich instead of there of the secretary for postage. The laborer who don't know which side to take on election day should learn from the apitalists are and enterests to secure more protifies and having the workingmen. The capitalists may be alleved to for interests to take on election day should learn from the resists of the rich instead of their own. The aborer who don't know which side to take on election day should learn from the capitalists may be all elections to their own interests to secure more protifies, more privileges and more advantages to exploit the community and particularly the workingmen. We cannot blame them for doing so, but the workingmen is to blame for secure for the and the match. They secure the state interests in an intelligent way.

together for their interests in an intelli-gent way. We cannot blame them for doing so, but the workingman is to blame for vot-ing for the interests of the rich, allow-ing himself to be used as a voting mule by the capitalists and their tools—the Democrats or Republicans, instead of voting for his own interests, for that of his family and to stand for his own class as a man, by voting for his own class, the Social Democratic party.

OUR DEMANDS.

The Social Democratic party stands for such changes in the administration of municipal government as are just and necessary; which, when carried out, will prove to the benefit of all citizens. The workingmen can bring about these changes if they stand for their own in-terest, for the Social Democratic party.

OUTLOOK FOR THE LABOR CAUSE.

OUTLOOK FOR THE LABOR CAUSE. The outlook for the just cause of the workingmen is promising. We are aware of the difficulties of the battle. With the Democrats and the Kepub-licans the mone, will flow, for the capi-talists know what there is in it, if one of these corrupt parties are elected. Through the press, by pampalets and well-paid speakers they try dany and hourly to mislead the workingman and duil and luil your brains. They will use all low means, even to split the la-borers' vote by drawing national and re-ingious lines. There are also some so-called labor leaders, who to share in the spoils and recommend themselves with the capitalist, will work for the capital-ist, earlies, either Republican or Demo-crate. To deceive the workingmen the sham battle between Republicans and Demo-crate will be exhibited in this election again—but surely not for long. They will unite as soon as the capitalist see that the workingmen awaken. Should the workingmen not succeed this time in onot understand their own interests-one heavy vote that the capitalist can plain-ly read the "Mene Tekel" on the wall. All that is necessary is the understand-ing of the workingmen that in all elec-tions there is a struggle of interests, that in elections there are two real capitalists and workingmen. The boots there is a struggle of interests, that in elections there are two real capitalists and workingmen. The boots there is a struggle of interests, that in elections there are two real comps-capitalists and workingmen. The boots the first or the last, either to pressed, the exploiter or the exploited. THE TRUE QUESTION.

THE TRUE QUESTION.

THE TRUE QUESTION. The question for everybody is clear: Shall the community be misused in b₊-half of the corporations, millionaires, contractors and office hunters, or shall the municipality be an institution to pro-vide for each and every citizen equaly the highest opportunities which a good organized and well managed community can afford to give to all its members. Shall a plutocracy reveiling in superfluity rule the city while the masses of work-ingmen live in misery, or shall the city be organized and managed for the wel-fare of all? The workingmen, supported by the just, thinking elements of the middle class, and made wiser by experience and instructed by the propaganda of the So-cial Democratic party will adopt steps to take possession of the political power in city and country, for bringing about an order founded on justice. C. K.

State Board Meeting.

State Doard Mieting. The state executive board of Wiscon-sin met February 9 at 614 State street. An application for a charter from Wau-san was read and granted. The board decided to arrange for Com-rade McGrady to speak in Milwaukee on the 12th of March. The secretary was instructed to procure a number of copies of the Polish translation of McGrady's boak

	Balance on hand at last report Receipts from dues- Manitowood Branch
	Receipts from dues-
•	
-	Second Ward Branch
-	Seventeenth Ward Branch
-	
- 1	Tenth Ward Branch
t	Fourteenth Ward Branch
	Eleventh Ward Branch
	Thirteenth Ward Branch
	Turrieenth ward branch
•	Eighth Ward Branch
	Balsam Lake Branch
	Branch 25

10	Total Receipts									
01	Expenditures-									
185	National dues		•		•	•	•			
÷	Secretary's cash	1	h	2	n	Ŀ				

..... 30.00

2.40 3.30 4.65

\$12.60

\$\$7.50

\$30.25



The Committee on Entertainment Announce the Following Evening Programs for Each Evening During the Week of the Fair, Beginning Monday, February 24th, and Closing Sunday, March 2nd.

PROGRAMME-MONDAY NIGHT. Voting contest for the most popular delegate to the City Central Commit-tee and most popular butcher.

PROCESSION OF KRAEHWINKEL.

OvertureBach's Orchestra Ten minutes with a dreamer.....

TUESDAY NIGHT.

Voting contest for the most popular delegate to the Federated Trades Coun-cil and most popular grocer.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Voting contest for the most popular Social Democratic Branch in the State of Wisconsin and most popular bakery proprietor.

THURSDAY NIGHT. Devoted to voting contest for the

most popular cigar-maker and most popular singing society. . Overture Baca s Ores Vocal Selection Freie Gemeinde Gesangs Section S. Vocal Solo Miss J. Sickert 4. Selection Bach's Orchestra Song Mr. A. S. Edwards

FRIDAY NIGHT.

