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We Want Modern Scientific Socialism.

Whenever a Socialistic reform is proposed which could be carried out at once, the objection is always raised in certain Socialist circles: "That could also benefit the capitalists; therefore it ought not to be carried out until the present system of society is abolished;" and after the matter has been sufficiently turned and poe-pooled, they invariably pronounce it "unsocialistic."

In short they pronounce all reforms bourgeois and unsocialistic if they are not carried out by Socialists, and some even want them carried out by Socialists of their OWN brand or sect. Others condemn every reform which is to precede the "great revolution."

This idea carried out logically means that every positive effort to shape conditions, before we have complete power, is equally unsocialistic, and that we must NOT actively begin on the reconstruction of society until some time after the "great revolution." The transformation of private ownership into collective ownership must precede any desirable reform—and reforms in our sense of the word would be possible only under the Socialist system.

Nothing could be more absurd. To begin with: It is a most nonsensical view that we must wait for positive reforms, or that they are unsocialistic, until the majority of the people become Socialists. It is an empty phrase that originated with humbuggers and is repeated by ignoramuses that private property can be abolished or changed into public property by one measure, in one day, one week, or one year. It is an equally false supposition that this could be done if the majority of society were socialistic. Such wrong premises lead to all the false conclusions which confuse all ideas of reform of the orthodox believers.

We may be reproached as an "ideologist," but we say openly: The popular majority does not make the world's history, IDEAS MAKE THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

Of course as a rule ideas have a materialistic basis, but the men who stand for these ideas are the men who make history.

This is the history of progress.

Progress is not attained by simply waiting for a majority of the people, for the general reconstruction, for the promised hour of deliverance. Those who promise anything of the sort are not one whit better than the priests of the various orthodox sects who promise heaven after death—and so the ruling class laughs at the harmless pseudo-revolutionary fakirs and gladly gives them permission to "talk" on every street corner if they like.

We wicked "opportunists" want action. Let us be men of action!

We must work while it is day for US, we must build while WE have the strength.

Rome was not built in a day, nor will the co-operative commonwealth arise in one hour.

The new system must grow out of the old, and the builders must live in the old world while they fit together block by block into the new building, and only just in proportion as the new one becomes habitable can the old home be abandoned.

It was always so and will always be so. Why, with that degree of civilization called popular government, should it suddenly be otherwise? Who first thinks of building a new house after he has torn down the old and is lying in the street? And indeed any great unknown change is always regarded as a misfortune.

Besides, all the revolutionary phrases are ridiculous, because the entire crowd of pseudo revolutionists in America could not "revolutionize" a cat. The greatest attempt at "revolution" they ever made was the "great revolution of July 10, 1890," in New York, by the so-called Kangaroos against Prof. Daniel de Leon, and that was subdued by three Tammany policemen, making 300-300 eyes at the revolutionary "army." The whole scrap did not even rise to the "dignity" of a police item, since none of the combatants had been made a martyr of by being "pinched." Yet that miserable affair was called a "revolution" innumerable times by some of the "revolutionary" organs.

Well, of such "revolutions" they may have more in the future. But we want none of them. We have a different conception of the movement.

We want to reconstruct society, and we want to go to work without delay and work ceaselessly for the co-operative commonwealth, the ideal of the future. But we want to change conditions now, we want to have as much benefit as possible from enlightenment, culture and additional power over nature's forces NOW. We owe this to ourselves and our families and to future generations. We are willing to work for it, to vote for it, and—to fight for it, if necessary, and if we have the guns to do it with.

But the "talkie-talkie" business we will leave to the "glass-conscious, clear-gut, revolutionary" Socialists.

We stand for modern SCIENTIFIC Socialism.

Mr. Self-Satisfied Citizen, you say you do not change.

Do you really want no change?

A big New York bakery gives away free bread at 2 o'clock in the morning. Go up there at midnight—as the writer of these lines has done, when in New York last year—and see the long line of men forming and waiting for hours to get a piece of dry bread.

Would you like no change there?

We want a change there and everywhere where men starve although willing to work, and where women work for starvation wages.

Here is a little item of New York city news clipped from the daily routine of events. It may interest the advocates of the capitalist system—especially those who talk about the "unprecedented era of prosperity" in which we are living:

Thirteen homeless men were arrested before Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson market court as vagrants the other morning. They were a part of forty or more found sleeping on the warm sidewalks over the boiler rooms of the Metropolitan Life Insurance building, No. 1 Madison Square.

They were arrested upon complaint of J. J. McCarton, a postal clerk in the branch postoffice in that building, who said the number of men who took advantage of the warm place to sleep had so grown that it interfered with the work of handling the mails.

The magistrate said he thought the men more unfortunate than criminal, and, upon their promise to not again offend, they were discharged.

If you vote the Social Democratic party into power, enough schoolhouses will be built and enough teachers employed to educate every child in the city—and wherever necessary material assistance will be rendered by the city to the parents who are unable to send their children to the school now on account of their poverty. The Social Democratic party in power will have every child in this city receive the best education this country affords, even if it should be necessary to tax away the last dollar of capitalist profits and rents in order to do it. If you prefer to have your chil-

dren running the streets or toiling in the factories, don't vote for the Social Democratic party.

If the Social Democratic party is entrusted with power in this city we can assure the workmen that the taxes on capitalist property will not be reduced. We can also assure them that they will be spent in a way that will not please the capitalists.

Whenever the masses vote to take control of the government the plutocracy of this country will hatch up as plausible a scheme as they can to hold their present status peacefully, but if they fail to count the people out they will attempt to seat some man as dictator and proclaim the republic a failure. It is well worth while to keep that in mind.

Some people of our town are getting awfully anxious to get rid of the evils for which they have been steadily voting.

"For every social wrong there must be a remedy. But the remedy must be nothing less than the abolition of the wrong."—Henry George in Social Problems.

"Butchered to make a Roman holiday," says Lord Byron, were the savages in the days of old Rome. Butchered to raise the price of the shares of the Chartered South African company are the noble Boers of South Africa today.

There is a young lady in New York worth \$10,000,000. Her father must have worked very hard and been exceedingly thrifty. It would take the average workman, able to save two dollars and a half every week, just 70,923 years to save that amount of money. Query for the worker: "How is it done?"

Here is a prediction: The people will rule in this country whenever a majority become really hungry, but unless the people be enlightened and organized beforehand the rule of the people will be short lived.

To be a capitalist is to have not only a purely personal but a social status in production. Capital is a collective product, and only by the united action of many members, nay, in the last resort,

only by the united action of all members of society, can it be set into motion. Capital, therefore, is not a personal, it is a social power. When, therefore, capital is converted into common property, into the property of all members of society, the person who loses the private capital in reality loses nothing to which he has a moral right. Private capital which has a social character now, is thereby simply transformed into social property. It loses its class character—that is all.

"What sight can be more pathetic than to see an old, broken-down man trying to compete with vigorous manhood for a living for himself and family?"—asks an exchange.

There is one sight more pathetic. And that is to see the damned old fool walk up to the polls and vote so that he must continue his competition with vigorous manhood for existence for himself and family.

