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We Want Modern Scientific Socialism.

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

In short they pronounce all reforms bourgeois and unsocialistic if they are

arried 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 "great; revolution."

This idea carried out logically means that every positive effort to shape conbefore 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 Societies. 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 forms, or that they are unsocialistic, until the majority of the people become cialists. It is an empty phrase that originated with humbuggers and is repeated by ignoramuses that private property can be abolished or changed into public erty by one measure, in one day, one week, or one year. It is an equally supposition that this could be done if the majority of society were socialstic. 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 jority does not make the world's history, IDEAS MAKE THE HISTORY OF

Of course as a rule ideas have a materialistic basis, but the men who stand

This is the history of progress.

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

We wicked "opportunists" want action.

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

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

The new system must grow out of the old, and the builders must live in the 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 aban-

always so and will always be so. Why, with that degree of civilizacalled popular government, should it suddenly be otherwise? Who first thinks street? And indeed any great unknown change is always regarded as a misfor-

Besides, all the revolutionary phrases are ridiculous, because the entire road of pseudo revolutionists in America could not "revolutionize" a cat. The preatest attempt at "revolution" they ever made was the "great revolution of Jely 10, 1899," in New York, by the so-called Kangaroos against Prof. Daniel de and that was subdued by three Tammany policemen, making goo-goo 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 be-"pinched." Yet that miserable affair was called a "revolution" innuntimes by some of the "revolutionary" organs.

Well, of such "revolutions" they may have more in the future. But we want e of them. We have a different conception of the movement.

We want to reconstruct society, and we want to go to work without delay work ceaselessly for the co-operative commonwealth, the ideal of the future. But we want to change conditions bow, we want to have as much benefit as possible from enlightenment, culture and additional power over nature's forces possible from enlightenment, culture and a families and to future generations 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

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 you really want no change? A big New York bakery gives away bread at 2 o'clock in the morning. up there at midnight-as the writer of these lines has gone, when in New York last year—and see the long line

en forming and waiting for hours to Would ton like no change there? We want a change there and every where men starve although will-

work, and where women work for

Here is a little item of New York city ews clipped from the daily routine of It may interest the advocates capitalistic system-especially who talk about the "unprecedent era of prosperity" in which we are

irteen homeless men were ar rson market court as vagrants the They were a part or more found sleeping on the the Metropolitan Life Insurance ng, No. 1 Madison Square.

were arrested upon complaint of J. J. McCarton, a postal clerk in the h postoffice in that building, who number of men who took adge of the warm place to sleep had own that it interfered with the work dling the mails.

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

you vote the Social Democratic par to power, enough schoolhouses wil It and enough teachers employed ite every child in the city-and ver necessary material assistance e rendered by the cify to the parto are unable to send their chilto the school now on account of poverty. The Social Democratic in power will have every child in city receive the best education this ry affords, even if it should be necto tax away the last dollar of talist profits and rents in order to

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

If the Social Democratic party is en trusted with power in this city we can assure the workingmen that the taxes on capitalist property will not be re-We can also assure them that duced. they will be spent in a way that will not ton and the secret service bureau and please the capitalists.

Whenever the masses vote to take control of the government the plutocracy of Gov. Odell of New York and Gov. Murthis country will hatch up as plausible a scheme as they can to hold their present status peaceably, but if they fail to Platt and Depew have also been asked.

Speaking at a count the people out they will attempt to seat some man as dictator and pro-

Some people of our town are getting awfully anxious to get rid of the evils H. Haven, Morris K. Jesup, Charles 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 Prob-

"Butchered to make a Roman holi-"Butchered to make a Roman non-day," says Lord Byron, were the savages of the building on one side. The Ameri-in the days of old Rome. Butchered to can plutocracy intends to have a grand 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 \$19,000,000. Her father must have worked very hard and been exceedingly thrifty. It would take the average workingman, able to save two dollars and a half every week, just 76, 923 years to save that amount of money. Query for the worker:

Here is a prediction:

The people will rule in this country whenever a majority become really hun gry, 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 purely personal but a social status in production. Capital is a collective prodat. If you prefer to have your chil-

only by the united action of all mem of society, can it be set into motion. Capital, therefore, is not a person al, 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

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

up to the polls and vote so that he must of ballot. Why don't they make use continue his competition with vigorous of it? manhood for existence for himself and

There is one bit of advice we want to 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-orators were the ruin of every republic and every democracy that ever existed. And whatever you do in regard to organizasomething lasting. Have the organization rather small and compact than large 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 fellow proletarians. Your work 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" workingmen in Bay View who have been zealously guarding their position in "society" by crying down and disclaiming sympathy with Socialists and agitators 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 and to make them look with dif ferent eyes at the wicked Social Demo-

We live in a commercial age; the shadow that is stealing over the American landscape partakes of a commercial lieve in Socialistic institutions. We Chi In short, the shadow is of an unbridled plutocracy caused, created ical mask from the face of Carter II and cemented in no small degree by congressional, legislative and aldermanic act that while he is posing as a municipal plutocracy that is far more wealthy than any aristocracy that has der his cloak abdermen who will pass ever crossed the horizon of the world's history, and one that has been produced shorter consecutive period. And knows full well. 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 names had been passed upon by the committee of arrangements at Washingpersonal friends of the builders received the coveted cardboards. At least two governors will witness the launchingclaim the republic a failure. It is well Vanderbilts, Goulds, Astors, E. H. Harworth while to keep that in mind. J. Baldwin, Jr., August Belmont, George 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 scat-ed on a raised platform erected midway love feast with monarchy and feudalism across the water, and plutocracy has ad vanced in strength far enough in this country not to be in the least bashful

The first annual meeting of the Unit

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 1896), 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 reelected 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 D. 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 surplus of the corporation and subsidiary companies is \$174,344,229.

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, \$3,350,774; current assets, \$200,201,771, including \$95,000,000 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 workingmen of this big aggrega tion were not regarded as "assets." 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 There is one sight more pathetic. And and directly and indirectly are consum that is to see the darned old fool walk ers of the Steel Trust, have the right

The linemen of the telephone companies in Chicago have been on a strike twice within the last ten months. give our Milwaukee readers, and in fact girls were forced to submit (whether our readers all over the country. Drink wise or unwise is no concern of ours) to little or no intoxicating drinks. Read specific instructions as to where they 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, To avoid etc., to the city enterprise. tion, try to make it something solid, 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 Socialrights as well as the rights of your ists now have the same view. But the wondrous vases have been broken. No count then, if it was truly good work and geniis or fairies will ever come by magic to bring with them a fulfledged Co-op erative Commonwealth while we are dreaming and waiting. We must work constantly and our political progress must keep step with the economic evolu

> And this will not weaken the classtruggle.

