SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Whole No. 188.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE EVEN NOW

CANANA MANANA MA

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Every Social Democrat will often hear the objection, "What you Social coorsts want is all very good and beautiful, but it is too far away."

Well, Social Democrats do not expect the Co-operative Commonwealth at year and no Socialist today thinks seriously of any minute plan of the scalist system. He knows it is absolutely impossible to arrange a system feedby even ten years ahead. Of course we know that the present concention of the means of production, social production, in the end must lead to al distribution of products, and that this is possible only with the pubship of all means of production.

at it is very interesting, even on the basis of present production, to a up the sum of the advantages which the workingman would gain if the branches of industry were put into the hands of the people and paid

n taken possession of. distinguished German statesman, who writes under the pseudonym of A distinguished German statesman, who writes under the pseudonym of lanticus," eight or nine years ago undertook this task, and has ard at the following result on the basis of the industries of Germany:

ry is put to work on a Socialist basis and that by a working day shorter mehalf or two-fifths.

anticus supposes that the government should not manufacture every but only the necessities of life. In that case, 860,000 of workingmen d in government industries, could produce goods to the value of 33 thouallion marks (\$8000 billions). Of these thirty-three millions, 4550 mil-arks (\$1,200,000,000) should be reckoned as yearly interest on, say, 130 d million marks of expenses incurred in the purchase of the means action, while 45 million marks besides would be used to remunerate partned professions—teachers, engineers, managers, doctors, etc. For those of in physical labor there would still remain 23,815 million marks, that is

it is taken into account that these wages are not to be paid workers all at once, but that for reasons of expediency a part of them to back for a pension fund which in after years would protect the workfrom want. Now if with a population of sixty millions, the workingald enter the government employ at the close of his seventeenth year, a and seven years respectively, they would produce ALL THE NECES-ES OF LIFE.

making of dwelling houses, furniture and articles of luxury is not recknong government industries. But it is proved that a working time of ore years would give the workingmen a pension of 500 marks more rearly, and that further labor in the production of articles of luxury thirty-first to his thirty-second year for a man, and from her twenty her twenty-seventh year for a woman, would make possible a correspond-

e few brief extracts suffice to show that even today by the purchase principal means of production, a genuine human existence co the working class at one stroke by the introduction of Socialistic a of production.

when we take into consideration the HIGHER MECHANIC-AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT in the United States, the results uction here would be still greater than in Germany. And with every schine, every step of technical progress, the prospects would become still that with the transfer of the means of production into public ownall want and misery caused by economic conditions would come to an

Atlanticus proves by these moderate calculations, the possibility of a does not lie in the far-off future, but it would be possible EVEN TO-

ends only on the producing classes, the factory workers and the farm in their action and conduct, whether and when such human conditions shall Even today these form the great majority of the population, and the stariat especially will receive from year to year continually increasing ments from the ranks of the middle classes.

If the producing classes of this country—the proletariat and the farmersss consciousness and proceed to action, it will reach its aim, no

ery workingman and small business man who feel the necessity of the

ould think carefully over this matter, and the result of his thinking be that he in America, like his European companion in misery, will a only be that he in America, has a met to the ticket of the Social Democratic party.

in mind at every election-even durnicipal election-it may help you et the party for which you want We would only mention the

wealth consists of the s of labor that directly or indisupply our needs.
rd-Labor, with the aid of the ma

which it has made, produces more of the needs and comforts of in it can buy back.

Under our present system wnership, the producer, accordgovernment statistics, can only with his wages, at retail prices of what he produces.

ocratic party wan FULL value of his product. That final aim of the Social Democratic And a municipal election is only II, but a VERY IMPORTANT, the long warfare for the over of this system. Come and help

are on the eve of a hot municipal m and space in this paper is too se to be used in answering the ma operations of Job Harriman in W York Weekly. Mr. Harriman dergyman in Indiana, a lawyer in in New York. His article shows After election we may find time monts. Meanwhile we will by that this paper will continue to r state autonomy and the right members of each state to conor own affairs as prescribed in attation adopted in the unity on in Indianapolis.

portance of judicial elections is dently understood. no rule in the United States ar Back of the judges stand e judges are with the laboring will not win without serious the big fights that are coming in

a few little truths you ought to Everybody knows that if the cities a mind at every election—even durous during the street car lines, as the should,

There was what might be called, in any other city, a chilly reception to the prince, in Milwaukee, but here, where all the feeling is largely patriotic and it is known that the majority of the people who welcomed him are either of German birth or parentage, it is appreciated that the welcome was sincere, if not demonstrative.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The "patriotism" of the howling mob in this city was cooled considerably by the chilliness of the 5000 Social Democrats officially known to live here. Hoch die internationale Social Democratie!

Every country has its rise and fall. the dullest man will reflect that Republican forms of government have ther a stupid thing to give away in the past been converted into monarchies streets and then have the princers stop all traffic because their must do the same? Judging from the ways and methods of our plutocracy,

judging from the behavior of the mobs f our large cities during the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia. think that America will share the fate of former republics. Brothers and fellow This was the land of political liberty in the past; let us maintain it as such, though blood and life be the price Maintain American political liberty and add to it economic freedom-or leave to tyrants the ruins only of a country.

We want neither plutocracy nor anar-Social Democracy is the fest destiny" of every civilized nation, if

It is exceedingly amusing to see an army of workingmen striking for high wages, and then voting to leave the bosses the power to pay any wages they

If we are to trust the reports circu ated all over the city the Social Democratic ticket will make very heavy gains. But whether our ticket will gain votes this spring or not, the Social Democrats are never defeated. We are fighting for the principle of Socialism and are Therefore we can never be de-We may win our victory a few years sooner or a few years later, but we can never lose. The Socialists are the political evangelizers of the na-When they cease to fight the bat tle will be over.

of the machinery of production from the dlers to the users.

At present the workman must sell his labor power for less than it is worth. Labor is the only commodity that can be bought for less than it is worth. The owners of the machinery of production take the difference between what they pay the laborer and what they get out of him. This is the secret of exploitation. The laborer is keeping the host of idlers because he cannot employ himself.

The question the voters of Milwauke have to decide this spring is: Is this city to be ruled by the exploit

ers and capitalists for the benefit of the RACY.
exploiters and capitalists? If so, then let Inster us vote the Republican ticket.

Or is this city to be ruled by a set of political crooks and grafters for the bene fit of "the gentlemen of the graft?" If then let us vote for Dave Rose and the Democratic ticket.

But if you voters want to vote for yourself and your children-for a new system, where capitalists will be as impossible as "grafters" unknown-then vote the Social Democratic ticket and keep on voting it, until we have accom plished our aim.

TRADES UNIONS & & AND TRUSTS.

But with all their faults we love them still. They perform great services for humanity by upholding the standard of vages and preventing the proletariat from sinking into still deeper slavery and

Both the trusts and the trade union are doing pioneer work for the co-operadifference between the heartless and greedy aim of the trust, and the humane egotism of the trades union, no matter how foolishly or unreasonably it may assert itself at some times.

1200 brewery workers of Cincinnati, O., have been locked out by their bosse because the workmen refused to leave the union. The stationary engineers and stationary firemen of Cincinnati play the part of Judas in that fight, helping the prewery owners and even furnishing the pretext for the lock-out. The question whether the engineers and firemen in th breweries were to belong to the inter-national brewery workers' union or to their separate organization is at the bottom of the conflict—a question which the last convention of the American Federation of Labor failed to decide. The brewery owners of Cincin nati think this is a good chance to de stroy the brewery unions, and for that purpose formed an alliance with certain "labor leaders" there. The stationary engineers and firemen of breweries-a handful of men-were induced to "threaten to strike" if the brewery workmen did not leave their union, and thereupon followed the lockout. The brewery workers of Cincinnati naturally have the sympathies of organized laboring men all over the country in this fight, and the brewery bosses of Porkopolis as well as their allies will not infatuated with the idea of holding receive a lesson that they will not soon

The whole labor trouble is simply that he owners of all the things necessar; for an existence are on one side and the sers of all things on the other. And just so long as this condition exists there will be antagonism and struggle, and all We propose to transfer the ownership the peace conferences between labor and apital will not stop it.