There is one bit of advice we want to give our Milwaukee readers, and in fact our readers all over the country. Drink little or no intoxicating drinks. Read a few books, but let them be good books, and think a great deal about what you have read. Always be willing to hear the other side, if the other side does not take too much of your time. Never talk much yourself, but let whatever you say be clear and to the point. Try to be an organizer rather than an orator—organizers were the ruin of every republic and every democracy that ever existed. And whatever you do in regard to organization, try to make it something solid, something lasting. Have the organization rather small and compact than large and incompatible. Instill the love of freedom, the spirit of resistance and the admiration of sacrifice into your comrades—for do not forget, the time may be near when you will be called upon to protect with your lives your own rights as well as the rights of your fellow proletarians. Your work will count then, if it was truly good work and if it produced truly good men.

The present condition of unprecedented prosperity in Milwaukee—over 1500 families receiving public aid—indicates that even a great many "aristocratic" workmen in Bay View who have been zealously guarding their position in "society" by crying down and disclaiming sympathy with Socialists and agitators of every sort, this winter have enough unemployed time on their hands in which to contemplate the "beauty" and "all-around loveliness" of "things as they are," and to make them look with different eyes at the wicked Social Democrats.

We live in a commercial age; the shadow that is stealing over the American landscape partakes of a commercial character. In short, the shadow is of an unbridled plutocracy caused, created and cemented in no small degree by congressional, legislative and adremanic action; a plutocracy that is far more wealthy than any aristocracy that has ever crossed the horizon of the world's history, and one that has been produced in a shorter consecutive period. And this is a democracy where every citizen has the right of ballot. Why don't you make use of it?

Two thousand invitations to the launching of the Emperor's yacht were sent out by the builders, the Townsend-Downey company. Only those whose names had been passed upon by the committee of arrangements at Washington and the secret service bureau and personal friends of the builders received the coveted cardboards. At least two governors will witness the launching—Gov. Odell of New York and Gov. Murphy of New Jersey. Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania has been invited. Senators Platt and Depew have also been asked. The big figures of Wall street, among them J. P. Morgan, J. J. Hill, all the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Astors, E. H. Harriman, Russell Sage, James Stillman, John I. Waterbury, E. J. Burwind, W. J. Baldwin, Jr., August Belmont, George H. Haven, Morris K. Jesup, Charles Stewart Smith, J. Edward Simmons, Daniel S. Lamont and others have been invited. The luncheon will be served in an immense new building just completed, which contains tables for all the 2000 guests. President Roosevelt and party and Prince Henry and party will be seated on a raised platform erected midway of the building on one side. The American plutocracy intends to have a grand love feast with monarchy and feudalism across the water, and plutocracy has advanced in strength far enough in this country not to be in the least bashful about it.

The first annual meeting of the United States Steel corporation (better known as the Steel Trust) was held last Monday. Among those present were Judge E. H. Gary (the assassin of the Anarchists in 1893), C. M. Schwab, G. W. Perkins, T. P. Ord, representing J. P. Morgan; Francis Lane Stetson and Charles McVeagh.

The old board of directors was re-elected to serve three years. The Morgan and Rockefeller interests were voted by Myles Tierney and Harry W. Forrest. The board is composed as follows: Marshall Field, Daniel G. Reid, John W. Rockefeller, Jr., Alfred Clifford, William E. Dodge, Nathaniel Thayer, Abram Hewitt and Clement A. Griscom. Secretary Tribel presented the annual report, which shows earnings for the first year of \$107,000,000. The net profits amount to \$85,000,000. The surplus of the corporation and subsidiary companies is \$174,244,229. The cost of the properties owned and

operated by the several companies is placed at \$1,437,494,912; deferred charges to profit and loss for the development of mines, improvements, etc., which will be charged to future operations of the company, \$5,350,774; current assets, \$200,201,771, including \$85,000,000 in inventories, \$7,000,000 in bonds, \$48,000,000 in accounts receivable and \$55,000,000 in cash on hand. The whole assets foot up \$1,847,443,521, nearly two billions.

The workmen of this big aggregation were not regarded as "assets." In fact they seem to have no value whatsoever, and that may be one of the reasons why they are not considered when the profits are divided. But we live in a democracy and all these workmen and all the other workmen who are citizens and directly and indirectly are consumers of the Steel Trust, have the right of ballot. Why don't they make use of it?

The linemen of the telephone companies in Chicago have been on a strike twice within the last ten months. The girls were forced to submit (whether wise or unwise is no concern of ours) to specific instructions as to where they should be vaccinated, a humiliation which the worst capitalist politicians in public office would never dare inflict.

In the municipal ownership of these utilities exploitation is reduced to its minimum. There are just two possible ways of using these industries indirectly to exploit. First, relieving capitalism to some extent of their taxes. Second, the profit of selling their iron, cars, wire, etc., to the city enterprise. To avoid this, however, would necessitate the socializing of all industries at one fell swoop, which is a fancy which has found lodgment only in the brains of lunatics.

Christ and his followers believed in the apocalypse. The Kingdom of God was to come like a thief in the night. Many religious reformers of the middle ages believed the same and quite a few Socialists now have the same view. But the wondrous vases have been broken. No genies or fairies will ever come by magic to bring with them a fulfilled Co-operative Commonwealth while we are dreaming and waiting. We must work constantly and our political progress must keep step with the economic evolution.

And this will not weaken the class struggle.

We can point out to the working class their class interests, and that these palliatives are simply steps towards the emancipation of the proletariat, and short ones at that; that the capitalist class will not relinquish their grasp except under the most tremendous pressure; that they do not believe in our demands and cannot conduct these enterprises as properly or as efficiently in the interest of the public as those who believe in Socialistic institutions. We Chicago Socialists should take the hypocritical mask from the face of Carter H. Harrison and call attention to the fact that while he is posing as a municipal ownership candidate, he is gathering under his cloak aldermen who will pass over his veto a grant of franchises which this subtle "champion of the people" knows full well.

"The Filipinos are the finest musicians I have ever known," said Capt. Charles D. Palmer of Manila to a Washington Star man. "I have listened to some very excellent orchestral music, but I want to say I have never heard anything so magnificent as the playing of those natives. Nothing in this country, certainly, can touch them. They have all the instruments known to our people, but they play much better. Strange to say, too, they play nothing but the most beautiful classical music. Naturally the Filipinos are a very bright, apt and intelligent people."

Speaking at a banquet of the Manufacturers' association of New York in Brooklyn, Bishop Burgess of the Episcopal church said:

"It is the duty of the preacher to sometimes look on the dark side of an industrial age with its multiplicity of inventions. These inventions are threatening our domestic life, and are endangering the sanctity of the home. They are threatening the welfare of our women."

"There are 6,000,000 women wage-earners in America, and 60 per cent. of our workmen could not support their families unless their women also went out to work. To find their places as breadwinners the women have to go out of their own homes, out of the protection of their brothers and fathers. We meet them in the trolleys and in the street, and they push and jostle as hard as the men. Their modesty is being rubbed off and there is a lessening of the chivalry of men."