We can point out to the working clastheir class interests, and that these pailiatives are simply steps towards the emancipation of the proletariat, are short ones at that; that the capitalist class will not relinquish their grasp except under the most tremendous pres sure; 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 be cago Socialists should take the hypocrit Harrison and call attention to the Raci ownership candidate, he is gathering upover his veto a grant of franchises which this subtle "changion of the people"

"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, certain
ly, 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 classican music. Naturally the
Filipinos are a very bright, apt and in
telligent people."

Speaking at a banquet of the Manu
Speaking at a banquet of the Manu-I have ever known," said Capt. Charles

Speaking at a banquet of the Manufacturers' association of New York in Brooklyn, Bishop Burgess of the Epis-

"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 sancity of the home. They are threatening the welfare of our remeat.

our women.
"There are 6,000,000 women wage earners in America, and 60 per cent. of our workingmen 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, inventious and billion-dolar companies are not all. If this world is not to become a pitiless struggle, crushing out the family life, menust 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 their families unless their women also went out to work. To find their places

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

DAVE ROSE'S METHOD.

Raise n 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 The Situation in Milwaukee.

NGGATATATATATATATATATATATATATATATA

The local political situation at present is very complicated. The Pfister wing will not work together harmoniously with the La Follette wing. The Re publican 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

MARKER REPRESENTED BEREERE BEREERE

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 greased pigs, a German prince and unlucky "lucky chickens" stands on the programme before the spring 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

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 be 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 Mil-waukee. 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 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 AGGRES SIVE 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 Cod red keep our powder dry."

The Folly of Lexington 3 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 unitional ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and many other particular industries which it has singled out for national ownership. These consummated, by no means constitute Socialism, but are only to be regarded in the light of ameliatory reasures.

Our national organization has declared.

for propaganda from a legitimate and preasonable basis.

Furthermore, the workingmen in these industries are deeply concerned. Say what you may of the employes 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 force proposed by some non-

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 sub-servient tools to reactionary political and

times the poor slum dwellers are usually if the best instruments and the most subservient tools to reactionary political and industrial schemes.

The gas plants are of equal imporance with the street cars (waiving the consideration before mentioned of the effect which it would have on the employes). 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 Secialism, or any progressive movement. Despair has claimed them and will never relinquish her grasp.

It is true few workingmen use teleplones 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 natatoriums, 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.

would increase the man and the state.

Four years ago there was a municipal election in the city of Milwankee. Da-

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 its concerned, it is a political sham in A great many Socialists in Chicago oppose municipal ownership of urban utilities for the reason that we are living its capitalist state. In other words, they believe that we will some time have a 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 and ownership the different industries which are now owned and operated by apitalists. It is clearly evident that Socialists who believe that way have in the country can we take under control and ownership the different industries which are now owned and operated by any the control of the state.

Socialists who believe that way have in the country can we take under control and are on owned and operated by apitalists. It is clearly evident that Socialists who believe that way have in the country can we take under control and an equal sum to the aldermen, which, of course, would be rather cheap in the condition of the power of resistance of the proletariat. 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 want in the condition of the working class in the corruption of juries and the judiciary, but of the city council and legitimate and second-lished by Socialists in various by Socialists investing at the very opportunity and has accommelished by Socialists in various by socialists investing at the very opportunity and has accommelished by Socialists in various by socialists investing at the very opportunity and has accommelished by Socialists in various by the countr

by placing all materials used in the pro-duction, distribution and exchange of

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

614 STATE STREET.

MILWAUKEE. - - WISCONSIN Telephone 235 Black.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

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HERALDRIES.

Prince Henry will sit down to a lunch eon while in Chicago that will cost \$100 a plate, but he will not be shown the Maxwell street district. He will be steered clear of the haunts where human beings live like rats.

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. But we have no class distinctions in America!

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. But it is not difficult to decide in advance that those who contribute the most money will be seated nearest to the prince.

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 in Some of the wealthiest mining men in the West are said to have offered a million and a half for the property, but the owners refused to part

The American spirit and ideals having been abandoued and militarism and imperialism substituted therefor, Liber ty's torch is to be put out on Bedloe Island in New York bay. Our "govern-ors" have millions for killing Filipinos 1 d subjugating Cuba, but no appropriation to illumine the entrance to capital ism's dominions-which fact would be encouraging if it could be regarded as evidence of conscious hypocrisy.

The more Archbishop Ireland talks the more he reveals his entire unfitness to deal in a spirit of fairness with the la-bor 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. If the counsel of such men as Ireland ere heeded everything that is fatal to liberty and progress would soon be embodied in the laws of the land.

Mrs. Irene Ashby MacFaydon, who has passed much time in the South studying the child labor problem, says: "The only place in the world children under 12 years of age are al lowed 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."

census report on the manufactures of New York state has been made pub-The total number of establishments in the state in 1900 was 78,659, an in crease over 1890 of 19.5 per cent.; capital invested, \$1,679,906,515, an increas of 48.6 per cent.; number of wage earn ers, 849,003, an increase of 12.9 per cent.; total wages, \$408,864,952, an increase of 10.4 per cent.; value of products, \$2,175,766,900, an increase of 27.1

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 consump The store of crust and crumb gave out. The oldest child is 7 years old and the youngest is 6 weeks. "Brother and the youngest is 6 weeks. "Brother Getrich will please pass the plate for a contribution to assist the poor heather

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 of a blocker thinks he can block the wheel of progress by petty chican-ery in a workshop,—well let him try it. But the time may be near when slave drivers of that type will get a coat of paint in the vat of the dye room and be shipped out of town riding on the cowcatcher of a locomotive.

The national council of the Interna tional 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 establishmen

Starying and declaring that he had n 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 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 fact ags. The music score accompagies 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. well-written and inspiring songs suitable cents and may be had by addressing J. F. Marek, 315 W. First street, Los Augeles, Cal.

Here is a suggestive thing for the fool people who create wealth and invent ly requited toil. What does the motorman have to say things to facilitate its creation to think on this traction issue? 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." As Socialists contend labor and genius is the prey to cunning. Cunning has organized itself in the capitalist class. This Carnegie admits. When will workingmen

It is not what capitalists in a ference" profess to be ready to do that indicates their real attitude towards labor, but what they actually do in legislative chambers and the balls of Con-

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. The exclusion of the Celestials of a sick wife or child would not deter your corporation complexes from work against Chinese exclusion. It is fighting the only bills before Congress lestials. 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. The Kahn-Mitchell bill absolutely prohibits the immigration of Chinese laborers.

General Superintendent Johnston of the Bethlehem Steel company, ex-Secre-tary of the Navy Herbert and several others representing large concerns doing work for the government, were before 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 mount.

Not less vital are the interests of the overworked, poorly paid toilers who make their living in the street car service. Happing THEIR INTERESTS are ompany and most of the other concerns engaged on various branches of work for the government.