There are but two ways out. You might destroy all the tools of progress and go back to the old times. You might, but you will not and cannot. The only other way out is to keep all the modern methods and machinery and change the ownership so that it will suit the new

WHEN THE PEOPLE COLLECT IVELY BECOME THE OWNERS OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION THE PRODUCT OF LABOR WILL BELONG TO THEM. IT CAN'T GO ELSEWHERE. WE WANT AN IN-DUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL DEMOC-

Instead of a few owners on one side opposed to the laborers, the laborers would become the owners. If you should destroy the trusts today

and leave the competitive system they would kappear. Organization is bound to replace disorganization. But if the trusts are to exist it is sim-

ply a question whether you will own the trusts or the trusts own you.

Evolution c revolution? Both. rather one is part of the other. Revolutions are part of the evolution.

こうりつうりつうりつう COME BACK, COM. WILSHIRE

Everybody knows that if the cities owned the street car lines, as they should, service would be better. Fares would be cheaper. Workmen would be better paid. Strikes would be unknown, and service regular, without delay to travel or interruption of business.

Under the capitalist system it is almost impossible for any individual labor ing man to become the owner of the means of production. He who owns the tools of production. He who owns the means by which I get my bread owns me. The laborer is riveted to the machine by which he gets his bread as by iron chains. He must sell his labor to the owner of the machine, or starve.

This give the owning class all the advantages of a slave system without its proposal to the service would be the cities, should, service would be unknown, and service regular, without delay to travel or interruption of business.

Editor Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee, Wis.—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial of yours in which pour cast a slur upon me for land instead of, as you say, "making a bold stand for my rights at home." By comparison you draw an invicious distinction between what I did, and what the spire to increase abritrarily the cost of finished products.

Now, in the first place, there is no danger that the trusts ever will be "punished." Even the recent attempt to previse when the intural outcome of the gets his bread as by iron chains. He must sell his labor to the owner of the machine, or starve.

We Socialists do not deery the trusts which seems to have escaped you, that none of these other papers had their second-class privileges were withdrawn, but remised to the machine by which he gets his bread as by iron chains. He must sell his labor to the owner of the machine, or starve.

This give the owning class all the advantages of a slave system without its to the price that or gain which and the Appeal to Reason and others did. I which seems to have escaped you, that no products.

Now, in the first place, there is no specifically declared that if its se must sell his labor to the owner of the machine, or starve.

This gives the owning class all the advantages of a slave system without its responsibilities. They used to fear that the slave would run away from his job, and sometimes sent the dogs to bring him back to it. Now we don't need the dogs, except to chase up the job, perhaps!

You can leave your master any time you want to, certainly, but you must hunt up another one soon or starve.

The "Republicans" and the "Democrats" are worthy of each other,—what the former are ahead in hypocrisy the latter make up in demagogy.

The Mijwaukee workingman who belongs to a trades union and then votes for Dave Rose is on a parity with the fellow who sits down to a decent table and—then takes an emetic.

There was what might be called, in any other city, a chilly reception to the prince, in Mijwaukee, but here, where all the feeling is largely been derheaded in the former are ahead in hypocrisy the fellow who sits down to a decent table and—then takes an emetic.

There was what might be called, in any other city, a chilly reception to the prince, in Mijwaukee, but here, where all the feeling is largely been derhead that the trades of the product of the position and it is known that the the labor of others.

One is a combination to secure at least half way decent share of the product of the position and of retail trade.

We all know that the trade-mions have their weaknesses—they often are all the feeling is largely been derheaded in shring on the combination of those who have survived. That is the trust. That is the trust. That is the trust.

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The Mijwaukee workingman who belongs to a trades union and then votes for Dave Rose is on a parity with the fellow who sits down to a decent table and—then takes an emetic.

There was what might be called, in any other city, a chilly reception to the p

tive commonwealth without intending to do so. Yet you can see at a glance the ward VII."—all of which sounds rath-

The few weeks given us for agitation before election should be well used by every Social Democrat. Everyone cannot be an orator, nor can everyone speak with the pen to a circle of readers, but every individual can try with a few words to convince his friend, his neighbor, his fellow workman, that he can best protect his interests by voting for the Social Democratic candidates. Everyone can take in his hand a few papers or leaflets and give them to people who are likely to read them.

"Every man must be a fighter," especially here in Milwaukee, where many thousands of votes are yet to be won for Social Democracy. Slow, systematic work is the most effective—so, to the work, comrades!

Show the workingmen why they and their families live in hovels. Show them why their children have such an entirely different appearance from the children of the rich, and why so many of their little ones are doomed to an early death. Tell them why the workingman's wife and the workingman's daughter so soon lose their beauty and their grace, while the wives of the rich so frequently preserve their good looks till old age. Tell them why the workingman is enslayed and oppressed, why lack of employment and misery so often cross his threshold, why his whole life and the life of his family is a continual struggle for existence, and how often this existence at best means nothing more than a wretched vegetating.

But then tell them also of better times which will come, of times when the fleecing of the workingmen will have an end, when misery and poverty will belong to the past. Show that the realization of Social Democratic ideas means the deliverance of the working ass, and that this deliverance can be attained only by the action of the workingmen themselves, who, by capturing the political power, will conquer for themselves a better future.

Let him who has no opportunity to impart this orally, provide himself with leaflets or papers in which these ideas are explained and distribute them at home, in his factory, on the street and among his neighbors. Let no one despise this work. A leaflet given to the right man may easily mean one or two nor votes for our ticket, and the distribution of many such leaflets undoubtedly will GREATLY increase our vote.

To work, comrades! The prospects are good. Take care that election day shows a great advance for Social Democracy!

-which papers have no "protection" at all, not even the protection of a well-filled pocketbook, and still manage to hold their own against the ravages of the United States postoffice.

We did not know what Wayland inended to do in case he had lost his fight against maddening Madden. he made a gallant stand and won; therefore he deserves the admiration and the thanks not only of every Socialist editor. but of every liberal-minded publisher in the country. So much for Julius A. Wayland; may his shadow never grow.

As to your case, Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire, since you ask for our advicewhich, by the way, is very flattering, coming from so positive a man as the editor and publisher of Wilshire's Magatine-well, if you want to know what we would have done under the circumstances, that is easily answered: would have fought. If you had continued to stand, you would not have lost your money. You are a man of considerable means, polished presence and wide popularity and you could have put up on exceptional fight if you really hadared to. But may be the atmosphere of New York had a depressing effect up-

of New York had a depressing effect upon your otherwise splendid fightia; qualities; we do not care to go into details, but we know New York.

Yet, if you really want to return to the United States, Comrade Wilshire, and publish your magazine here, please do not delay your plans an hour longer than is necessary to secure a suitable location. We would suggest Chicago, Milwankee or any city in the Middle West which is likely to be a storm center in the coming cycle of political cyclones. Send on a copy like the February number of Wilshire's Magazine—for which, by the way, we must pay you our compliments—and it is ten'to one that Mr. Madden will change his mind, and it he does not, we, i. e., Wilshire and his co-fighters, will compel him; and we are willing to bet in the most practical So-

in the American movement and as far as that is concerned you might just as well be in England or Germany as in Canada.

Under the caption "How to Insult De-Wet if Captured," we read in the Lon-

me any better method of making a stand in America, I will be glad to have you do so. In fact, I will at once return to the United States and publish my magazine there, if you can give me any guaranty that the money I should have to put up for postage will ever be repaid.

Please take note of the fact also, that Mr. Wayland, whom you hold up as a shining example of what a man ought to do under fire, was, shortly after my removal to Canada, in communication with me regarding his coming to Canada in case his second-class privileges should be withdrawn. There is no difference at all between Mr. Wayland's position and mine, except that in his case the decision of the postoffice authorities was favorable and in mine it was unfavorable Mr. Wayland admits that if the decision had been unfavorable to him he would have had either to give up publication or they gone to Canada.

I should like to hear just what you would advise doing under the circum stances different from what I did.

Faithfully yours.

I should like to hear just what you would advise doing under the circum stances different from what I did.

Faithfully yours.