"Industry, inventions and billion-dollar companies are not all. If this world is not to become a pitiless struggle, crushing out the family life, men must take on some of the tenderness of women, and the chivalry of man must be preserved."

To all of which let us reply that the wretchedness depicted by the bishop is due not to a multiplicity of inventions, but to the private ownership of the tools of production and their use for private profit. Why do not these people who talk glibly about effects teach the masses something about causes?

DAVE ROSE'S METHOD.

Raise a lot of boodle, Tell a lot of lies, Take a voter for a noodle, Land the prize? We will see whether it will work this time.

The Situation in Milwaukee.

The local political situation at present is very complicated. The Pfister wing will not work together harmoniously with the La Follette wing. The Republican party is hopelessly split. The present Democratic mayor, Rose, was elected two years ago with the open assistance of the street car monopoly, while the regular, middle-class Republican candidate was defeated. Ever since the split has grown wider and wider, because the fight between the interests of the great capitalists and the middle-class politicians has spread over the whole state.

The Democratic party as a national organization has all gone to the dogs. Yet locally, David S. Rose, as an expert demagogue, has few equals in this glorious country, and since one more bridge opening, with gressed pigs, a German prince and unlucky "lucky chickens" stands on the programme before the spring election, and furthermore, because there is not a man in the country who can PROMISE more good things than he—he may be elected again with the aid of the German brewery bosses, the Polish priests and the saloonkeepers of all nationalities—unless the Social Democratic party causes a slip between the cup and lip.

At the last election the Social Democratic party polled more than 8 per cent. of the entire vote, and it is now exciting a great deal of attention not only among the politicians and professional "reformers," but also from honest citizens of all classes. However there can be no doubt that an attempt will be made in various quarters to draw off some of our union men by all the little tricks and baits with which the old party politicians are so familiar, that is by promising certain of the leaders jobs or buying them right out, provided they are for sale. But that "influence" is getting to be played out. And the other road to political success, by furnishing free beer, cigars, etc., to the masses ("them asses") concerns the unorganized proletariat mainly, but even that path has become a thorny one, for the politicians of Milwaukee.

Now here is the situation in a nutshell: Nowhere in the country has Social Democracy gained such a solid footing in the trades unions as in Milwaukee, though it is a fact that among the boodle element and the lukewarm ones in some of the unions, our demagogical mayor can make sufficient competition to divide the strength of union labor and that with the help of a Republican candidate for mayor who will be put forth as a decoy duck to unite not only the "business men," but also the "reformers" who are disgusted with Rose, he may be elected.

But since we do not care to have any other votes than those of men who are in accord with our aims and objects, this state of affairs does not alarm us very much. True, we do not like the rule of the Rose machine; it means the rule of the corrupt and criminal elements of this city. Yet, after all, workmen can stand two years more of such rule as easily as the "business element" of Milwaukee. And if the business men do not like it and want to see a way out of it, let them read and study the platform of the Social Democratic party and act afterwards as honesty and consistency will tell them.

But the Social Democratic party expects of every one of its members that he will be constantly at his post in his union or society—quiet and not fanatic, but conscious of his purpose and never wavering for one instant in showing his color and standing up for his principles. And we must begin our AGGRESSIVE campaign a little earlier than we at first intended. There must be no lack of campaign literature. It is also absolutely necessary that the active members of the branches keep up communication with the central committee and remain in constant touch with it.

As for the rest, as usual, we "trust in God and keep our powder dry."

The Folly of Lexington in View of Yorktown.

The Socialist party is pledged to the support of the trade union movement, because it is an institution which educates the working classes, raises their wages, shortens their hours, improves their factory conditions and in general raises their standard of life, and yet in no sense should we regard trade unionism as a solution of the industrial problem or a Socialistic institution. Its work is purely of a palliative character.

The Socialist party has in its national platform declared in favor of the national ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and many other particular industries which it has singled out for national ownership. These commodities, by no means constituting Socialism, but only to be regarded in the light of ameliorative measures.

Our national organization has declared in favor of the referendum, that the people may vote directly upon principles and subjects brought forth for their consideration, that we may have more complete democracy. While not in itself socialistic, it in some measure does away with the corruption of representatives and places the burden of misgovernment more directly upon the people, besides securing the advantage of discussing principles rather than candidates.

In Chicago a non-partisan organization came forth with petitions asking for a referendum upon certain measures. The Socialist organization sat silently by, while some of its members did actively oppose. So far as the national platform is concerned, it is a political sham in Chicago.

A great many Socialists in Chicago oppose municipal ownership of urban utilities for the reason that we are living in a capitalist state. In other words, they believe that we will some time have a co-operative commonwealth, but that only after we have a majority of electors in the country can we take under control and ownership the different industries which are now owned and operated by capitalists. It is clearly evident that Socialists who believe that way have no business to belong to a Socialist POLITICAL party NOW. They ought simply form propaganda.

Scientific Socialists of the modern school think differently. They want to make use of the POLITICAL POWER—the modern weapon—for the amelioration of the condition of the working class and for the strengthening of the power of resistance of the proletariat. They are willing to diminish the swamp of corruption around us by crying up some of the springs that feed it. This can be accomplished by Socialists in various ways—it can be done, before all things, by Socialists in meeting Socialist principles to all municipal affairs.

For instance, the private ownership of street cars in Chicago not only results in the corruption of juries and the judiciary, but of the city council and legislative bodies. By municipal ownership that evil would be avoided to a large extent, if not absolutely, and every movement which is made which diminishes the chance for corruption, opens the door for propaganda upon a legitimate and reasonable basis.

Furthermore, the workmen in these industries are deeply concerned. Say what you may of the employees of the city, state or nation, they receive a sufficient income to maintain their families and educate their children, which cannot be said with equal truth of those employed in private industries, and whose wives and children fill the factories and department stores.

The 3-cent fare proposed by some non-Socialist reformers does not appeal to me. A 4-cent fare is not too high, but

the surplus earnings should be used for the employment of the unemployed, and the improvement of the parks and school system, which has a direct tendency to strengthen and enlighten the working people; for we know too well that the most degraded, the lowest paid, the slum proletariat, is the most effective weapon of capitalists at the polls, and at critical times the poor slum dwellers are usually the best instruments and the most subversive tools to reactionary political and industrial schemes.

The gas rents are of equal importance with the street cars (and should be considered before mentioned of the effect which it would have on the employees). Gas should not be regarded as a luxury, but as a necessity for cooking and lighting purposes in every family, and it is no reply to this proposition to state that some men need clothes and shoes more than light. Those who are in the most desperate need of clothes and shoes and who are most ragged, pitiable as it is, will be the last to take up the standard of Socialism, or any progressive movement. Despair has claimed them and will never relinquish her grasp.

It is true few workmen use telephones unless to call a physician, but the immense dividends which have brought the stock of the telephone companies of Chicago to \$300 per share, might be used to advantage in the construction of matroniums, gymnasiums, the supply of free school books, food and clothing, municipal bakeries, coal and wood yards, ice houses, and a thousand and one different enterprises which would increase the industrial functions of the state.