There are for places in Chicago where old and diseased horse are slaught. company, Newport News Shipbuilding company, Carnegie Steel company, Cramp & Sons, Fore River Shipbuilding engaged on various branches of work for

where old and diseased horse are slaughtered every night, according to the Illin

Gen. J. H. Wilson, who was formerly military governor of Matanzas, has in unmistakable terms disapproved the administration's policy in Cuba. He says:

ministration'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 famllies 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 sovercignty over the island, and promised to
withdraw our army as soon as peace was ereignty 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.. Terretlate, Ind. Single copies are 10 cents; three for 25 cents; eight for 50 cents; three for 25 cents; eight for 50 cents; three for \$1.00; one hundred, \$4.00—postage prepaid. Send in your orders at once and help insure a big sale for this book.

The Danger Ahcad.

Stuart Uttley, an English workingman who has been visiting this country, says, in an article in the New York Iron Age, "Stuart Uttley, an English workingman who has been visiting this country, says, in an article in the New York Iron Age, "Stuart Uttley, an English workingman who has been visiting this country, says, in an article in the New York Iron Age, "Stuart Uttley, an English workingman who has been visiting this country, says, in an article in the New York Iron Age, "Stuart Uttley, an English workingman who has been visiting this country, says, in an article in the New York Iron Age, "Stuart Uttley, an English workingman who has been visiting this country, says, in an article in the New York Iron Age, "Stuart Uttley, an English workingman who has been visiting this country, says, in an article in the New York Iron Age, "Stuart Uttley, an English who has bade reviide in the New York Iron Age, "The disorganization of labor is a matter of very serious moment to the United States. During the last great engineer ing strike in England, when over \$0,000 that he severious moment

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 employes.

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?

Consider for a moment the nosition of employes 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 home.

EVERY IMPROVEMENT IN HIS

goes to the support of some numble home. EVERY IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION MEANS INCREASED HAPPINESS AND COMFORTS TO WIFE AND PABLES.

protection for car drivers.

These motormen and gripmen are human. We may be sure that necessity for the most part, not choice, makes them bread winners in such exacting and poor-

on this traction issue?
The American would like to interrogate these men directly.
Candidly, now, where do your interests

Candiny, now, where do your interests lie, street car employes 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 search and the standard of wages, a guarantee that your wages will 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 tyralby of private cor-

porations?
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 organiza-tion in your own behalf. You work twelve hours or more, at the hour rate, in order to make the lowest living wages for the support of your families.

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 dared to picture an eight-hour day, per-manent employment under civil service rules, fair wages and humane treatment. MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF-FERS YOU ALL THESE, AND MORE.

MORE.
Every time municipal ownership has
been adopted in other cities the condition
of street car employes has been vastly
improved. It is to your best interests
to work and yote for municipal ownership.

to work and vote for municipal owner-ship.

Let us discard the notion that stock-holders, bondholders and other pecuniary beneficiaries of the street car service must be heard first when we are talking settlement of this question. The inter-ests of the great body of citizens, who own the streets and who create the street car revenues by patronage, are para-mount.

Elements of the Social Ideal.

ered every night, according to the Illinois state food commisioner. 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—A!! kinds of sore-footed horses, Will call.

"Wanted—A!! kinds of sore-footed horses, Will call.

"Wanted—A!! 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."

"Horses wanted for killing; ambulance for disabled."

"Illinois tate food commissioner. Next morning before daylight wagons start out less clearly of the society of today," declared Prof. Howerth in the second of the society of the hard hard classes of lectures at Plymonth the speaker rejected the "benevolent despotism" of one man or a class of men, also "state socialism," and dwell upon the importance of voluntary cooperation without reference to or the interference of government. He did not explain, however, much to thel disappear to the form of state socialism.

"Wanted—A!! 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."

ing hooks, and when clods 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 in which barriers between na-tions and reason. will no longer exist, because no one will assume superiority over his fellows; a society in which barriers between nations and races 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 inembers will lighten the labor of each; a new heaven and a new earth, in which man untrammeled by want and evil conditions will mount to the utmost possibilities of his being."

The Danger Ahead.

for the result, and to every mind in this direction lies one of the scrious 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.

'1 hope that I am mistaken, but, judging from what I gathered while in the states from sources well calculated to form correct opinions, I tear 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 not obtain 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 nany are steadily sinking into neverty, if may perchance strike out fiercely, wantonly, and madly like a blind, 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 mothing so strongly impressed me while in the states as the collective impotence of labor and the growing and crushing might of the trusts. Sooner or later that well-organized body will stand face to face with the horay-handed, undisdisciplined, and uncontrolled multitude of workers, and then the real trial of strength will begin, and after that—the deluce."

****************** A MULE AND & * A WORKINGMAN.

It was near the close of the Nine teenth century, after having spent the best part of my life in the service of civilization, that I found myself with out means of subsistence and out of a

job. Men job.
Men in like condition were all around me. Some were young, robust, hopeful; some were old, despondent, and despairing. Some sympathized and

around me. Some were young, robust, 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 between jobs.

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 I 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" was being thoroughly sounded and exemplified by a 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 reminded me of my vanished overcoat, and a piercing eye which stirred up my rhemmatic pains, so deep

I had seen in youth met me with a cold smile, which reminded me of my vanished overcoat, and a piercing eye which stirred up my rheumatic pains, so deep was its penetration.

In youth I had been a spleudid specimen of manhood—strong-limbed, broad-shouldered, keen of sight, and ready of hand. A shadow of my former prestige remained, but in my hair age had sprinkled his 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

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 revolving chair, and looked at me 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 pronunced grip.

"Only 158! Good girth, fine arm, full chest, but two pounds short; and hair a

closer and feeling my arm with more pronounced grip.
"Only 158! Good girth, 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 work," I said, by way of explanation, but cutting me short he said hnrriedly, "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 celling."

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
hair shows you to be over the age limit,"

he replied, "My friend," I said, "give me a tris; need work; my family-"Sir, your usefulness is past for us;

"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 preper 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 nules. They were limited.

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.

We walked down the road together, lamenting over our mutual unfitness for earth.

earth. Tresently a butcher overtook us, and drove my companion away to the cannery. The grewsome thought, too dark for utterance, flashed through my mindhow long ere the cannery, instead of the almshouse, will be the refuge for wornout, workingmen?—Bert Huffman in Boot and Shoe Worker.

Work for Carpenters.

Comrade John Lucksinger, 669 Thirti-Comrade John Lucksinger, 669 Thirtieth 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 11 o'clock, at Freie Gemeinde hall. Social Democrats willing 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 or or or or Social Democratic Party. ****

The Ticket.

HOWARD TUTTLE For Mayor... EUGENE H. ROONEY For Comptroller....JOHN DOERFLER For Treasurer .. THEODORE BURNEISTER For Attorney.....

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, suncient 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 comparison.

political and economic mosts, it party. In city affairs, we stand for the public ownership of municipal utilities. 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 radient clause 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

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

MAINSPRING OF CORRUPTION.

MAINSPRING OF CORRUPTION.