A voting contest for the most popu-lar brewer in the City of Milwaukee and most popular saloon-keeper.

 WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
 1. Overture
 3. German Con

 Voting contest for the most popular
 2. Vocal Selection
 3. German Con

 Social Democratic Branch in the State of Wisconsin and most popular bakery proprietor.
 3. Selection
 4. Selection

 Social Democratic Branch in the State of Wisconsin and most popular bakery
 3. Selection
 5. Selection

 Social Democratic Branch in the State of Wisconsin and most popular bakery
 5. Selection
 West Side Zither Club

 Social Selection
 Bach's Orchestra
 7. Selection
 7. Selection

 Social Democratic Branch in the State of Wisconsin and most popular bakery
 5. Vocal Selection
 Bach's Orchestra

 Social Democratic Branch in the State of Wisconsin and most popular bakery
 6. German Dia
 6. German Dia

 Social Selection
 Bach's Orchestra
 7. Selection
 8. Plano Solo

 Overture
 Bach's Orchestra
 9. Cornet Solo
 9. Cornet Solo

 Nornet Solo
 Mr. E. T. Melms
 10. Selection
 9. Selection

A voting contest for the most popu-lar Union in the City of Milwaukee and most popular Union flan.

Bach's Orchestra Kraehwinkel Quartette Mr. A. S. Edwards Bach's Orchestra Overture

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Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVE second and fourth Monday in each me at 836 North Water street. Chris. We phal, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets a ery third Friday of the month, core Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jac Hunger, secretary.

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

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (former, 43) holds free lectures at the hall, on ner Fourth avenue and Mineral stree every second and fourth Thursdays a 8 p. m.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets ever first and third Tuesday of the mode at John Heyman's, 453 Eleventh since Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, me retary.

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

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (nemerity No. 9) meets at Charles Miller hall, corner Orchard street and Num avenue, every fourth Friday in the

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MERT every second and fourth Wednesday the month at 524 Clarke street. Man Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretar.

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

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursey at 1224 Kinnickianic avenue. Schwab, secretary, 861 Hilbert street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MER every second and fourth Wednesday in its month in Meltner's Hall, corner Twenty seventh and Vilet streets. Louis Base, secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCE meets every first and third Thursde of the moath in Folkmann's hall, or ner Twenty-first and Center streets

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

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEL-Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Big. St. Louis, Mo.

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

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTE meets every first and third Monday ere-ing of the month at Kalser's hall, S Fourth street. Eugene H. Booner, st retary: John Doerfier, treasurer, 701 Wa nebago street.



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The better element of the middle class, such as have an insight into economic conditions, are with the workingmen. The stupid and selfsh elements of the middle class on one side oppose the de-mands of the workingman, and on the other sid: would kill trusts and monopo-lies and condemn the denatment store other sid: would kill trusts and monopo-lies and condemn the department store because-well, because they are not yet in the trust and are not running depart-ment stores. In their ignorance they be-come an easy prey for all kind of "re-formers" from the Republican "reform" governor to the Democratic "reform" mayor.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

PARTY.
' The Social Democratic party is first the party of the workingmen. It stands for municipal ownership of street car lines, sighting, gas, telephones, etc.; for the establishment of city coal yards and ice-houses and gradual extension along other lines for the benefit of the people. Not for the purpose of making profit should the enterprises of the community be extended, but to give the citizens the best service, not the least of which is pure food, at cost, and to pay those working men employed in such departments on a basis of equity.
In times of calamity it should be the duty of the city to employ those out of work by carrying out merul and necessary improvements. The workingman wats work and by his industry to support himself and his family. City alma and public and private charity insult him. Besides the 1700 families on the poor list there are a great number of families who suffer, but rather keep silent and endure hardships than to be degraded by public alm.
The Social Democratic party demands you will find in the party platform. The Social Democratic party is first the

form. The objection of politicians that to carry out such demands would cause an increase of taxes is not true. It could

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That Man Byers Again.

1.201That Man Byers Again. From the developments in the difficul-ty between the hatters and Mr. Byers of the Stillman hat works, there seems to be no doubt that Byers is retained in his position as superintendent for the pur-pose of smashing the union. Byers says the factory cannot be used for union men to do business in, as is the case with many other establishments. He ad-mits that the men with whom he had trouble were skillful and industrious em-ployes. He says he will not recognize unions, but only individuals, not an orig-inal method with him by the way. Fur-thermore, it looks suspicious when the firm, was willing to have their books ex-amined in a busy season, but denied the committee the facilities to ascertain the average pay in all seasons. 1.2

 $\begin{array}{r} 10.00 \\ 1.20 \\ 1.20 \\ 1.20 \\ 1.20 \\ 1.20 \\ 1.20 \\ 1.20 \end{array}$ \$138.10

Social Democratic Forum.

"Socialism and the Labor Problem."

Owing to sickness Mr. W. A. Hayes was mable to speak as announced at the form meet as and the speak of the speak as announced at the form meet.
 Owing to sickness Mr. W. A. Hayes as announced at the form meet as and the speak of the speak as announced at the form of the speak of