Four years ago there was a municipal election in the city of Milwaukee. David Rose, candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket, favored municipal ownership of all public utilities. The Socialists called attention to the insincerity of this candidate. He was elected and the Socialist vote was proportionally smaller than normal. The franchises of the street car system of Milwaukee were renewed and extended and the papers say for a consideration of \$65,000 to Rose and an equal sum to the aldermen, which, of course, would be rather cheap in Chicago. But Rose's behavior has resulted in strengthening the Socialists in Milwaukee.

In Chicago, the largest manufacturing city of America, the Socialist movement should become a strong and aggressive factor. The man who is preaching the millennium will have little opposition from capitalist sources. He who is striking at the very opportunity and has commenced to take away on every occasion the means of exploitation, will excite the capitalists' wrath and opposition.

We should bear in mind the goal—take the highway which leads to it, and capture every outpost, hamlet and garrison on the way. Lexington must precede Yorktown. The falling of the Bastille, the fourth of August.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

Socialism, briefly defined, means the production of commodities for USE instead of for profit.

Socialists propose to bring this about by placing all materials used in the production, distribution and exchange of commodities under the control of the whole people, to be used by the people and for the people.

Socialists do not advocate confiscation. On the contrary, they are anti-confiscators, and desire so to organize industry and the conditions under which industry is carried on as to prevent a few from confiscating the wealth produced by the many.

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HERALDRIES

Prince Henry will sit down to a luncheon while in Chicago that will cost \$100 a plate, but he will not be shown the Maxwell street district.

While Congress votes pensions to the widows of dead army or navy favorites who wore shoulder straps, the mother of Bill Anthony, he who struck his name into history's pages in connection with the sinking of the Maine, is reduced to the last extreme of poverty and receives no help from Congress.

All the aristocratic snobs in Chicago want to be located near the royal box on the occasion of Prince Henry's visit. Extra boxes are to be erected, but who shall occupy them is the question that agitates the smart set.

Edward Boyce, head of the Western Federation of Miners and leader in the recent strikes in northern Idaho, has, it is reported, become a wealthy man through a rich find recently made in a mine in which he and his wife are interested.

The American spirit and ideals having been abandoned and militarism and imperialism substituted therefor, Liberty's torch is to be put out on Bedloe Island in New York bay.

The more Archbishop Ireland talks the more he reveals his entire unfitness to deal in a spirit of fairness with the labor problem. In one of his characteristic harangues at Chicago he mixed up Socialism with Anarchism, declaring the one to be the forerunner of the other.

Mrs. Irene Ashby MacFaydon, who has passed much time in the South studying the child labor problem, says: "The only place in the world where children under 12 years of age are allowed to work unrestricted by law is in the South. There 10 per cent. of the cotton operatives are children under 12 years of age. In Georgia fully one-fourth of all the workers in the cotton mills are children under 12 years of age."

A census report on the manufactures of New York state has been made public. The total number of establishments in the state in 1900 was 78,659, an increase over 1890 of 19.5 per cent.;

An invalid mother and six small children were found by the Chicago police in squalid rooms and terrible destitution. The children were in bed trying to keep warm, as there was no fire. They had eaten nothing but dry bread since their father died a week before of consumption.

There is a foreman of blockers in the Western Hat Factory, by name of Herbert Cook, who is especially hard on union men and who hates Socialists more than he does water. If that poor "bloke" of a blocker thinks he can block the wheel of progress by petty chicanery in a workshop, well let him try it.

The national council of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, with headquarters in Chicago, has appropri-

ated \$5000 for the establishment of a co-operative bookbindery in this city. President E. W. Tatum of the national body, assisted by committees from the local unions, Paper Rulers' union, No. 48, and Bookbinders' union, No. 49, has already begun negotiations for the purchase of machinery and for a suitable building, and it is expected that the establishment will be in running order by March 10.

Starving and declaring that he had no place to stay at night and begging for work, an unknown man about 45 years of age was seen for several days in the vicinity of the middle Seneca street bridge, Cleveland, which is in course of construction. Weak from exposure and unable to make his condition known, he fell into an embankment of snow near the foundation of the bridge and when the workmen came to the spot the man was dead. He had frozen to death. A righteous verdict would be: Murdered by capitalism. It is going on every day.

A copy of the "New Century Song Book," by Dr. B. M. Lawrence of Los Angeles, Cal., has been received. It is a collection in a book of over 90 pages of well-written and inspiring songs suitable for use at Socialist meetings. The music score accompanies more than half the songs and the rest are easily adaptable to popular airs. Dr. Lawrence, the author, is a man now seventy years of age; most of his life has been given to the cause of social reform. His book sells for 25 cents and may be had by addressing J. F. Marek, 315 W. First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Here is a suggestive thing for the fool people who create wealth and invent things to facilitate its creation to think about: Andrew Carnegie, in his address at the opening of an institute of technology at Hoboken, made this confession: "I had no inventive mind, simply a mind to use the inventions of others. I think a fit epitaph for me would be, 'Here lies a man who knew how to get around men much cleverer than himself.'"

It is not what capitalists in a "conference" profess to be ready to do that indicates their real attitude towards labor, but what they actually do in legislative chambers and the halls of Congress.

There is a strong capitalist lobby at work against Chinese exclusion. It is fighting the only bills before Congress that will insure the exclusion of the Celestials. These are House bill No. 9,330 (the Kahn bill) and Senate bill No. 2,969 (the Mitchell bill). Workingmen should write their congressmen urging support of these two measures.

General Superintendent Johnston of the Bethlehem Steel company, ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert and several others representing large concerns doing work for the government, were before the House committee on labor the other day in opposition to the bill limiting to eight hours the service of those employed on work for the United States. Among the other firms represented by counsel at the hearing and opposed to the proposed restriction of hours were the Union Iron works of San Francisco, Midvale Steel company, Newport News Shipbuilding company, Carnegie Steel company, Cramp & Sons, Fore River Shipbuilding company and most of the other concerns engaged on various branches of work for the government.

There are four places in Chicago where old and diseased horses are slaughtered every night, according to the Illinois state food commissioner. Next morning before daylight wagons start out loaded with "fresh beef" which is sold to the poor. Some of the "ads" appearing in the newspapers are quoted to show how the business is conducted. Here are some samples:

"Wanted—Old horses to kill. Will call." "Highest prices paid for horses to kill. Remove those not able to walk with ambulance." "Wanted—All kinds of sore-footed horses. Will call." "Wanted—Horses to kill; pay highest prices; disabled removed with ambulance." "Horses wanted for killing; ambulance for disabled."

Gen. J. H. Wilson, who was formerly military governor of Matanzas, has in unmistakable terms disapproved the administration's policy in Cuba. He says: "Since our occupation of Cuba we have not done one thing to repair the ravages of war. We have re-established no families in their homesteads nor attempted to restock barren farms and plantations. We have not taken a single step to extend the commerce of the country so as to enable the island to recover from the devastation of recent war. We pledged ourselves at the beginning of the war against the intention of exerting any sovereignty over the island, and promised to withdraw our army as soon as peace was restored. In spite of this pledge we have exercised every conceivable attribute of sovereignty over Cuba. We have absolutely controlled the domestic affairs of the people, and although perfect order has existed for two years, our army is still in possession of the country."