I should like to hear just what you are a political exile, whose magazine was "banished to Canada," and is now "published under the protection of King Edward VII."—all of which sounds rather I udicrous. since there are dozens of radical publications in the United States —some of them made of much "hotter stuff' and others more dangerous to the "powers that be" than Wilshire's Maga-

ALL ROADS LEAD & & * * TO SOCIALISM.

*** Neither Hill, Morgan, nor Harriman,

Neither Hill, Morgan, nor Harriman, nor any of the promoters of railway or industrial consolidations, think for a moment that they are advancing the doctries of state socialism far more rapidly than could all the adherents of the Utopian dream, but they are.

We have no doubt all these men hold the Socialist in supreme contempt as a dreamer of iridescent dreams, impracticable fellows, disturbing business by their attacks upon the monopolies.

The common impulse of our race is against monopoly, and it has always found expression in our common law. It

against monopoly, and it has always found expression in our common law. It recognizes and admits of but one form of monopoly, the government.

The aim and purpose of the Northern Securities company is to eliminate company

periting over me area covering nearly a fourth of the nation. The conclusion of men, even those of conservative tendencies, must be that the administration of such a monopoly belongs to the entire people.—St. Paul Daily Dispatch (Republican).

No doubt Mr. Morgan and his associates in the organization of the Northern Securities company are confident of the legal soundness of their proprietary com-

pany.

The interstate commerce act and the

sompel him; and we are willing to bet one share in the S. D. Herald and the Wahrheit against one of your millions that Wilshire will win.

So, please, do not delay your return to the United States any longer. The fact of the matter is we miss your personality in the American movement and as far as that is concerned you might just as well

(Ind, Republican).

When some years hence there shall be only one steel company, one system of railways, one packing company, one corporation for the making of bread, one combination of coal mine operators, one organization for the manufacture of sugar, together with similar organizations monopolizing the other important industries, based upon the imperative needs of civilization, will the people be benefited or injured by the tremendous fact that all competition is at an end?

The thing must end somewhere. Laws human and divine will work it out in such shape as will be ultimately of benefit to the people. Either the great combines will be beneficent in their operations when owned and controlled by individuals for their personal profit or the vision of the Socialist will come true and the national government will be the great monopolist in the interest of the people who compose that government.—Chicago Daily News (Independent).

Man must be freed from the struggle

Man must be freed from the struggle o exist, before he can really live. hand now is raised against every other man in the struggle for existence. The law of love and the law of service can-

You can't eradicate selfishness under a is the law of the present system of in-

People need more leisure. No man can e a man who drudges from early morn till dewy eve, and has no time for cultivation of taste. Socialism would not simply give us work, but give us some of the products of work. Dr. Theodore Hertzka says two hours and fifteen minutes of work from all would do the work of the world. We mean to divide up the work and let the other fellow now idle do some of it. MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.



HERALDRIES.

The Y. M. C. A. of Omaha paid ex penses and a fee to a man coming all the way from Philadelphia to say the ollowing "smart" things:
"Every man in Omaha has had an op-

portunity to get rich. It is a disgrafor any man to live in Omaha for ter

"No man has a right to be poor. As a rule the poor people are the dishonest people, and the rich people are the hon-est people, in this day of Christian civ-

"The foundation of business success and Christianity are identical." "You must find out what the people

want and supply it, if you want to get

Rot, rot, rot! every word of it, but it was spoken by a doctor of divinity, Rev. Russell Cornwell, D. D. Compare what this agent of mammon said with th teachings of the Nazarene, and you will perhaps understand why the masses have a high estimate of Jesus and a low opinion of the church and those who wear the livery of heaven to serve cap-

The Saturday Evening Post has the following: "The public would feel much safer if steps were taken toward putting the trusts in a position in which they can be controlled by the national authori ties, should control be necessary. There are now 183 business combinations (commonly called trusts) with a capitalization of \$3,607,539,200 and employ 4,000,000 wage-earners. The main trouble is these capitalists have it in their power to shut down as many factories as they see fit whereas those factories if placed unde the supervision of the government would all be running."

The economic system at any time pre vailing determines the character of the laws, institutions and religions of socie Subject to the operation of thes laws and institutions there is no easily determined limit to man's capabilities save that which environment imposes up on him. People are what they are be cause of the economic environment by which they have been surrounded. that we call crime, all injustice, all misery, all problems of society are rooted in omic conditions and not in individu

Private monopoly of natural resources of social functions, or of the indispensa ble utilities of production, is the enemy of freedom, and though inevitably th result of competition, must not be per of society. Neither will it remain; it is as certain to go and be succeeded by the next great economic stage in human hishas been destroyed by the capitalistic mastery over machines.

The Chicago City Council, which has given away the streets of the city to grasping corporations and put million into their pockets, has removed the news compelling the little fellows to resort to crime or beggary. The boys have bee earning a more honorable living than the councilmen, and to deny them the privilege of continuing to do so is an outrage

The Socialist party is the political par ty of labor. There is not one single pro position in its platform that was formu lated with any other purpose but to help the laborer and show him the way to freedom and the emancipation of his class from wage slavery. Get in to the political party of labor and become a worker in the cause for human better-

Some folks try to make out that because a rose has a thorn and the bee hope for perfection. But it isn't perfect tion the working man is looking for. It is justice. It is the socially-due share of reward in the results of the part he plays in social production that he is after.

Politics afford an opportunity for so cial unrest to get expression, to learn and perfect the art of organization, to ducate the people into a knowledge of causes of discontent. That is why lists are in politics.

ter. In the struggle of the race to liv the stomach has always had preceder over the soul except with the preaching

they have on false pretexts, by dishones means and by the use of religion, robber the laborer. The land does not belong to the Lord, but to the landlord. The capi tal of society does not belong to th creator of capital, but to the capitalist Both Lord and laborer have been ex-

The idea of the steel trust magnates and capitalists generally is: No protection for the liberty of union men even from the government. And that tem of capitalism. The exploiting class fatten on the consumers.

The curious thing about the contention of those members of the party who are loudly proclaiming that "anything less than public ownership of all the means abolish wage slavery" is that nobody in the party claims that it will.

* The System Analyzed. *

The landlord possesses the land and will not allow you to use it without pay uent of Rent

The capitalist possesses the machinery and will not permit you to turn a whee

without Interest.

The distributor possesses the products of the and will not let you carry them without Profit.

Private ownership of land demands

requires Interest. Private ownership of

The system is indifferent to the suffer ing and misery imposed upon its victims The victims are the working class, the producers of wealth. From the results of their toil Rent. Interest and Profits are

Profit disappear. All natural resources and productive capital—land and the Interest or Profit to pay. Every worker will receive the full socially-due share of

and retain its means of exploitation-Rent, Interest and Profit—and you vote

Rent, Interest and Profit devour the peo ple's substance. Socialism alone promises a life for the people free from the haggard uncertainties of capitalist pro-duction and distribution. Vote for So

"Crimes of Cunning."

The following article from the Philadelphia North American is an excellent one in all particulars but one. The conditions are correctly stated, but the cure to reform the trusta—is entirely wrong. The crimes of cunning, so ably described in the business world, will continue as long as competition exists. The only cure is public ownership of all the means of production, distribution and exchange. The North American says:

Political economists and social reformers have written tons of books to say what President Roosevelt condensed into one sentence in that part of his message treating of corporations and their abuse of the privileges granted to them by the people. This is the sentence: "IT SHOULD BE AS MUCH THE AIM OF THOSE WHO SEEK FOR SOCIAL BETTERMENT TO RID THE BUSINESS WORLD OF CRIMES OF CUNNING AS TO RID THE ENTIRE

tance, to bear the burden of their fail ures, are guilty of the blackest crime of

できるかのかのからなったのかのから

THE NEW YORK & DIVISION OF HELL. & BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

ROKOKOKOKOKOKOKOKO "Oho! This is the New York Greek colony, eh? Whew! What dirt, what disorder!"

"Oho! This is the New York Greek colony, eh? Whew! What dirt, what disorder!"