The mainspring of corruption in municipal affairs is found in the fact that a few aldermen or officials have it in their power to give away or sell franchises to capitalists, who thereby make millions. The temptation thus afforded our public officials, to try to secure a share in the millions thus given away, is too great for the average man to withstand. If the city would operate its public utilities, the motive and the opportunity for bribery would be gone, even if miner evils and breaches of trust might continue, owing to the corrunting 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.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.

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

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

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

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

FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL.

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

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

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

DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

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

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

2. That the common council shall 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 icchouse. The coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost.

4. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys te conduct just cases for the peop. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases.

and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost.

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

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

6. That the city shall erect at least three more public baths for the benefit of the residents of the working districts, one to be built in Bay View, one on the north side and one on the northwest side. The city also to provide a system of street closets, such as 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.

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

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

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

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

10. That the city shall declare a half holiday, or 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 this remarkable statement: "At times, when there is no special distress, 55,000 children in a state of hunger which makes it useless to attempt 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! Laier, behold 55,000 (minus those killed off by starvation) young men and women with dwarfed souls, stunted bodies, perverted moral natures—among them thousands of hopeless imbeciles and lunatics! Millions for the workhouses, millions for the prisons, millions for cannon; but not a shilling for the children with starved bodies and brains!

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

A VOICE FROM ENGLAND.

Masterly Reply to an English Critic by Rev. Thos. McGrady, from Book Published by Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Price

Father McGrady's Book should be circulated by every Socialist.

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eeks ago a friend gave me a written by Rev. Joseph Rickon the subject of "Socialch the author denounces as an evil of the age." Father a professor at Stonyhu-st, the atholic college in England, and dered one of the brightest men e English Jesuits, and, in virposition, the influence of his will be widely felt. It is my efore, as an honest man, interthe emancipation of the toiler advancement of mankind, to the emancipation of the toiler advancement of mankind, to he errors of this work that the den millions might not be led to the specious sophistry of the Mather Rickaby's pamphlet has irculation, both in England and and has been used with great thwarfing the growth of Social-he ranks of the laboring electre Catholic Truth society, of is publishing the work in this and it has been distributed in the churches throughout the states.

and it has been astributes.

States.

• opening paragraph the Jesuit that the lives and happiness of I are more sacred than property, then, does he uphold the right capitalist to augment his treaspiness of the lives and happiness of the lives of t

Lamrus does think, and I am asd that the holy Jesuit does not
defer admitting the evils enunciatthe above paragraph. It is sad
expresentative of the largest and
text religious order in the world
anetion a system of industry
deprives men of a home, and
immorality, contagion and death,
be candidly acknowledges that
injustics flow from the avarice
pacity of Dives, whom our capiproduction arms with omnipoin the degradation of humanity,
whole church has 250,000,000 suband four-fifths of them belong to
oletariat, and not more than I per
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The middle-class is passing out
stence and in a few years more
will be none left on the bloody
at the billionaire and the pauper,
iscouraging and humiliating to see
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s pamphlet on Socialism be

no of their culture and learning by's pamphlet on Socialism be cimen of their culture and learning, pretensions are absurd and puerile, exercing gentleman informs us that issue is commendable, if you do not a far, but "we may have too much good thing." Can we have 100 grace, too much spirituality, much intelligence, too many so too much spirituality, much intelligence, too many so too much lonesty? Socialises not intend to give us too much ration, but just enough. When coperative commonwealth is estable, and the means of production and bution are socialized, there will be more antionalization, for we will seem antionalization, for we will be more antionalization, for we will seem to the requirements sicty, but not a tittle too much, and see would not be enough, thermore, Father Rickaby states modified Socialism must come, we will be large municipal or complyroperty, mills, mines, stores, land particularly workingmen's dwelling s. Municipal capital will be fairly olded by the workers. But is this lism? No, it is not. Socialism also no private capital whatever." It is not Socialism, I would request exercing centleman to define it. The is in the cases related would be

Socialism, I would request gentleman to define it. The

is not Socialism. I would request reterend gentleman to define it. The distance of the cases related would be distated, and the commodities furbed at cost by the municipal mills, as lands, etc., would force the capital to alrandon his business, and Solism would become general. The organ would become general. The organ knowled become general as single at 50 Socialism, can easily dissern as asystem which produces the commodities of the commodities

and under Socialism there will be no purchases or sales, but exchange of equivalents. The state wilb es ole handlordents. The state wilb es ole handlordents. The state wilb es ole handlordents of the state of the

Through the attainment in the present age of a large ant consciousness it is no longer possible to justify the phrase "Art for art's sake." The proposition "Art for truth's sake" is equally void, since t represents but a partial inclusion of the modern consciousness. Nothing less than "Art for life's sake" will satisfy the requirements of democracy. But if art is most give up that independence it has enjoyed through centuries of privilege and assume the pains and responsibilities of the social order. The socialization and an increase in the general sense for unity.

To indicate the nature of the particular centerprise a Spanish remaissance style for the architecture—a style that lends itself admirably to festivity of unity.

To recease to me that in the history of the contract of the social and and and along a lavish use of color and orangentation. Architecturally the expo-

difference between Socialistic and capitalistic production.

In one case, articles are produced for consumption, whereas in the other, articles are produced for profit. The capitalist vanishes with the climination of profits, which are based on the exploitation of labor. Let us presume that the expense of fitting out the fishing expedition, including coal, wear of machinery, etc., would amount to \$200 per day; and each fisherman in the big boat catches 100 pounds of fish per day. The value of the fish, we will presume, is 10 cents per pound. This would make the product of each man's labor \$10 per day. Deducting the \$2 which each must pay for expenses, etc., from the sum, the fisherman has \$8 for his day's labor. Under capitalistic production, the employer gives the hireling \$2 for life services, and pockets the other \$6. Under Socialism, the employer will get \$8, for there will be no profits; and the hireling will not work for the Yarmouth men for 50 cents per day, when the community offers him \$8; and the father, with his five sons, will cast Jesuitical sophistry to the winds, and crawl into the big boat. Rev. Rickaby continues: "The surgeon and schoolmaster have no work to take to their guild; who then shall remunerate them." Who pays the teacher in our public institutions today? The community.

Under Socialism, the physician will be stons of Lazarus.