In Father McGrady's forty-page pamphlet entitled "A Voice from England," we find perhaps the best among much good work that he has done. It is a broadside hurled with tremendous effect against the common objections to Socialism and is all the more significant because the work which called it forth, written by a prominent Catholic priest in England, is being used in this country if possible to stem the Socialist propaganda. Rickaby's sophistries are shattered beyond any power to do harm where McGrady's masterly argument is read. The book should be taken up by every Socialist in the land and given the widest publicity possible. It is published by the Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Single copies are 10 cents; three for 25 cents; eight for 50 cents; twenty for \$1.00; one hundred, \$4.00—postage prepaid. Send in your orders at once and help insure a big sale for this book.

A Word to the City Street Car Workers.

The American has waited expectantly for some expression in this traction controversy that would indicate a recognition of the rights of the persons most vitally and directly interested in a correct solution of the traction issue—the street car employees.

We have waited in vain. Think for a moment what this means. Here is an army of faithful workers, each one having others dependent on his labors, absolutely voiceless on this issue. What are we thinking of? Are the interests of capitalists the only ones at stake? Are even the interests of street car patrons—most vital, as we all admit—the paramount ones?

EVERY IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION MEANS INCREASED HAPPINESS AND COMFORTS TO WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Consider for a moment the position of the employees of the street car companies. Here is the average conductor, either regular or extra, working long hours in filthy, overcrowded cars, often the innocent target for abuse from discontented patrons. The conductor is a human being. The pittance he earns usually goes to the support of some humble family.

THE AMERICAN WOULD LIKE TO INTERROGATE THE MOTORMAN.

Candidly, now, where do your interests lie, street car employees of this city? Is it in MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP or is it in CONTINUED SLAVERY to private corporations that fight every attempt you make to better your condition? Would you prefer the highest standard of wages, or your family's best interest would not be reduced, a possible eight-hour day—in short, humane treatment, under municipal ownership? Or do you prefer a continuance of your present conditions under the soulless tyranny of private corporations?

There are thousands of you in this town. Your present wages are not as high as in some smaller American cities, though higher, at the hour rate, than in others.

You are denied the right of organization in your own behalf. You work twelve hours or more, at the hour rate, in order to make the lowest living wages. You are treated as automata rather than as human beings. The sufferings of a sick wife or child would not deter your corporation employer from cutting off your weekly pittance for some petty infraction of discipline. In your wildest flights of imagination you have hardly dreamed of such things as a permanent employment under civil service rules, fair wages and humane treatment.

Municipal ownership offers to street car patrons and street car employees alike the generous fruits of mutual cooperation in public service for the public good.—Chicago American.

Elements of the Social Ideal.

"The elements of the social ideal must be found in the society of today," declared Prof. Howarth in the second of his series of lectures at Plymouth Church, Milwaukee, last Saturday night. The speaker rejected the prevalent dogma of the separation between the individual and the social, and insisted that the social ideal (which is a state of society in which capital will be socialized) is to be attained without first passing through an era of state socialism.

In closing, Dr. Howarth said: "The time will come when swords will be bent into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, and when clouds will carry only the life-giving products of industry and not the death-dealing implements of war; a society in which kings and emperors will no longer exist, because no one will assume superiority over his fellows; a society of peace and brotherly love; a society where all will have been cleared away, when the patriot is not he who loves his country, but he who loves his kind; a society in which there will be no poor except the poor in spirit, and no rich except the rich in wisdom and in love; a society in which there will be no idle, because all will have an opportunity to work and will realize the truth that the joy of living is in doing; a society in which there will be no overworked, because the equitable distribution of the work of society among all its members will lighten the labor of each; a new heaven and a new earth, in which man untrammelled by want and evil conditions will mount to the utmost possibilities of his being."

The Danger Ahead.

Stuart Uttley, an English workman who has been visiting this country, says, in an article in the New York World, that he sees here indications of a conflict "such as the world has never seen before." If he writes: "The disorganization of labor is a matter of very serious moment to the United States. During the last great engineering strike in England, when over 80,000 men were out for six months, not a shot was fired. There was not a single riot, very little disorder, and when closed it left scarcely any ill-feeling. The fact was that being well organized they were under good discipline, and being fairly well provided with the means of subsistence, were not driven to the desperation of starving men, hence they were enabled to rely on a passive resistance. One has only to ask what would have been the result in the United States of a prolonged strike of one of the leading industries wherein a great majority of the men were without any means of subsistence and under no proper control. As one who has had a long and varied experience of men and things, I should tremble

for the result, and to every mind in this direction lies one of the serious dangers to America's future. In Great Britain organized capital and labor are both sufficiently strong to respect each other's opinions and to lend a willing ear to the voice of conciliation, but from what I saw and heard in the States organized capital is the giant, and organized labor the dwarf. It is pretty much the same in industry as in other domains of human enterprise—history repeats itself. In the early days of British industry, when labor was unorganized, riots and disorder were frequent. I hope that I am mistaken, but, judging from what I gathered while in the States from sources well calculated to form correct opinions, I fear that the most momentous danger before America is an individual [industrial] war such as the world has never seen before. The stronger the trusts grow the more powerless will labor become. As it can obtain no redress from Congress in a similar manner in which British labor can from Parliament, and finding that the few are growing enormously wealthy while the many are steadily sinking into poverty, it may perchance strike out fiercely, wantonly, and madly like a blinded enraged giant. It is not for me to suggest remedies or to indicate the path of prudence. That would be impertinence on my part. Allow me, however, in closing, to say that nothing so strongly impressed me while in the States as the growing and crushing might of the trusts. Sooner or later that well-organized body will stand face to face with the hazy-headed, undisciplined, and uncontrolled multitude of workers, and then the real trial of strength will begin, and after that—the deluge."

A MULE AND A WORKINGMAN.

It was near the close of the Nineteenth century, after having spent the best part of my life in the service of civilization, that I found myself without means of subsistence and out of a job. Men in some condition were all around me. Some were young, robust, and hopeful; some were old, despondent, and despairing. Some sympathized and some hated.

In my younger years I had worked incessantly, but of late no one seemed to have need of my services, and my substance had been consumed in the interim. It was the Age of Machinery. A pulley, a belt, a dozen shafts and bearings superseded a hundred workmen. To my joy one morning, I read a sign, "Men Wanted," on an office door of a great corporation. For an instant my spirits bubbled over in the realization that this was a "man," and perhaps was wanted.

On entering the office I was met by a porter, who escorted me to a room where I was placed in the rear of a long line of men, awaiting turn at a door which led to an inner sanctuary, where the word "Men Wanted" had been scribbled and emptied by the great doctor, named Doctor Physical Examination. My turn came in a couple of hours and I passed in. A being whose visage rivaled many of the likenesses of Satan I had seen in youth met me with a cold smile, which revealed a pair of eyes, cold, sharp and piercing eye which stirred up my rheumatic pains, so deep was its penetration.