This was my cry as three of us—Sir Youthful, Sir Grayhead and myself—began picking our way through Roosevelt street. Everywhere little clumps of little children or little groups of noisy tradesmen. Everyone seemed to be busy, row the little groups of noisy tradesmen. Everyone seemed to be busy, but all things were confusion—no order, no beauty, no high intelligence. Was it to such that St. Paul preached on Mars hill? Was it for such as these that Socrates drank the hemlock? No, since there has been a thousand years of the "Unspeakable Turk."

"Look out or you will step on these half-naked little fellows. A man's big foot would flatten one out like a fly."

We stop a moment to look at seven little tots, all crowded in the cranny of a wall. The least one of these little fellows was eating with great satisfaction a penny's worth of miserable icc cream. This little one was a great tragedy, with its chalk-like face, pinched features and starved expression in the eyes. It was one of those terrible babes that are old at birth.

On all hands there were the indications of watered milk and adulterated food. But there were also the shadowy remains of the old and classic beauty. The Greek outline, the small Attic features, the fawn-like eyes that do not hink but feel! In the midst of all this squalor rises the imposing front of a Greek Eatholic church. At the sight of it there bursts upon us memories of the great Constantine and the splendors of the Bysantian era.

My guide directed me to a place in Chrystie street. "This is a sweatshon."

remodifies eaths the Profit.

The system is indifferent to the suffice.

The system is indifferent to the suffice.

The victions are the working class, the produces of weath. Profit are restricted in the profit care of the total Rest, Interest and Profits are the Socialism would not an ent to private profit care and the profit care of the profit care of

Boot and Shoe Workers.

The following letter has been addressed to the boot and shoe workers in the state by the label committee B. & S. W. L. U. No. 170 of Milwalkee:
Boot & Shoe Workers' L. U. No. 170 desires to call your attention to the faction of their union stamp as appearing above, which is the only shoe workers' union stamp endorsed by the American Federation of Labor; all others are imitations and frauds. As a diamond-shaped stamp has appeared on the goods of several retail shoe dealers and is represented to you and others as a bona fide union stamp, we beg to inform organized labor and its friends that this is a fraud and imposition upon our union stamp, as the Independent L. Protective U. has no standing in the A. F. L. Its so-called U. stamp has no endorsement or official recognition from any central body of organized labor; if you believe in unification and closer affiliation of labor forces buy only shoes bearing union stamp of B. & S. W. Take no other. Fraternally yours, Label Committee B. & S. W. L. U. No. 170.

N. B.—Secretaries will oblige L. 170 the little fellows to resort to the little fellows to resort to eggary. The boys have been more honorable living than the and to deny them the priviting that the analysis of the part is the political part. There is not one single proint platform that was formularly of the purpose but to help and the emancipation of his wage slavery. Get in to the art of all both and become a the cause for human better one has a thorn and the been after the cause for human better one has a thorn and the been as a thorn and the been as a thorn and the been all start of labor and become a the cause for human better one as the cause for human better one has a thorn and the been as, the working class cannot freedom for lating many and the Pensylvania machine. It applies to the secret arrangement, the service of the part he plays in the service of the part he plays are in politics.

The term "crimes of cunning" defined and the end of the part he plays with the leading the proposed of the part he plays are in politics.

The following letter has been addressed to the boot and shoe wprkers in the state by the label committee B. & W. L. U. No. 170 of Milwaukee:

Boot & Shoe Workers' L. U. No. 170 of the fire the consequence it is even more difficult to favore and execution the ablest organizers, the shring the event of the real perpetrators by legal profile and the end of their union stamp as appearing to the wage slavery. Get in to the arry of labor and become a the cause for human better of the ward of commercial success.

The term "crimes of cunning" defined the part of L. Went the real perpetrators by legal profile and the service of the part he plays the start of the part he plays in the cause of the part he plays in the service of the part he plays in the politics.

The following letter has been addressed to the beat of the state with the whole have have he was the political part of the real perpetrators by legal profile and the state of their union stamp as appearing to the service of their union stamp as appearing to the service

was 860. In 1901 the number was 1881. In the same period the membership increased from 157,197 to 276,141 or 76 per cent. In 1897 only 3.1 per cent. of the members of labor organizations in New York were women. In 1901 the proportion had risen to 5.3 per cent.

All but two of the groups of trades attained to their largest growth in 1901. In the tobacco trades, however, the 1901 membership was smaller than that of 1900. In the clothing trades the maximum was passed in 1895. The largest group of organized workingmen is that of the building trades. In this group is 31 per cent. of all trade unionists in New York state.

SOCIALIST NEWS.

National committee has decided ublish the platform and constitution

Rev. Comrade McGrady addressed an audience of 600 people in Chicago Feb-ruary 19.

ruary 19.

Local charters have been issued to Elsinore, Utah; Silver City, Utah; Collinsville, I. T., and Louisville, Ida.

Lecture tour is being arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Vall in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Indiana.

Donations have been received at na-tional headquarters to the propaganda fund up to March 1 amounting to \$102.70.

The next International Socialist Congress will be held at Amsterdam in August, 1903. The Socialist party has been invited to participate.

There will be a meeting of Social Democrats of the First ward Wednesday evening, March 12, to nominate officers for the ward.

for the ward.

John C. Chase. will lecture during April among the trade unions of Illinois. Sheldon A. Harris, vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, has publicly announced his entrance into the Socialist party.

A proposal to prosecute Deputy Smeets in the Parliament of Belgium created such an uproar that the scheme was abandoned. Smeets is a Socialist and nau advocated that the people take up arms if universal suffrage is de feated. and had advocated that the people tak

feated.

Still another seat in Parliament has been won by the Socialists of Germany. In Dobeln-Roszwein, a Conservative stronghold, the result was as follows: Socialists, 11.781; National Liberals, 6159; Conservatives, 5540. This makes fifty-eight members that the Socialists have in Parliament.

The Socialists and those who believe in government ownership of railways have no quarrel with such consulidations as the one just formed by Messrs. Hill, Morgan and Harriman. They realize that the acquirement of these properties by the government is only practicable after they have passed into the control of fewer hands.—Chicago Tribune (Republican).

"The hours of labor, the employment of women and children, the scantiness of wages, the uncertainness of employment, the fierce competition fostered by modern political economy, have rendered it impossible for men to live a human life."—Cardinal Manning's Letter to the Deutsche Revue.

Indianapolis Platform Repudiated at Chicago.

Marcus Hitch Says the Majority was taken with the result that the solution and Platform.

was taken with the result that the solution against not being counted as was clearly between four and five times great."

MINORITY AND MAJORITY REPORT.

For the information of readers of the Herald throughout the country we reproduce below two documents that have more than a local interest, since, as Comrade Marcus Hitch says, the position taken by the Socialists of Chicago, in the majority report, "amounts to a repudiation of our national platform which was adopted at Indianapolis." The attitude of the Herald is too well known on the subject to need any restatement here. Comrade Hitch and those associated with him have a large field before them for future agitation. The first document reflects the majority opinion of Chicago Socialists at the present time, while the second is clearly suggestive of the attitude that will prevail among Socialists everywhere if any real and permanent advance is to be made:

MAJORITY REPORT.

"The Socialist party of Chicago in mass convention assembled affirms its allegiance to the principles of Socialism and recognizes the fact that the emancipation of the working class lies in obtaining possession of the powers of government in the city, state and nation, and in the collective ownership and operation of all the means of production and distribution.

of all the means of production and dis-tribution.

"While we realize that all of the pow-ers of government must be controlled by the working class before it can achieve its industrial freedom, we also realize that all measures which will raise the standard of living of the working class, or any part of it, are means to this end. "We recognize that the employes of the public corporations of this city, namely, the gas, telephone and electric light and street railway corporations, are the public corporations of this city, namely, the gas, telephone and electric light and street railway corporations, are both underpaid and overworked; that they meet with constant opposition when they attempt to organize themselves into trade unions, and that they are obliged to work in dangerous and exposed positions.

The Rising Despotism.

We are facing the rising of a deep that they meet with constant opposition when they attempt to organize themselves into trade unions, and that they are obliged to work in dangerous and exposed positions.

The Rising Despotism.