The people collectively is sole there will be no profits; and the hireling there are not of all the wealth of the but of all the wealth of the but of all the wealth that may be employed for producing other than the produced of the contracts. And this is other contracts to write a parmerfutation of its theory! Buying ling does not produce wealth, any exchange a bag of potatoes mes, and it still remains a bag since and the still not still not still not sold the still not sold the still not sold the still not still not still not sold the sold the still not sold the still not sold the still not

at the present time. There will be a public hospital in every town and city, and a number of physicians will be selected to administer to the patients, who will be brought to these institutions where they will enjoy the advantages of the very best medical treatment, and by this method mortality will be reduced at least 80 per cent. Patients, who cannot be removed to the hospitals, will be treated by a physician deputed by the superintendent of the medical staff. Under Socialism the object of the medical profession will be the eradication of disease; whereas today the public health is sacrificed to the god of Mammon. Adulteration is practiced in every line of business, and the druggists are forced by the law of competition to adopt the same nefarious methods. It is impossible to procure wholesome food, and every day we are absorbing poisonous substances which eventuate in the destruction of our digestive organs, the debilitation of our digestive organs, the debilitation of our system, and hasten decay and death. The remedies prescribed by medical attendants frustrate the purposes of the profession and inoculate the patient with the germs of disease. Why does the profession and inoculate the patient with the germs of disease. Why does the profession and inoculate the patient with the germs of disease. Why does the profession and inoculate the patient with the germs of disease. Why does the profession and inoculate the patient with the germs of disease. Why does the profession and inoculate the patient with the germs of disease. Why does the profession and inoculate the patient with the germs of disease. Why does the profession and inoculate the patient with the germs of disease. Why does the profession and inoculate the patient with the germs of disease. Why does the profession and his practice will be distinguished. I have known many cases, where physicians, impelled by this fear, have delayed consultation until it was too late. Under Socialism, the physician will seek the advice of the profession in every impor

The Climax of Vulgar Snobbery.

The Climax of Vulgar Snobbery.

A wedding feast in New York "society" involved the expenditure of \$400,000. The vulgar, cruel, appalling waste of this triumph of snobbery makes one ask himself in amazement what sort of a world these people think they live in. Do they never ask themselves by what right they are allowed to cast away, to destroy, to profligately squander in orgies of ostentatious barbarism, the wealth that should feed thousands of hungry children; that should clothe and house and maintain the millions who, though they have produced it, live more meanly than the beasts of the field?

Four hundred thousand dollars for a wedding feast! And these are the class of people who preach "thrift" to the dissolute lower orders! It was to such extravagance that Mr. Jerome referred when he described the New York "four hundred" as the "silk stocking brigade," who "neglect the duties of citizenship in order to enjoy disgusting pleasure." He told them that the poor people who live in tenement houses are better citizens than the millionaires who spend their time between New York and Newport, and who made him blush by their doings. "It is true," he exclaimed, "that they want reforming, but not half as badly as you do. It is you who need to be roused; you who have an understanding and yet do not use it; you who think only of personal pleasure. You break every moral law."

The Yellow Coreans.

Those who cherished the hope that under Japanese and Russian influence the Coreans would ceuse to be semi-barbarians cannot but be cast down by the news which comes from Seoul. Trolley cars run through the streets of Corea's capital; the King's palace is equipped with elevators and electric lights; the people burn Standard oil in their lamps and dine upon Chicago canned beef where they can afford it, and the American sewing machine's cheerful whirr relieves the tedium of the harem.

But civilization is not made up altogether of improved mechanical appli-

The Socialization of Art.

Scar L. Triggs in International Socialist Review.

ances and canned beef, to all of which the Coreans take kindly enough, His Majeszy himself having set the example of ridin; the bicycle. It is the inability of these strange people to grasp our moral ideas and to imitate the beneficent spirit in which our laws are administered that discourages.

The discovery has been made that within the past six years not less than 10,000,000 yen have been embezzled by Corean government officials. Ye Yo Yok, a heathen, and also minister of finance, has advised the King to put to death all officials who stole more than 2000 yen, and his royal master is taking this advice.

A country in which the big thief is hanged and the little thief has mercy shown him at once astounds and alarms. The incapacity of the pagan Coreans for self-government and their need for an army of occupation and benevolent assimilation by either Japan's or Russia will impress itself upon every Christian in America who helps to advance civilization by means of a trust and the endowment of colleges.

The Coreans are positively "jellow."—The Chicago American.

· The Irrepressible Conflict.

Capital is nothing but the product of labor. Under conditions of economic justice there can be no quarrel between capital and labor; for why should a man quarrel with the product of his own hands? Capital of itself has no inventive or creative genius; no power except that of exploiting labor; and no rights as against labor which creates it. And yet labor, having created this golden ealf of capital, often bows down and worships it.

Why is there any conflict between lag.

it.

Why is there any conflict between labor and capital today? Simply because capital which is the product of labor has been taken away from labor and is being used to degrade and enslave the very labor which created it; this is the germ of the conflict between capital and labor.

The interests of the capitalist class and the working class, the available capitalist capitals.

bor.

The interests of the capitalist class and the working class, the exploiting and the exploited, are not identical. The capitalist class demands an ever-increasing share of the product of labor. Fifty years ago the workingman received 50 per cent, of his product; today he gets a little more than 20 per cent. The working class demands the full product of its toil. These two demands can never be harmonized, for between justice and injustice there is no common denominator.

Samuel Gompers and Mark Hanna may clasp each other's hands in peace conferences, and Bishop Potter and Archbishop Ireland may rub their ecclesiastical noses together, but the irrepressible conflict must go on till the last vestige of exploitation is swept away, and capital, which was created by the working class that created it.—Dr. H. A. Gibbs.

Enlightened the Lawyer.

"I presume, my good fellow, you're aborer?" said a lawyer to a plainly

dressed witne
"You are
sir," replied t

dressed witness.
"You are right. I am a workman, sir," replied the witness who was a civil engineer.
"Familiar with the use of the pick, shovel and spade, I presume?"
"To some extent. Those are not the principal, implements of my trade, though."

"Perhaps you will condescend to en-lighten me as to your principal imple-

ments?"
"It is hardly worth while. You don't
understand their nature or use."
"Probably not." loftily, "but I insist
on knowing what they are."
"Brains."—London Tid-Bits.

The principle of socialization was per-

The Glass Struggle. Labor Movement Throughout the World

A printers' technical journal says a type-setting machine is coming which will set six different kinds of type with little trouble. If may also set display type for advertisements.

Job printers of Denver have set the pace for their brethren by securing the eight-hour day within about a year. The movement will doubtless become general among the job men.

The census of the unemployed in Berthers of the printers of the printers of the unemployed in Berthers of the printers of the printer

The census of the unemployed in Berlin, taken February 2, indicates that so far as the count has proceeded there are 75,000 persons totally without employment and about 40,000 partially unemployed.

ployed.

The miners voted to make May 17 a general holiday to be known as "Anti-Injunction Day." They request that unionists everywhere take up the suggestion and organize demonstrations against the courts.

The workingmen of New York will not forget John Swington before decreased.

The Workington of New 1978 Will not forget John Swinton, lately deceased, The Central Federated union appointed a committee to see that a suitable mountment is erected, and the city will be asked to donate a site for a shaft.

Plasters employed on a twenty-five-story building in Pittsburg, Pa., struck recently against walking up and down stairs in their own time and were grant-ed one hour's pay per day for the time thus occupied.