In youth I had been a splendid specimen of manhood—strong-limbed, broad-shouldered, keen of sight, and ready of hand. A shadow of my former prestige remained, but my hair was gray, my eyes, those tell-tale tokens, and my eyes, though strong, showed they had pored over the history of too many years.

The Great Doctor felt of my muscular arm, adjusted his glasses, and peered into my face with great wisdom. He turned me slowly around, as one would a heavy box, and looked at me sharply and closely, up and down. As yet neither of us had spoken. He mechanically pushed me on a pair of scales, and peered through his glasses at the beam.

"What? what?" he exclaimed, looking closer and feeling my arm with more pronounced grip.

"Only good girl, fine arm, full chest, but two pounds short; and hair a trifle gray, and eyes declining in power of vision. Please pass out, sir," and he opened a door into the street.

But I did not move. I was bewildered by his actions. "I would like to have worked," said my way of explanation, but getting me short, he said hurriedly, "Our weight standard is 160 pounds; you weigh only 158—"

"But that is a small deficiency—" "A million words will not bring you up to our standard," said he. "I have letters of service from—" "If you had testimonials from all my beloved ancestors, you are still two pounds light," he replied.

"I have had twenty years' experience in my calling—" "If you were a golden Colossus, you are not of standard weight, and your letters will do you to over the age limit," he replied.

"My friend," I said, "give me a trial; I need work; my family—" "Sir, your usefulness is past for us; you are a back number; we want men, we need men, we will take only men. You are not up to our standard of a man, and belong to the scrap pile. One must be young, sound, good sight, hearing, and health, of proper age, weight, height, and habits—please pass out. Time is money."

I stepped out into the street rejected, just as an old mule limped out of an alley on the other side. The stockyards were near by, and all day another Great Doctor had been sorting and buying mules. They must be young, sound, gentle, strong, true to the collar, free from bad traits, of proper age, weight, color, and disposition, and this old veteran which met my eye had failed to pass. He bore many visible tokens of disqualification. His left ear drooped. His right fore foot was full of corns. His tail had been broken, in a wreck, years ago. His under lip, hanging so low, gave him an unseemly aspect; and the copious flow of tears from his single eye bore witness that he had passed life's golden meridian.

Work for Carpenters.

Comrade John Luksinger, 669 Third-street, has charge of the work of building and setting up booths for the fair. He calls for the service of carpenters to work Sunday night, February 23, after 8 o'clock, at Freie-Trade-hallen hall, Social-Democratic building to assist in the work will please report to him at once. If you know carpenters in your branch, call their attention to this notice.

Municipal Platform of the Social Democratic Party.

The Ticket. For Mayor..... HOWARD TUTTLE For Comptroller..... EUGENE H. ROONEY For Treasurer..... JOHN DOERFLER For Attorney..... THEODORE BURMEISTER

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

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

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

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

HYPOCRISY OF OTHER PARTIES.

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

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

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

MAINSRING OF CORRUPTION.

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

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

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.

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

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

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

This naturally leads us to the question of taxes. The report of Tax Commissioner Brown shows that over \$90,000,000 of the property of corporations are taxed in this city. If these corporations bore their share of taxes figured even at the present valuation—the taxes of all citizens could be reduced 20 per cent, and there would still be over a million and a quarter more every year in the city treasury which could be used for public improvements of all kinds.

FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service. At the present time, many a disease, and even epidemics, get their origin from the fact that poor people shrink from consulting a physician because of the expense, until it is too late. While we recognize that pauperism and prostitution are the legitimate outgrowth of the present system, which subjects the lower stratum of the proletariat, it is well known that certain wealthy citizens derive profit from degradation through the rent of old rookeries, which are a menace both to public morals and the public health. We demand that all slum property be condemned and the ground cleared by the public authorities, and that, where advisable, the spaces so cleared be devoted to open air gymnasiums or for park purposes.

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

DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

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

2. That the common council shall take the necessary steps to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes. 3. That an earnest effort shall be made by the city to provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and a public icehouse. The coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost. 4. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. That the city shall reorganize the system of administering justice in its police court, so that the poor man may be guaranteed the same chance before the law as is enjoyed by the rich.

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

5. That the city shall erect at least three more public baths for the benefit of the residents of the working districts, one to be built in Bay View, one on the north side and one on the northwest side. The city also to provide a system of street closets, such as is found in modern European cities. Plumbing and sewerage in all dwellings to be done by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments.

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

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

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

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

The committee of the London (Eng.) school board makes the following statement: "At times when there is no special district, 35,000 children in a state of hunger which makes it necessary to attempt to teach them, are in the schools of London alone." Think of it—35,000 children are so hungry, in ordinary times, that their brains are too feeble to hold knowledge! Later, behold 55,000 (many) children who have starved souls, stunted bodies, perverted moral natures—among them thousands of hopeless imbeciles and lunatics! Millions for the workhouses, millions for the prisons, millions for asylums; millions for palaces for the children with starved bodies and brains!

And let us not pride ourselves on a superior state of things on this side of

the ocean. There are thousands and thousands of ill-fed, hungry children in our schools; there are teachers who cannot get their honest dues; there are thousands of mothers scrubbing and slaving a few hours before and a few after their babies' birth. It would be dreadful to call this civilization to help these children or their mothers. It is all right, though, to build speedways and to fatten in all ways the sleek bodies of public thieves.

It is a rotten type of "civilization" that stands.

We have postal cards printed for use of the workers in getting new subscribers. Send in your order.

SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS.

City Central Committee.

The city central committee met on Monday evening, February 17, and transacted considerable business. Comrade Blodgett acted as chairman of the evening. The roll call showed a very good attendance. In addition to the regular membership in the party were from all parts of the city. The organizer reported the organization of a branch in the Fifth ward with fifteen members and a branch in the Sixth ward with a membership of eighteen, while a branch has been formed in the town of Milwaukee. The town of Milwaukee branch will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening, February 20, at Zaeger's hall, corner of Eleventh and Flinn streets. All comrades are asked to attend and make the meeting a success. The different committees appointed to carry out the work of the party in various lines reported invariably that progress was being made in every direction. The Fair committee in particular made a very encouraging report. The committee reported donations had been received amounting to many hundred dollars, and every indication pointed to a great success in the holding of the Fair. The committee desires the assistance of some comrades to assist in placing the different booths in position. This work will begin on Sunday evening at 11 o'clock, and it is hoped that all who can will turn out and assist. On motion the campaign committee was asked to hold a meeting on Thursday, February 20. Comrade Victor L. Perger explained the manner of selecting candidates for the ward offices and the necessity of being particular in the conditions required by the election laws. On motion a supply of nomination paper blanks were ordered to be printed. The committee in charge of the entertainment of December 8 made a final report showing that the sum of \$118.70 had been realized. The matter of interesting the Polish working people of the city in the Socialist movement was discussed at some length, and on motion 300 copies of Father McGrady's book in Polish was ordered and further empowered the campaign committee to engage a competent Polish speaker to give service in the approaching campaign. The reports in the city press in which the Social Democratic party was said to be in favor of endorsing one or another of the capitalist nominees was thought to be of enough importance that it should be brought to the attention of the committee. It was decided that a committee was appointed to see the matter right in the eyes of the public. The matter of nominating a candidate for judge was taken up and it seemed the general opinion that such a step would do a great deal to preserve the discipline and the high reputation of the campaign committee was directed to issue a call for a judicial convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for judge. On account of the amount of business before the central committee at its meeting on Monday night it was thought well by the delegates that the committee should meet every Monday in the month of March, and on motion it was so ordered. There being no other business the committee adjourned to meet on the first Monday evening in March. EUGENE H. ROONEY, Secretary.