We are facing the rising of a deep that they meet with constant opposition in several the seven in the past. The quite of the seven in the past. The quite of the properties of the seven in the past. The quite of the seven in the past. The seven is a seven in the past of the seven in the past. The seven is a seven in the past of the seven in the past. The seven is a seven in the past of the seven in the se

"We recognize the fact that there is a strong and growing sentiment in this city for the municipalization of these industries, and that there is little exploitation of the employes in an industry publicly owned and operated, and we therefore express ourselves in favor of the ownership of street railways, gas, electric light and telephones of this city by the people. We believe, however, that the revenue from such ownership and operation should not inure to the benefit of the exploiters of labor, but should be used to benefit the employes and of the service.

to benefit the employes and of the service.

"We call attention to the fact that the working class can have little interest in cheaper street car fare or in the dividends and profits arising out of municipally owned i dustries which are operated for the sole benefit of the exploiters of labor by relieving them of taxes.

"We therefore urge and demand that the city of Chicago take steps to acquire the properties of the street railway, gas, electric lighting, and telephone corporations; that when this is done the wages of the men employed shall be raised and the working day of the employes shortened.

done the wages of the men employed shell be raised and the working day of the employes shortened.

"We demand that the merit and civil service system be installed, and that a system of old age and disability pensions be put in operation, for the benefit of the employes. We demand that employes be given safe and comfortable playes to work.

"We demand after the foregoing shall have been realized that any surplus which may be left shall be used, first, for the improvement of the service, and fecond, for the intalliment of a system of public works and public industries such as the improvement of the school system, free public hospitals with ample accommodations, municipal coal and two wood yards, ice houses and bakeries, and the employment of the unemployed."

In closing its report of the meeting the Workers' Call says: "Discussion at once was taken up, many speakers for each report participating. Until nearly 8 p. m. the relative merits of each were presented in succession by the ablest advocates on either side. Finally the vote

Marcus Hitch Serves Notice

Comrade Marcus Hitch in the Worders' Call gives his views on the platfor adopted by the Chicago Socialists, which Comrade Stedman adds his dorsement, as follows:

"The municipal platform adopted by the Chicago at the convention has February 23, 1902, does not meet a approval. But as we are in the mit of a campaign, an extended discussion of the matter must now be postponuntil after the election. But I wish righere to enter my protest and to give

of the matter must now be postpountal after the election. But I wish right here to enter my protest and to give notice that unless this election results the establishment of the Co-operation of the correction of the election is over to discuss a subject at length.

"I object to the action of the correction for the following reasons:

"I. Because it amounts to a repudition of our national platform which adopted at Indianapolis, and which is more binding on me than any platfor adopted by Local Chicago.

"Elecause it is unscientific, more binding on the standard of the party, would necessarily be repudiated by candidates that we might accidental elect. It is good only for a sham can paign where it is not expected or sired to elect anybody.

"Because of various other research to numerous to specify here in detail."

"Marcus Hitch."

"Me, too!—S. Stedman."

advance is to be made;

MAJORITY REPORT.

"The Socialist party of Chicago calls on the workingment to place their own interests above those of their exploiters and join the movement of their class conscious fellow workers for the purpose of inaugurating a system of collective production under the control of the working class in place of the present system of production for private profit. The march of industrial evolution has brought the principal industries under the management of a few great capitalists who thus control the lives of the entire population. As soon as a majority of the working class will rally to the support of the Socialist party, the transfer of these industries from the hands of the private owners to those of the working class is only a matter of form, and need not stop production for a single day. Municipal ownership, nationalization of industries and other reforms which the capitalist parties will be forced to introduce between the pressure of economic development and of the Socialist party, relief to the working class, until these to the working class. "Our candidates, if elected, will promote the interests of the working class, and advocate all improvements in the interest of the working class, and advocate all improvements in the interest of the working class, and advocate all improvements in the interest of the working class, and advocate all improvements in the interest of the working class, and advocate all improvements in the interest of the working class, and advocate all improvements in the interest of the working class, and advocate all improvements; sufficient specialist may be a state of the working class, and advocate all improvements; sufficient specialist party enters antional point and even polyed, and the extension of the public school system. Requirements for an effective system of public selection we declare to be sufficient to be suffic

gymnasiums, baths and play grounds; full liberty of scientific investigation and discussion.

"Municipal ownership in any form that falls short of coutrol of all industries cannot materially benefit the mass of wage workers. Municipalization of, in dustries can only be classified as Socialism when the workers of such industries. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Socialist party of Chicago stand clear of all entangling alliances and hold out as the only solution for economic evils the complete socialization of all industries and the control and regulation of all means of transportation, production and the installation of a democratized system of administration."

MINORITY REPORT.

"The Socialist party of Chicago in mass of transportation, production and the installation of a democratized system of administration."

MINORITY REPORT.

"The Socialist party of Chicago in mass a convention assembled affirms its allegiance to the principles of Socialism and recognizes the fact that the emancipation of the working class lies in obtaining possession of the powers of government in the city, state and nation, and it the collective ownership and operation of all the means of production and discovery the convention of the working class lies in obtaining possession of the principles of Socialism and recognizes the fact that the emancipation of the working class lies in obtaining the convention of the working class lies in obtaining the convention of the working class lies in obtaining the convention of the working class lies in obtaining the convention of the working class lies in obtaining the convention of the working class lies in obtaining the convention of the working class lies in obtaining the convention of the working class lies in obtaining the convention of the working class lies in obtaining the convention of the work of the powers of government in the city, state and nation, and it the collective ownership and operation of all the means of production and discovery the control of the work of the lateral control condemn the capitalist press for exercing a censorship against us, let us rid of it ourselves. And further, Buckin his "History of Civilization" services a tyrant." And again the fous General Benjamin F. Butler of said: those who wear buttons have anything else.

Mauchester, N. H.

formed. The ruling power is among few and your vote is the only vestigate democracy that is left you. The who own the railroads, the telegraph the telephone lines are the men who can be considered to the stope of teaching to cover tideas. If the teacher does not contain the scope of teaching to cover tideas. If the teacher does not contain to their standards, he finds himself on the street.

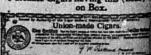
They control the state and national contains the street.

They control the state and national control time comes it is the men wealth who get what they want, national Congress is simply a manufacture of the American people, in the people of the Philippines and OJ. P. Morgan, Marcus Aurelius Hand J. J. Hill are far greater in potential the property of the American people, and than ten of the most unlimited monator of the Old World. Even the judical is not beyond suspicion. The eminated by the touch of those whose tedefies,

defies.

Even the newspapers are control of the country of the cou

Purchase Cigars having this (Blue) I on Box.



Cigarmakers' International I No. 25, office and employment is 318 State Street. Regular me second and fourth Tuesday, a Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Fin Secretary.

SANCTIONS FOR SOCIALISM.

By CHARLES C. HITCHCOCK.

shall find it necessary in future to coming, as in the past we have disce. The vast individual and ste fortunes, the vast combinations late, which have marked the development of our industrial system, create and industrial system. Create and industrial system, create and an achine. In these common and a lasting machine. In these common and a lasting machine. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

treif and everything that mean-les life worth living, from the due of the most primary physical the antisfaction of the most re-sist all that belongs to the de-at of mind as well as body de-ret, last and always, on the man-sisten the production and distribu-EDWARD BELLAMY.

far the greatest problem, the most ching in its stupendous importance, problem, or rather group of prob-blich we have grown to speak of labor question.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

consideration of the complicated of economics it is important that ser, so far as we are able, the principles. These clearly recreively to simplify the solute problems which confront us, en consider what are, or should of the inalienable rights of event of the series of the series

being be entitled to an equal porfue earth on which to stand and
for his support? The sustenance
mankind comes from the soil. If
we grant that the individual has a
to life, can there be any doubt that
the also should be his by inherimalicanble except for such time
may refuse to devote his portion of
directly or indirectly, to till it for
sintenance of his existence? Is it
to a self-evident truth that every
is entitled to the product of his
he entire product of his toil?
we disentangle, our thoughts from
sches of our present laws and cussand look to first principles, we
it will be made clear that man's
to the atmosphere, to the soil and
product of his labor are his by
law of justice.