The tube and pipe mill workers will shortly be organized in a national union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. A convention for that purpose will meet at Pittsburg, Pa., on March 10.

The Hartford Carpet Co-operation at The Hartford Carpet Co-operation at Thompsonville, Conn., has refused to accede to the demands of the striking dyers for the reinstatement of a discharged dyer and an advance in wages from 12½ cents an hour to 15 cents. Over 300 hands are idle.

Over 300 hands are idle.

Labor and time-saving machinery are being introduced into the mills of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, whereby one laborer at \$1.50 per day in wages can do three times the work of four skilled mechanies who now receive \$6 to \$8 each for eight hours' work.

Working people in certain districts in England are now enabled to have a slot machine established in their homes whereby they can have the use of a sixteen candle power lights for four hours by dropping 2 cents in the slot.

The Russian government assumed contractions and the same description of the slot.

ping 2 cents in the slot.

The Russian government assumed control of the liquor traffic of that country. A cork trust was thereupon formed for the purpose of making the government pay exorbitant prices for corks. But the government promptly established cork factories of its own, and is now entirely independent of the private cork concerns. There's a bill before the New York Legislature to provide a night school to teach printers and lithographers their business. The journeymen are not sure that they like the idea a little bit. They claim the bosses want to flood the market with workers in order to hammer down wages.

The tobacco trust has absorbed the

down wages.

The tobacco trust has absorbed the Cubanos y Carvajal concern, the largest concern in Cuba, which controls factories and plantations, and is said to be diekering with the Universal combine to verfect a world's monopoly of the best raw material as well as much of the finished product.

The motorway and confuctors on the

The motormen and conductors on the The motormen and conductors on the Camden and Suburban railway at Camden, N. J., are again asking for an increase in wages, and a committee of the men will shortly wait on the proper officials and present their claims. The men claim that they are the poorest paid of any trolley men in that section of the country.

Country.

All the mills of the American Weolen company at Olneyville, R. I., were closed for an indefinite period on February 1 because the weavers in the Weybosset and Riverside mills, gutagonistic to the double loom system, endeaveral strike a general strike. ored to pro Over 5000 o employment. to precipitate a general strike. 5000 operatives are thrown out of

An ingenious labor-saving machine, which will completely revolutionize the occupation of some of the jeweless, has been devised by a Birmingham (England) been devised by a Birmingham (England) man. Finger rings can be manufactured almost instantaneously. The process is so simple that it can be worked by a boy or girl, each of which can displace four skilled men and do much more work.

There will probably be no trouble in he soft coal mining district this year, he unionists and operators having come o an agreement. Last year's scale will orevail. There is not so much assurance s unionists and operators having come an agreement. Last year's scale will syail. There is not so much assurance the authracite region. The workers int the eight-hour day, recognition of a union and other concessions. They well organized and determined.

"Exposition" building in this country we have an apt illustration of the growth of a social consciousness in respect to art forms. Our three expositions represent a paths, The principle of socialization was per-haps most apparent in the coloring. For the coloring was not independent but, so to speak, sociological. The color scheme, extending from south to north, typified the advance of civilization from harbarism to culture, the primary colors at the beginning denoting the barbarie stages, as the milder tints of the central buildings pointed to the intellectualiza-tion of mankind.

yard crews.

The strike of the Keystone (Pa.) Lock works, because eight union men were discharged, is no nearer settlement now than at any time since it began, three mouths ago, and nearly half of the strikers are still unemployed. They claim that a blacklist persecution is being kept up against them, they having been refused work in a number of leading industrial establishments of Laneaster after it was learned that they had struck at the Keystone works.

A man at West Pittston, Pa., has inbuildings pointed to the intellectualization of mankind.

There were two exceptions to this order. The electric fountain, having come
to the dignity of a "fine art" (that is,
an independent art), could not be socialized and was therefore banished to an
island by itself. The other exception
was strangely the government building
of the "United" States. For some reason the government would not be socialized and hence this building stood as
an excellent illustration of the fact that
our present governmental forms pertain
to a condition of society the people themselves have outgrown. One is reminded
of Emerson's saying: "The good man
must not obey the laws too well."

The sculpture, of which there were
some five hundred pleces, also formed an
integral part of the plan. The sculpture,
like the color, told the story of civilization. There were three series, each conveying a distinct historic progression: the
story of man, the story of nature, and
the story of industry. Besides these
main histories the groups at the tower
revealed the history of the subjugation
of Niagara, which is indeed almost the
most splendid story of human achievement. Each building had its own appropriate symbols in addition to those which
served the general scheme.

Altogether the exposition disclosed in

at the Keystone works.

A man at West Pittston, Pa., has invented a coal chute that abolishes the men on the cars. It consists of a pair of manganese bronze troughs and can be easily extended or shortened, and a fort-ton car may be loaded in one-half the time required by the old method and with little manual labor. The chute can also be used to load grain on any deek of a vessel, and shovelers are not needed. The coal trust will use the new appliance; the dock combines also.

The lockaut in the five mills of the

pliance; the dock combines also.

The lockout in the five mills of the American Woolen company at Olneyville, due to a strike of 150 weavers against the so-called double loom system, was followed by a general sympathetic strike of the weavers, numbering about 2000. The lockout began February 3, and was unexpectedly taken by the company in anticipation of a general strike set for a later date. The weaving departments in the National, Providence, Riverside, Manton and Weybosset mills are practically idle.

The American Hide & Lasther company in the Company

The American Hide & Leather company, better known as the leather trust, filed a statement of withdrawal from Chio with the secretary of state. The concern is a New Jersey corporation with a capital stock of \$35,000,000. The

All the coke workers of Pennsylvania are to have their wages reduced. Ditto the textile workers of New England.

There are now two national farmers' unions and there is strong rivary between them to bring the farm laborers into the family of trade unionism.

A printers' technical journal says a printers' technical journal says a corporations. corporations.

three pending in the Legislature against corporations.

The "reform crowd in possession of the governing powers of New York is rapidly falling into disrepute with labor. One trade after another has been turned down. The latest workers to receive the wooden ear are the street railway men. They requested the prince of "reformers," District Attorney Jerome, to enforce the ten-hour law, which the corporations were flagrantly violating. The men were compelled to camp on the great Jerome's doorstep, so to say, for four weeks before he would deign to notice them. Then he actually condescended to instruct an underling to "investigate" what everybody knows is a most brazen case of outlawry.

A report to this paper from Washing.

case of outlawry.

A report to this paper from Washington states that the Chinese exclusion bill has not the smooth sailing that was expected when Congress met, and that certain senators and representatives who professed great antipathy for coolie labor now talk vaguely about "the injustice of barring out oppressed and honest foreign labor." Powerful influences are at work, and it is highly probable that the "Six Companies" of San Francisco, the secret Chinese societies of Chiego and New York, the railroad corporations, the Southern planters, the iron and steel and mining capitalists and others who went cheap labor are working together in harmony.