Social Democratic Forum.

One of the most interesting of the Forum meetings was held last Sunday night, when Mr. J. R. Howe, editorial writer on the Daily News, read a suggestive and thoughtful paper on the "Origin of Populism," bringing out the potent influence of the farming element in that movement. Socialism is presented to the relation of the farmers to the present Socialist movement and urged the necessity of securing support from the agricultural class. On this point he said: "It is generally assumed that Socialism can make little headway among the farmers as a class. It will depend largely upon the way Socialism is presented to the farmer, whether or not it appeals to him. There is no reason why the farmer should oppose public ownership of these industries that have been so thoroughly organized that the owners have been entirely eliminated as factors of production. Public ownership appears as strongly to the farmer as it does to the laboring man. The logical conclusion—the ultimate end—of Socialism may seem far removed and difficult of attainment, but it is an ideal that should not repel him. He may find it difficult to conceive a state in which every industry is operated under public ownership, but if Socialism is presented to him as an evolutionary movement that is not going to overturn things in a day; that it will proceed step by step, and that it is impossible to state what its ultimate methods will be as it would have been for the contemporaries of Columbus, it is possible to see the farmer from the anvil to the mighty forges of the modern steel mill, he should be open to its appeals as are other men. But if the discussion of Socialism were to center in the method of conducting peanut stands and barber shops under the Co-operative Commonwealth, it is probable that the farmer or any considerable number of other persons would be brought to see that salvation lies in abolishing private capital. "The farmer is not much given to dreaming. Life is stern and life is real to him. He will insist on immediate demands to be met, and he will be determined by the natural course of events how far the socialization of the means of production and distribution shall proceed. With immediate demands to appeal to his self-interest and the general scheme of Socialism to appeal to his pride, it would be to his ideals, being made to realize that what he heretofore has conceived to be remedies are merely palliatives, the farmer should be as open to the Socialist propaganda as any other class of producers—especially the farmer that gave support to the demands of the Populist movement. "It seems to be taken for granted that Socialism will make no appeal to the farmer because he is the owner of the tools which he employs. It might not be expedient, nor would it be warranted by the natural tendency of the Socialist movement to insist that it would be to deprive him of the ownership of his land and tools and vest it in the community or state. Whatever Socialism may do or may not do should it secure control of the political affairs of the nation, it is obvious that it would deal with the more pressing problems first. And paradoxical as it may seem, the conditions in our industrial life that are pressing upon labor also are pressing heavily upon the farmer. He can perceive that the monopolizing of the manufacturing industries of the country is as much to his injury as to the injury of labor. There is no reason why he should not be made to see that 'smashing the trusts,' if he does not now see it, offers no remedy, and that 'control and regulation' is illusory. And when Socialism has proceeded far enough to include the manufacturing industries and the means of distribution, if it works all the benefits that are expected, the farmer may be expected to be the most insistent in urging that

the work be completed by bringing him wholly under its operation. "It is, of course, essential to the success of Socialism as a political movement national in scope, that it secure support from the agricultural classes. If it cannot secure it one way, it will be obliged to secure it through other means. Experience will suggest the best course to pursue, if such a course is not taken at the outset." Next Sunday night Dr. E. W. Krackowitzer will speak on "Socialistic Evolution."

Sale of Fair Tickets.

Since our last report the fair committee has received from the persons named the following amounts for tickets sold: Previously acknowledged \$138.10 T. C. Hooper, Albion, Idaho, 1.20 Mrs. L. Saech, city 1.20 Mrs. Hunger, city 5.00 George Luell, city 1.20 John Luell, city 1.20 H. Kallert, city 1.20 F. Boness, city 1.20 R. Meister, city 1.20 Joseph Knie, city 1.20 Mrs. Krantzfeldt, city 5.00 Arthur Schwalbe, city 1.20 William Kolz, city 1.20 F. Wuetrich, city 1.20 M. N. Lando, St. Paul, Minn. 1.20 Richard L. Schmidt, city 1.20 Joseph Knie, city 1.20 Charles Mauer, city 1.20 J. L. Adams, Bangor, Me. 1.20 A. R. McDonald, Tomahawk, Wis. 1.20 Paul Otto, Rockville, Conn. 1.20 Frank Waechter, city 1.20 August P. Conrad, city 1.20 Mich. A. Schuler, Muskegon, Mich. 1.20 Albert F. Schwahn, Eau Claire, Wis. 1.20 J. R. Beckwith, Essex, Mont. 1.20 Ladislav Skoda, Pullman 1.20 M. J. Schmitt, Two Rivers, Wis. 1.20 Chas. H. Vail, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.20 Rosenthal Bros., New York, N.Y. 1.20 S. Farrington, Hopedale, Mass. 1.20 H. H. Hamilton, Columbus, Wis. 1.20 J. Hagen, Elmira, N. Y. 1.20 P. Andersen, Chicago, Ill. 1.20 Otto Kundert, Monroe, Wis. 2.40 H. W. Wray, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.20 W. E. Aldridge, city 2.50 Jas. M. Cox, Jacksonville, Ill. 1.00 Louis Stein, city 1.20 Louis Kropp, Eau Claire, Wis. .40 Miss Jardine Raggio, Waukesha, Wis. 1.00 Wm. Oimersorge, New Bedford, Mass. 2.40 E. H. Vappel, Cincinnati, O. .50 M. Eltholz, city .50 Dr. Moses Stearn, Philadelphia 1.20 Charles Mager, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.20 A. E. Schuettehelm, Cincinnati, Ohio 1.20 H. H. Hays, Jamaica Plain, Mass. .10 S. A. M. Morley, Dattil, N. M. 1.18 Salvador M. D'Allesande, Hartford, Conn. 1.20 Wm. Tomely, Berlin, Wis. 1.20 E. S. Hugill, Soldiers' Home. .30 T. F. Ramsthal, city 1.00 E. Hartman, city 1.20 E. Zenz, city 1.20 Mrs. G. Koegel, city 1.20 Henry Freitag, city .50 E. Cornelle, city 1.20 George Bartels, city 1.20 George Mueller, city 1.20 Peter Zall, city 1.20 F. Zeidlbach, Hoboken, N. J. 1.20 F. Zeidlbach, city .50 \$214.10

Socialist News.