points conceded, let us briefly
what have been the methods of
esciety in these respects.
timately (or unfortunately perhaps,
lag to one's point of view) the exhas found no way to meupoplize

has found no way to monopolize osphere, hence the life-sustaining of the air remains man's birth-

sosphere, hence the fire-statishing of the air remains man's birthmeration after generation.

to man's right to the earth, we
seri trend of our social developa this particular.

new country with vast reaches of
purely populated there appears
exestly for restricting the acreage
dividual may desire to occupy,
could the scheming leaders in the
med in their interest without great
made to society, for is there not
abundance yet unoccupied? Howfirst aim, and becomes valuable and
rable acres are pre-empted. There
for the dispossessed or for the
senerations except at a price
places them at a decided disada. Let us give an illustration of
the present generation.

not uncommon within the member present generation. terprising individual pushes out to dere of civilization and at moderagains possession of a fertile comprising, it may be, several d acres. He advertises the adsort his possessions, or perhaps few years for the natural growth lation to overflow into his section, inducement to assist in the denatory site near one of the valuatory site near one of the nuwaterfalls is donated to a prosmanufacturer. As an additional on to settlers, locations for school-und other public buildings are givers continue to flock in to obtain next on the new buildings and to

flock in to obtain buildings e news-incorporated town.

en evision to flock in to obtain

ont on the new buildings and to

a the development of the water

or of the near-by mineral lands,

ends and building sites are sold

andly increasing prices. After a

rough the growth of the city,

hick originally cost, perhaps, \$5,

sell for many thousands of dol
acre.

With a desire on our part to increase our product and at the same time lessen our muscular effort, we devise a pegging machine. In these efforts we are aided, not only by untold ages of the mechanical experience of the race, but by some genius of our number who seeks to display his inventive skill. Through these and other devices we should be able to turn our our usual amount of finished product in perhaps one-tenth the time formerly occupied in labor. Or by working the full day we should produce ten times as many shoes as under our former primitive methods.

Here let us note just what happens in the transition to the methods of today.

The machines we have invented as

in the transition to the methods of today.

The machines we have invented are
complicated and costly to produce. From
lack of experience we are blind to the
results to be obtained through organization, and, moreover, we are unable to
foresee the dependent conditions which
time will make inevitable, as our tools
in this evolution of industry pass out
of our control. We therefore naturally
accede to the plans of some farseeing neighbor who has become
wealthy, perhaps, through the unearned increment in land. He offers
to erect a building, equip it with power machines and give us employment.

The new way which promises so much
does in some respects prove advantageous.

must, however, add that experce has since demonstrated that in our respects the new methods are serious defective so much so as to becom menace to the stability of society.

a menace to the stability of society.

To return to our subject.

Those of us who find work under the new conditions are by a system of piecework enabled for a time to receive considerably higher wages than we previously were able to earn. But he whom we now term manufacturer, does not employ all of our number for the reason that by the use of power machinery a very few men will be able to produce far more than our former amount.

amount.

Those who are unable to secure work in the factory cannot compete with the machine methods. We do, however, compete with each other in offering our services at a constantly reduced rate rather than be idle. Our children also under the changed industrial order become our competitors.

The labor-assisting machine, so-called, has become the labor-displacing machine.

The labor-assisting machine, so-called, has become the labor-displacing machine.

The result is we are exploited, in that since we are dispossessed of our tools, we receive but a small portion of the product of our labor: the surplus, or such portion of it as it not wasted, being retained by our employer. Our wages are determined in the main by the cost of living. This analysis illustrates how this exploiting was brought zbout. History shows that the golden age of labor was in the Fifteenth century, the average wage for an eight-hour day being equal in purchasing power to about \$3 of our money. This was under a system of hand labor aided only by the use of individual and primitive tools "and in England with royalty to support." Today by the aid of machinery which increases the productiveness of labor not less than ten and probably more than twenty times, the average wage of the workers for a longer day is not far from one-half as much.

Gladstone was authority for the statement that by the affl of machinery the

Gladstone was authority for the state ment that by the afd of machinery the manufacturing power of the world dou-bles every seven years.

bles every seven years.

It was claimed twenty years ago that machinery was doing in Massachusetts as much as 50,000,000 men could accomplish by hand power.

The product of labor belongs to the laborer; there is therefore no sufficient reason why, with the aid of inventions which multiply the product of his efforts many fold, the worker should not receive proportionate returns. ceive proportionate returns.

If we but seriously consider a few of the surface facts of current every-day history we should be able to see that some system of distribution other than that which prevails is imperatively de-manded.

manded.
Statistics show that three-one-hundreths of 1 per cent. of our population own 20 per cent. of the wealth of the nation; that 9 per cent. of the population own 71 per cent. of the wealth; the remaining 91 per cent. of the population therefore own but 29 per cent. of the wealth.

some reaps enormous returns for lands consessing not a penny greater intrinsic raise than when first secured. The faired few are made rich by this increase in value, appet by one or by a few, was created siely by society; but is lost to society bough a system of private ownership in and, which gives to the schemer the unable discrement which he was only an simplificant factor in creating. Thus has large part of our population been dissensed of their rights in land and the rasping few made rich at the expense the toilers.

Let us next consider our industrial evotion. We call to mind that all wealth created by labor and that without ductive labor there can be no wealth. Before the advent of complicated mannery the worker owned his tools. See, whether primitive loom or other obrasing devices, he used to assist a in his work. His product, whether the shoes or other commodities, he dised of a full value.

Is we trace industrial development tough its rapidly-advancing stages de possible by ingenious inventions, buding the archives and the possible of the archives and the complicated mannery the worker owned his tools.

Miss Nellie Mayon Auten in the garnings during a lifetime of eighty years.

Miss Nellie Mayon Auten in the garnings of a full value.

The shore said of one of our capitalists who died a few years ago that he wealth.

It has been said of one of our capitalists who died a few years ago that he wealth.

It has been said of one of our capitalists who died a few years ago that he wealth.

It is proported that during in the earning sof one man for 300,000 years at the was worth nearly 200,000,000 years at the fortune he accumulated in his short life fortune he accumulated in his short life wealth to the total amount of the earnings of one man for 300,000 years at the was proported that during its one man for 300,000 years at the rate of \$2 per day for the entire time without allowing for cost of living. It was reported that during its one man for 300,000 years at the rate of \$2 per day for the entire time we

earnings during a lifetime of eighty years in the work. His product, whether h shoes or other commodities, he dise of at full value.

If we trace industrial development ough its rapidly-advancing stages de possible by ingenious inventions, the division and concentration of lain larger and larger aggregates for aire efficiency, we are able to dise are meliciple where the how the laborer ceased to own own tools, and how the greater porate of the product of his labor became rated to other than his own benefit. Sive a typical illustration of the give a typical illustration of the give a typical illustration of the site at the members of this Study h, consider ourselves shoemakers, tworks at his own bench with all hammer and such other simple decay, as we find useful. The product our labor we dispose of to such as

rated are constantly being forced on ou

rated are constantly being forced on our attention.

The rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few; the severe struggle for the necessaries of life on the part of the large majority, and these as a rule the producers; to say nothing of the destitute condition of many; all this in face of the fact of our enormously increased volume of production should go far to make evident the crude state of our economic development.

If a comprehensive knowledge of existing conditions such as we have enumerated is not alone sufficient to lead us to seek for a readjustment of our economic system then there are other and fundamental reasons which make the task imperative.

These fundamental reasons as we have shown are: First, the fact that man has been dispossessed from the land, when it is from the soil, in the last analysis, that the sustenance of life must come.

Second, the other fact that the laborer has been divorced from his tools which were designed to assist him, this separations resulting in the diversion to other than his own benefit of the larger portion of the wealth he creates.

At this point we may note, that our customs relative to private property can be shown to have been instituted and established by force, armed force.

The development of society from an early state, which we may call tribal communism, has been through the successive stages of slavery, serfdom, free individual production, to that of combined and specialized effort under machine production, correctly termed a condition of wage slavery.

This continual evolution of society, which the student recognizes as having been in operation since long before the dawn of history, obviously brings us to the next advanced condition—Socialism or Industrial Democracy.