Secretary Morrison in Milwaukee.

Secretary Morrison in MilwaukeeFrank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was in Milwaukee during the early part of the week, not, as was reported, to discuss the question-of politics in the Federated Trades' council, but to acquaint himself with the general labor affairs in this locality. Referring to the recent visit of Organizer McLean, he repudiated the latter's tactics while in this city and said it was no part of McLean's business to pursue the course he had in antagonizing those in the labor organizations who happen to be Socialists and that he Fadno authority to do so.

Crime in New York.

Crime in New York.

The Brooklyn Eagle says that during last year \$6,500,000 of property has been stolen in New York city, \$1,651,510 has been paid by banks and stores for special protection, \$4,524,000 has been paid for private watchmen and detectives, and the city has paid \$11,938,342 for its police force. This makes a total of nearly \$25,000,000. Crime has increased in ten yeers. In that time burglary has increased 113 per cent, while the population has increased only 35 per cent. There have been 231 marders, 503 robberies, 3472 larcenies and 1513 burglaries during the past year.

Environment and Ethics.

Environment and Ethics.

The influence of association and environment is far-reaching. Russians have a saying that "who lives with cripples learns to limp." The Spanish version is "Who lives with wolves learns to howl." The same idea is expressed, less figuratively, in the proverb, "He that lies down with dogs will rise up with fleas." Character, like a plant, depends very much upon the soil and atmosphere in which it grows. Hard conditions produce warped and stunted characters. To improve man's conduct, therefore, improve his social environment. This is the scientific, the common-sense method. The economic structure of society at any given time forms its real basis, and explains, in the last analysis, the whole superstructure of social relations.

Our ethical teachers, our moralists, our theologians and philosophers are painfully slow to grasp the great truth that the development of man's moral, mental and spiritual nature is largely dependent upon his material prosperity. A mind harassed and haunted by the uncertainties of the average man's condition canthink of little but its own cares and troubles. Long lours, short wages and uncertain tenure of employment of mental, spiritual and social graces. The intellectual and moral faculties may be repressed, stunted and paralyzed by incessant toil and physical exhaustion. One cannot preserve a healthy, vigorous development and activity of mind in an insufficiently, nurtured body. "An empty seek cannot stand erect." There are toilers who get so little time for thinking that they have almost or quite "forgotten how the crick is done." At least they grow to dread and shirk mental exertion until they relapse almost to the animal plane of existence. "Men housed like pirs can hardly pray like Christians." Our abnormally crowded cities, to which satisfed conservatism so often ertion until they relaise almost to the animal plane of existence. "Men housed like pigs can hardly pray like Chris-tians." Our abnormally crowded cities, to which satisfied conservatism so often points with pride, are festering social ulcers.

the union and other concessions. They are well organized and determined.

A strike on the entire Northern Pacific system is likely as the result of a strike of switchmen in the local yards at Missoula, Mont., who quit because two of their number were discharged for retaining to work with a road engine that was not supplied with a sideboard attachment as demanded by a state law. The conductors and brakemen refuse to handle trains not made up by the regular yard crews.

The strike of the Keystone (Pa.) Lock works, because eight union men were discharged, is no nearer settlement now than at any time since it began, three months ago, and nearly half of the strike ors are still unemployed. They claim that a blacklist persecution is being kept up against them, they having been refused work in a number of leading inter it was learned that they had struck at the Keystone Packs.

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It occurs to me that in the history of "Exposition" building in this country we have an apt illustration of the growth of a social consciousness in respect to art forms. Our three expositions represent so many planses of the evolution of a true art spirit. The directors of the Centennial exposition took for their motto, "Art for Truth's Sake." That exposition was an exhibition only. Instruction was the guiding motive. It was a show primarily of the world's products. Little was given to beauty for itself and the feeling of unity was altogether lacking. The architecture was neither beautiful in itself nor did it subserve function.

The World's faid at Chicago was primarily a spectacle, the exhibition idealeding held somewhat in abeyance. "Art for art's sake" would very nearly describe the effect of the array of structures. What was wanting was the principle of function and the conception of a true unity. The fundamental error and the first violation of function was the choice of the classic style for the architecture. The phrase "The World's Fair," conveys to the mind the idea of a holiday. An excursion to a world's exposition represents a lyric moment thrust in between the incidents of business and worldly cares. The time is a play-spell—one is in the holiday mood, not seeking to be edified alone, or alone to be moved by a spectacle of beauty, but to be free and festive even. Grecian architecture, perfect for Grecian uses, is almost meaningless when set down on a level plain by an inland Western lake—altogether menningless when forming an arena for a democratic people on holiday. Between the rigid and severe simplicity of the classic styles and the essential sentiment of a "fair" there is no possible reconciliation. "The White City," made a beautiful "show," And as a "show" it was enjoyed and approved. But it stopped far short of unity since it was not built with primary reference to the people. Instead it was built timidly an negatively, in actual fear and distrust of the people. The fair would have been ty" made priate symbols in addition to those which 'show" it served the general scheme.

But it Altogether the exposition disclosed in the clearest possible way the manner in even to the which an individual may live his own nidly and life and yet maintain a place in a genistrust of earl harmony. In fact this was to me are been "Rainbow City." The entire spectacle, I nothing moreover, took meaning from the people and the people recognized at every turn of them-their own history. people. Instead it was built than a negatively, in actual fear and distrust of the people. The fair would have been beautiful the same—if there had been no one to behold it. It derived nothing of its meaning from the people who were present; the people saw nothing of them-

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. The applications for 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 26, at Zaager's hall, corner of Eleventh and Finn streets. All comrades are asked to attend and make the meeting a success.

The different committees appointed to carry and the committee as received from the persons named the following amounts for tickets.

ruary 26, at Zaager's hall, corner of Eleventh and Finn streets. All comparades 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. Berger explained the manner of selecting candidates for the ward offices and the necessity of being particular in all 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 for 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 corrected, and on motion a committee was appointed to set 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 of the party, and on motion the campaign committe

On account of the amount of business before the central committee at its meetings at present 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. On account of the amount of business

Social Democratic Forum.

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 Color of the Forum meetings will have been of the farming element in that movement. He also showed the relation of the farmers to the present Socialist movement and urged the hecesal thread the relation of the farmers to the present Socialist movement and urged the hecesal class. On this point he said: Securing support from the agricultural class. On this point he said: Securing support from the agricultural class. On this point he said: Securing support from the agricultural class. On this point he said: Securing support from the agricultural class. On this point he said: Securing support from the agricultural class. On this point he said: Securing support from the agricultural class. On this point he said: Securing support from the agricultural class. On this point he said: Securing support from the agricultural class. On the latest the farmers as a class. It will depend also standing. City elections will be farmers as a class. It will depend also standing. City elections will be farmers as a class. It will depend also standing. City elections will be farmers as a class. It will depend also standing. City elections will be farmer should oppose public ownership appeals as strongly to the farmer as it does to the laboring man. The logical conclusion—the control of the socialists party of Ireland. The public ownership appeals as strongly to the farmer as it does to the laboring man. The logical conclusion—the control of the socialist party of Ireland. The public ownership appeals as strongly to the farmer as it does to the laboring man. The logical conclusion—the control of the socialist party of Ireland. The public ownership appeals as strongly to the farmer as it does to the laboring man. The logical conclusion—the production of the laboring man. The logical conclusion of the laboring man and the methods wi

ter in the method of conducting peanut stands and barber shops under the Copperative Commonwealth, it is improbable 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' and rest content to let it 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 intellect and to satisfy 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 Popullst party.