Maine gained three locals during January. Kentucky comrades will hold state convention at Newport on March 16. The 11th ward branch has begun active propaganda and the members are enthusiastic. Kansas has 37 locals and 163 members in good standing. City elections will be held on April 4, 1902. Montana Socialists have completed state organization and located state headquarters at Helena. Twenty cigarmakers of Oneida, N. Y., were blacklisted for no other reason than that they are Socialists. The Dublin United Trades and Labor council voted to support the candidates of the Socialist party of Ireland. John C. Chase will lecture in Indiana from February 15 to 22. He will also lecture in Missouri during February. Illinois in December had 25 locals and 970 members in good standing. Elections for city officers will be held on April 8, 1902. A bill introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature by Comrade McCartney to repeal the Sunday fishing law was defeated by a vote of 100 to 80. Charles H. Vail lectured in sixteen cities of New York state during January. Comrade and Mrs. Vail are now lecturing in the cities of Massachusetts. Local charters have been issued to Rigby, Idaho; Kingstons, Utah; Ogden, Utah; Lengby, Minn.; St. Hilaire, Minn.; Hendrum, Minn.; Ada, Minn.; Elnorsore, Utah; and Eldred, Minn. The Sixth ward has a new branch with an active list of members. The meetings were held at Schreiber's hall, Fourth and Sherman streets. There will be a meeting tonight, February 22. It is reported in a Manchester, N. H., paper that F. G. R. Gordon has resigned from the Socialist party because he considered the spirit and methods of the party too narrow and sectarian. Nineteenth ward branch mass meeting next Wednesday, February 26, at Meixner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Viet streets. English and German speakers will be present. Everybody invited. A bonafide Socialist party is being formed in New Zealand. The Trades' council of Christchurch endorsed the movement and voted to become a branch, and the new party is rapidly spreading among the organized workers. Comrade Blenko of Kokomo, Ind., has challenged a preacher of that city to a discussion on Socialism. The reverend gentleman has insisted on opposing Socialism from his pulpit but has ignored every challenge made to him. The Socialists have gained a seat in the Reichstag. Grueneberg has been elected at Doheln with 11,714 votes. This is probably in consequence of the proposed taxes on food, and the Socialist strength in the Reichstag is now 58 votes. A recent number of the Robotnik (the Worker), the party organ of the Socialists in Russian Poland, which is secretly printed somewhere in Poland, shows that there have been many arrests in Warsaw and Lodz, and that some of the Socialists have been exiled to Siberia, "banished by proclamation." To urge the government to pass a universal suffrage bill the Socialists at Brussels prepared a big demonstration, which ended in a riot. They formed a procession and proceeded to the Parliament building. During the demonstration there the police and garde civique endeavored to disperse the paraders and a fight ensued. A national referendum of the Socialist party on a scale of considerable magni-

THE GREAT FAIR

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PROGRAMME—MONDAY NIGHT.

Voting contest for the most popular delegate to the City Central Committee and most popular butcher.

- PROCESSION OF KRAEHWINKEL. 1. Overture.....Bach's Orchestra 2. Ten minutes with a dreamer.....E. T. Meims 3. Vocal Selection.....Socialistic Maennerchor 4. Selection—Musical.....Bach's Orchestra 5. Recitation (the motto of the work era).....Miss Meta Boehert 6. Musical Selection.....Independent Musical Circle 7. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra 8. Vocal Selection.....Socialistic Maennerchor 9. Selection.....Independent Musical Circle 10. Musical Selection.....Bach's Orchestra

TUESDAY NIGHT.

Voting contest for the most popular delegate to the Federated Trades Council and most popular grocer.

- 1. Overture.....Bach's Orchestra 2. Vocal Selection.....Germania Maennerchor 3. Selection.....The Echo Mandolin and Guitr City 4. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra 5. Recitation.....Miss Cora Brockhausen 6. Musical Selection.....The Echo Mandolin and Guitr City 7. Vocal Selection.....Germania Maennerchor 8. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra 9. Vocal Solo.....Miss A. Gutman 10. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

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

- 1. Overture.....Bach's Orchestra

- 2. Zither Yerdeh, Milwaukee. 3. Recitation.....Miss Ida Poranto 4. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra 5. Cornet Solo.....Mr. A. Koch 6. Recitation.....Miss Meta Boehert 7. Selection.....Harden Maennerchor 8. Vocal Solo with Guitr accompaniment. "The Battle of Life".....Mr. E. T. Meims 9. Grand Cake Walking Exhibition.....Mr. D. White, Miss M. Graunder 10. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra

THURSDAY NIGHT.

Devoted to voting contest for the most popular cigar-maker and most popular singing society.

- 1. Overture.....Bach's Orchestra 2. Vocal Selection.....Freie Gemeinde Gesangs Section 3. Vocal Solo.....Miss J. Sicker 4. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra 5. Selection.....Mr. L. Seldel 6. Vocal Selection.....Freie Gemeinde Gesangs Section 7. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra 8. Comedian.....Mr. L. Seldel 9. Cornet Solo.....Mr. A. Koch 10. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

- 1. Overture.....Bach's Orchestra 2. Vocal Selection.....The Cream City Quartette 3. Selection.....West Side Zither Club 4. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra 5. Selection.....Milwaukee Maennerchor 6. Guitr Duet—Mrs. J. Jutman and Mrs. H. W. Historius. 7. Vocal Selection—"A Preacher's Sermon".....Mr. E. T. Meims 8. In elder berliner gericht zene.....Mr. L. Krausfelder and company 9. Vocal Selection.....Bavaria Maennerchor 10. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Devoted to the Unions. A voting contest for the most popular Union in the City of Milwaukee and most popular Union Man.

- 1. Overture.....Bach's Orchestra 2. Selection.....Kraehwinkel Quartette 3. Selection.....Mr. A. S. Edwards 4. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra 5. German Comedy.....Mr. L. Krausfelder and company 6. Cornet Solo.....Mr. A. Koch 7. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra 8. Grand Wrestling Match—Exhibition between Mr. Teddy Malone, Mr. Fred. Brockhausen, Jr. 9. Performance on Flying Rings.....Mr. L. Krausfelder and company 10. Selection.....De Fere Bros. Bach's Orchestra

SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Closing of the fair. Sunday afternoon, auction; Evening, grand ball and closing of the fair.

- 1. Overture.....Bach's Orchestra 2. Selection.....Milwaukee Maennerchor 3. German Comedy.....Mr. L. Krausfelder and company 4. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra 5. Selection.....Milwaukee Maennerchor 6. German Dialect Comedian.....Mr. Wm. Koch 7. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra 8. Piano Solo.....Mr. H. Westphal 9. Cornet Solo.....Mr. A. Koch 10. Selection.....Bach's Orchestra

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SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month. Fourth and Chestnut streets. Hunger, secretary.

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

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 43) holds free lectures at the hall, corner Fourth and Mineral streets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday of the month. John Heyman's, 453 Eleventh street. Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, secretary.

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

ELIENWENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at Charles Miller hall, corner Orchard street and National avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Thursday at 867 Kinzie avenue. W. Schwab, secretary, 861 Hillbert street.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 334 Clark street. Mark Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Tuesday in the month at Bressler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barckmann, secretary, 948 Winnebago street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meizer's Hall, corner seventh and Viet streets. Louis Schaeffer, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Tuesday of the month in Folkmann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Ganshuhall, Green Bay avenue, near Commercial, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

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

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