The wealth of every millionaire comes from the resources of the land of which he has gotten control, or from natural sources, the chief grist of which falls into his meal bags; or from the public franchises given by the state and created for the state; or from that general advantage which grows spontaneously out of the presence and power of a generally diffused civilization and an increasing population. The least part of it is that which his own efforts has created.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

Suppressed Documents.

The following chapter from American history will not be immortalized by Maclay's pen, and no official textbook on history will contain it.

Madlay's pen, and no official textbook on history will contain it. The New York Evening Post produces documentary evidence that the late President McKinley was in possession of the following official documents when his message of April 11, 1898, induced Congress to declare war against Spain:

1. A note of the Spanish government received March 31, 1898, stating "that the reconcentrado decree for the western provinces of Cuba had been revoked.

2. A note of the American ambassador in Spain received on the same day confirming this, and adding that a credit of 3,000,000 possetas had been assigned to Gen. Blanco for the purpose of reinstating the reconcentrados on their farms.

3. A note from the same American

Instating the reconcentrados on their farms.

3. A note from the same American ambassador, received April 5, stating "that the Queen Regent offered to stop all hostilities in Cuba at once unconditionally until October 5, 1898.

These documents were suppressed and Congress deceived about the true nature of Spain's note by the "noblest man in America" for whom a gorgeous menorial is now to be erected by the nation whose children he recklessly sacrificed to the greed of the capitalists whose tool he was.

ool he was.

In view of this peep behind the scene
of "manifest destiny," it is pertinent be
ore remembering the Maine, to ask
"Who blew up the Maine?"

Commercialism and Brotherhood.

This unity of the race—this sense of oneness—has, of course, for its basis the very constitution of man—it is the sympathy which men naturally feel towards others of their kind. Of the chief influences by which this feeling may be developed or modified, commerce, though in mediaevel times it promoted this unification, has, at present, an exactly opposite tendency—the spirit of commercialism increasing hatred between nation and nation to a degree higher than hitherto attained; and religion, though it ought to be the most effective force, has times without number in the past been the cause of more bloodshed than many a battle.

We are accustomed to hear much boasting of the enormous advances which have been made. • • Doubtless there is cause for some boasting. Meantime, race hatred has been growing at a frightful pace. • • Its cause is to be found in avarice, in the struggle for commercial supremacy. This increasing prevalence of the spirit of contempt and dislike of others, this increasing armaments of the nations, this determination of favored races to dominate the so-called "inferior" races, is not progress. It is unwholesome, largely immoral; and it is foreboding of the direst consequences to mankind.—Prof. Ladd of Yale in East and West. This unity of the race—this sense of

Woman's Progress.

The growing importance of woman's labor, her general equipment through through labor, her general equipment through technical education, her more positive dedication to the life work she chooses, the growing sentiment that an educated and skillful woman is a better and truer life companion than an ignorant and unskillful one, her appreciation of combination and the general uplifting of the sentiment of integrity in business circles, her gradual approach to man's powers in mental work alone, her possible and probable political influence—all these combined, working along general avenues of progress and of evolution, will bring her industrial emancipation, by which she will stand, in those callings in life for which she may be fitted, on an equality with man. As she approaches this equality her remuneration will be increased and her economic/importance acknowledged.

equality her remuneration will be increased and her economic/importance acknowledged.

I believe that the industrial freedom of woman will tend temporarily to a decrease in the marriage rate and an increase in the divorce rate; but I am perfectly free to assert that this does not frighten me in the least. As woman has the power given her to support herself she will be less inclined to seek marriage relations simply for the purpose of securing what may seem to be a home and protection. The necessity under which many young women live, of looking to marriage as a freedom from the bondage of some kinds of labor, tends, in my mind, to the worst form of prostitution that exists. I cannot see much difference, except in degree, between a woman who sells her whole freedom and her soul to a man for life because he furnishes her with certain conveniences, and her soul for a temporary freedom and her soul for a temporary remuneration.

But a happier prophecy, based on logical reasoning and the inevitable teachings of sociological data, leads us to believe that woman will secure the extension of her opportunities for intellectual work. She may know now everything that a man may learn, if she so desires: she may reach any intellectual hight, she may place her name as high as that of any man.—Carroll D. Wright.

The boycotted New York Sun has passed into the hands of a new manager. Are the rats deserting the sinking ship?

Hardships of Miners.

Hardships of Miners.

It is impossible to portray in intelligible terms the exact conditious under which coal miners work and live, because none but those who work in the mines can fully comprehend or realize the physical conditions prevailing there, as or'y those who work in them ever have opportunity for observation; and only those whose interests bring them into daily contact with mine workers or who are class students of statistical reports on coal production are familiar with the startling truth that for every 270,000 tons of coal brought to the surface of the mine one employe's life is sacrificed, and five times that number are maimed and injured; in other words, of every 450 men employed in the mines, one is killed and five are injured each year. This makes a total of 900 persons who yield up their lives each year, and of 4500 who suffer serious injury. In no other industry in the United States are there so many fatalities in proportion to the total number of employes. But, sad and distressing as these facts may be, they are not the greatest source of discontent or complaint of this army of workers, for whom life holds few charms and offers few opportunities.

A peculiar feature of the mining industry, and one which more than all others affects the interests of those employed in the production of coal, is the fact that nearly 150,000 more men are employed in the mines than are required to year. affects the interests of those employed in the production of coal, is the fact that nearly 150,000 more men are employed in the mines than are required to produce all the coal which it is possible for our nation to consume; that is to say that, while the consumption of coal at home and the export trade abroad amount, in the most prosperous year, to 250,000,000 tons, this enormous production gave only 200 days' employment to the men and boys at work in the mines. If the mines were worked 300 days per year, they would produce at least 125,000,000 tons of coal more than is consumed at home or sold abroad. As a consequence of this abnormal condition, a miner is enabled to earn only about two-thirds as much wages as he would were he steadily employed; and as mining communities are, with few exceptions, isolated from the centers of industry in other lines, opportunity is not afforded the mine worker to employ profitably the 100 days of enforced idleness due to the nonoperation of the mines.

Individuality.

Individuality.

On every hand are the enemies of individuality and mental freedom.
Custom meets us at the cradle, and leaves us only at the tomb.
Our first question is answered by ignorance, and our last by superstition.
We are pushed and dragged by countless hands along the beaten track, and our entire training can be summed up in the word "suppression."
Our desire to have a thing or do a things is considered conclusive evidence that we ought not to have it, and ought not to do it. At every turn we run against a cherubim and a flaming sword, guarding some entrance to the Eden of guarding some entrance to the Eden of our desire.

We are allowed to investigate all sub-

We are allowed to investigate all subjects in which we feel no particular interest, and to express the opinions of the majority with the utmost freedom.

We are taught that liberty of speech should never be carried to the extent of contradicting the witness of a popular superstition. Society offers continual rewards for self-betrayal, and they are nearly all earned and claimed, and some are naid.

are paid.

It is a blessed thing that in every age someone has had individuality enough and courage enough to stand by his own convictions.

and courage enough to stand by his own convictions.

The trouble with most people is that they bow to what is called authority; they have a certain reverence for the old because it is old. They think a man is better for being dead, especially if he has been dead a long time, and that the forefathers of their nation were the greatest and best of all mankind. All these things they implicitly believe because it is popular and patriotic, and because they were told so when very small. It is hard to even estimate the influence of early training in the direction of superstition. We should all remember that to be like other folks is to be unlike ourselves and that nothing can be more detestable in character than servile imitation.

The great trouble with imutation is that we are not to see these who are

imitation. The great trouble with imitation is that we are apt to ape those who are in reality far below us. It is the duty of each and every one to maintain his

individuality.
"This, above all, to thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day, thou caust not then be false to any man."

true, and it must follow as the night the day, thou caust not then be false to any man."

It is a magnificent thing to be sole proprietor of yourself. It is a terrible thing to wake up at night and say, "There is nobody in, this bed." It is humiliating to know that all your ideas are borrowed, that your religion is simply one of your habits, and that you would have convictions if they were only contagious. It is mortifying to feel that you belong to a mental mob and cry, "Crucify him," because the others do. That you reap what the great and brave have sown and that you can benefit the world by leaving it.