"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 in this country, to insist that the first move to be made 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 on 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 illower.

It works all the benefits that its advocates contend, the farmer may be expec

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Paul Otto, Rockville, Conn.
Frank Waechtler, city
August P. Conrad, city.
Frank A. Schuler, Muskegon,
Mich.

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Mich.
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Chas, H. Vail, Jersey City, N. J.
Rosenthal Bros, New York, N.Y.
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H. H. Hamilton, Columbus, Wis
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P. Andersen, Chicago, Ill.
Otto Kundert, Monroe, Wis.
S. H. Wynn, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. E. Alldridge, city.
Jas. M. Cox, Jacksonville, Ill.
Paul Stein, city
Louis Kropp, Eau Claire Wis.
Miss Jardine Raggio, Waukesha,
Wis.
Wis.

Wis. Olmersorge, New Bedford,

Wm. Olmersorge, New Bedford,
Mass.
E. H. Vanpel, Cincinnati, O.
M. Eltholz, city
Dr. Moses Stearn, Philadelphia
Charles Mager, Philadelphia, A. E. Schuttenhelm, Cincinnati,
Mrs. Howe, Jammica Plain, Mass.
Ada M. Morley, Datil, N. M.
Salvator M. D'Allesande, Hartford, Conn.
Wm. Tomely, Berlin, Wis.
E. S. Hugill, Soldiers' Home.
T. F. Ramsthal, city
G. Hartman, city
H. Zens, city
Henry Freitag, city
E. Cornelle, city
George Bartels, city
George Mueller, city
George Mueller, city

George Mueller, city
Peter Zall, city
F. A. Sorge, Hoboken, N. J.
F. Zeidlbach, city

fused, although the adoption of the eight-hour work day would have reduced the operating expenses of the company, so far as the firemen were concerned. To cents on the day. He also found that they were making war apon the electricians, and that by these organizations they were declared unfair. After over a week's hard work with the company he was unable to get any settlement of the case of the discharged man.

Following this the Central Labor union of Terre Haute placed the company on the unfair list and called upon all union men to cease to operate or patronize the company. In connection with this demand, the organization has presented to the company an agreement covering wages and other conditions, which they demand shall be signed before they return to work. Reports from there show that they have the entire support of the organized labor of the community, and all feel confident that sooner or later the company will have to concede to the demafids of organized labor.

Organized labor of Terre Haute and vicinity made a great demonstration against the company February 8, when a mass meeting was addressed by Eugene V. Debs and W. D. Mahon, president of the street car employes of America. Ottan, and Endred, Minn.

The Sixth ward has a new branch with an active list of members. The meetings are held at Schreiber's hall, Fourth and Sherman streets. There will be a meeting tonight, February 22.

It is expected in a Manhattan.

It is reproted 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 parrow and sectarian.

Ningteenth ward branch mass meeting next Wednesday, February 26, at Meix ner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets, English and German speakers will be present. Everybody in-vited.

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.

Compact Blonks of Kokomo Jud. has

To urge the government to pass a universal suffrage bill, the Socalists at Brussels prepared a big femonstration, which ended in a riot. They formed a procession and proceeded to the Parliament building. During the demonstration there the police and garde civique began to disperse the paraders and a fight ensued.

THE GREAT FAIR

Next Monday Evening, February 24, at 7:30 P. M.

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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.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

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

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

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

1. OvertureBach's Orchestra
2. Vocal Selection
Frele Gemeinde Gesangs Section
3. Vocal Solo
1. Overture Bach's Orchestra 2. Vocal Selection Gesangs Section 3. Vocal Solo Miss J. Sickert 4. Selection Bach's Orchestra
5. Song
6. Vocal Selection
Frele Gemeinde Gesangs Section
7. Selection Bach's Orchestra
8. Conjedian Mr. L. Seldel
9. Cornet Solo
Selection

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Devoted to the Unions. A voting contest for the most popu-lar 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.
8. Brockhausen, Jr.
9. Performance on Flying Rings.
10. Selection Bach's Orchestra

SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Closing of the fair. Sunday afternoon, auction; 'Eve-ning, grand ball and closing of the

Overture Bach's Orchestra Selection Milwaukee Maennerchor

The Fair Committee announces a Grand Raffle to be held on Saturday night, March

1. The piano is a genuine Schaeffer, selling price, \$350, and unsurpassed for tone, durability of construction, and beauty in design. This magnificent instrument may be seen on exhibition at the Kreiter Piano Company's store, 330 Grand Ave. Tickets are 50c each, and may be obtained at this office,

among the organized workers.

Comrade Blenko of Kokomo, Ind., has challenged a preacher of that dty 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 sent in the Reichstag. Grueneberg has been elected at Dobeln 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 Robestsii (the

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A recent number of the Robotnik (the Worker), the party organ of the Socialists in Russian Poland, which is secretiy 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."

A national referendum of the Socialist party on a scale of considerable magni-

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

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

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (for 43) holds free lectures at the half, ner Fourth avenue and Mineral to every second and fourth Thursday, 8 p. m.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Tuesday of the at John Heyman's, 453 Eleventh Henry Bruhn, 2021 Gulena stree

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets the first and third Friday of the mat Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfin North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, 19120 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH merly No. 9) meets at Charles M hall, corner Orchard street and a avenue, every fourth Friday in month.

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THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH Mevery second and fourth Wednesd the month at 524 Clarke street.

Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH me ery first and third Tuesday in Bressler's hall, corner Twentet Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Earchman retary, 948 Winnebago street. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH Mevery second and fourth Wednesday month in Melxner's Hall, corner to seventh and Vilet streets. Louis secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

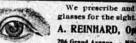
TWENTIETH WARD BRAN meets every first and third Thun of the month in Folkmann's hall ner Twenty-first and Center street

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRAN (formerly No. 22) meets at Gasthall, Green Bay avenue, near Condia, every second and fourth Teating the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRAN (No. 4) meets every first and third day of each month at Mueller's corner Twenty-thir' and Brown at George Moerschel, secretary, 891 To ty-fifth street. ATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTLE Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emille B. St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BUARD—State is retary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State at Milwaukee, Wis.

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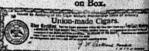
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