Surely, every human being ought to attain to the dignity of the UNIT.

Surely, it is worth something to be one and to feel that the census of the universe would not be complete without counting you.

Surely, there is grandeur in knowing that in the realm of thought, at least, you are without a chain; that you have the right to explore all heights and all depths: that there are no walls, norfences, nor prohibited places, nor sacred corners in all the vast expanse of thought.

Surely, it is joy to know that all the cruel ingenuity of bigotry can devise no prison, no locks, no cell, in which for one

thought.

Surely, it is joy to know that all the cruel ingenuity of bigotry can devise no prison, no locks, no cell, in which for one instant to confine a thought; that ideas cannot be dislocated by racks, nor crushed in iron boots, nor burned with fire.

crushed in fron boots, not benefice.

Surely, it is sublime to think that the brain is a castle, and that within its curious bastions and winding halls the soul, in state of all worlds and all beings, is supreme sovereign of itself.

R. G. INGERSOLL.

Thought Provokers.

No man has eyer taken a step in advance of his time who has not incurred the displeasure of the few.

Had the Revolution been a failure, Thomas Jefferson would have been nanged. Thous usands of men go to the polls and

vote shackels on themselves.

Business men are suspicious of each other, not because they are strangers, but

other, not because they are strangers, but because they know each other.

The trust is not bad for those who are in it—but it is bad for the fellow not in it.

If you have solicitude for your son or daughter, you should consider Socialism.—Eugene V. Debs.

A big coal trust has been formed in the Southwest. The combine will control the labor of 10,000 men, 45 mines, 23 pluck-me stores doing a business of \$2,000,000 a year, 2500 company houses, or "shacks." in which miners and lumber men will exist, 50,000 acres of carefully selected coal lands in Missouri Kansas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Lonisiana, Texas and Wyoming, lumber mills turning out 180,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and scores of agencies and offices in many cities.

The Glass Struggle.

Labor Movement Throughout

Injunction Made Permanent.

Injunction Made Permanent.

The decision on the temporary injunction issued against the teamsters in the strike against the Brine Transportation company was rendered on Friday by Judge Braley of the superior court. As was to be expected the injunction is made permanent, teamsters being forbidden to interfere either forcibly or peaceably with the business of the company, although the union can solicit customers from the Brine company if not under contract with it, to transfer their patronage to other firms. The situation, at the present writing, has a most serious aspect. The union leaders claim a strike is imminent that will paralyze the trade of New England. Over 30,000 men will be involved. It is also claimed that the railroad corporatious especially seem to be anxious for a strike, believing an opportunity would be presented to exterminate organized labor. If all the workmen involved in the transportation business were to strike the result would be disastrous.

In order to try and prevent a strike

workness were to strike the result would be disastrous.

In order to try and prevent a strike the allied transportation council will appeal again to the National Civil federation and the state board of conciliation. As nearly all the unions meet on Sunday, it is impossible to predict what action will be taken, but the freight handlers and other teamsters are reported in deep sympathy with the Brine strikers and radical action is probable.

The Boston union men are considerably actiated over the court decision, but it is difficult to see how they could expect anything else. So long as they vote for their masters, they may expect their masters to control the courts.

Boston, March 1.

GENERAL NOTES. F. G. R. Gordon has withdrawn from the Socialist party.

Union cigarmakers in Porto Rico have ecured an advance of \$1 per 1000. Georgia mill owners say they will fight any bill introduced in the state Legisla-ture seeking to prohibit child labor.

ture seeking to prohibit child labor.
Thirty-one of the principal master
painters of Philadelphia have combined
to resist the demands of the men for a
new wage scale.
The Billion Dollar Steel Trust is now
trying to force conditions upon the seamen on the ore vessels that may lead to
trouble.

trouble.

The switchmen at Missoula, Mont, have won their strike. The men returned to work with full pay for the time lost in the strike.

The Modern Order of Bees is the name of a society recently formed at Dayton, O., for the sole purpose of antagonizing labor unions.

tagonizing labor unions.

The working women of Ohio receive
an average weekly wage of \$4.84, from
which they save the munificent sum of

Fourt-fifths of the wage-workers Denmark are organized into trades unions and are making themselves strongly felt in the political field.

strongly felt in the political field.

The disturbances in Spain are so serious and so widespread that threats are made that Alphonso shall never be crowned unless the demands are granted.

The Miners' union is given the full credit for the preservation of law and order in the mining town of Tonopah,

Nev.

The San Francisco Evening Post has changed hands and now carries the union label and declares itself in favor of union labor.

The San Francisco Glaziers and Ornamental Glassworkers have imposed a fine of \$25 upon any member found setting nonunion beveled glass.

ting nonunion beveled glass.

In the United States the number of miles of railway in proportion to the number of inhabitants is nearly double that of any European country.

Glass workers' organizer at Altoona, Pa., was arreated for conspiracy. He had been called in to advise regarding a contemplated strike.

The United Labor league of Philadelphia has appointed July 1 as the date on which members are to begin to wear only union made clothing. Better late than never.

According to Mine Inspector McDonald it cost seventy-nine lives to mine 7.000,000 tons of coal during the past year in the fifth district of the anthracite field.

field.

The Socialist of Seattle, Wash, has been notified by Madden that its list is largely gratuitous and is given to March 20 to prove it otherwise, which the publishers claim they are fully able to do.

The Miners' union of Globe, Ariz., have passed resolutions condemning the action of the San Francisco chamber of commerce and the Merchants' exchange in regard to Chinese exclusion.

The millers of the United States.

in regard to Chinese exclusion.

The millers of the United States, represented by thirty-five delegates from state and sectional associations, met at Chicago recently to draw plans for a permanent national organization. Ten thousand workmen are reported to be on strike in Moscow and Khar-koff. Troops have been called out and many have been killed and injured and many arrests made.

many arrests made.

The year 1901 added 100,000 to the number of trades unionists in Great Britain. In round numbers this vast army of organized workers now reaches 2,000,000, of which 122,000 are females.

000, of which 122,000 are females.

Nearly one-third of the employes in the Santa Fe shops at San Bernardino have been laid off. The machine, blacksmith and boiler shops suffer most. The total number affected is 240.

From late consular report the organization of workers is going on at a good pace in Chile, and the unions have improved the condition of the working classes materially during the last few years. years.

Saturday evening, March 15, the Nine-teenth and Twenty-second ward branches have arranged for a grand ball in Meix-ner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Admission 10 cents a per-

Wednesday evening, March 12, at Meixner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets, there will be a meeting of Social Democrats for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Nineteenth ward.

It is rumored that the United Mine Workers are to make a determined effort to organize the West Virginia miners during the coming spring, and the mine owners are preparing themselves for combat.

The Trade

for combat.

The Trades Council of Alexandria, Ind., is determined to have a union labor paper. At a recent meeting a committeeman brought in a roll of paper 52 feet long containing 650 names. They are also selling stock to float the project.

The Brotherhood of Tailors has increased its dues and established sick and death benefits. This indication of stability and permanence, it is expected, will attract to the brotherhood a membership surpassing all past records.

The lockout in the five mills of the

The lockout in the five mills of the American Woolen company at Olney-

ville, 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.

strike of the weavers, numbering about 2000.

The laborers employed in the mills and blast furnaces, who recently formed an international union, have notified the bosses of their intention of enforcing an eight-hour system. They work twelve hours now.

Labor Commissioner Ratchford of Ohio has appointed Miss Molly Weitler, a shoe worker, as special factory inspector to investigate child and women labor. She is said to be making it warm for violators of the child labor law.

Bricklayers' unions of Cincinnati have completed negotiations for a new scale on city work. Men on tunnel work will receive 62½ cents per hour and building bricklaying will be paid for at 56½ cents. Eight hours to constitute a day's work.

Kentucky unionists are sad. Their most important bill in the Legislature, to create a labor bureau, was defeated by a vote of two to one by the "laborloving" Bourbons, despite the pleadings of a strong lobby of unionists.

Colorado Lerislature is about to enact a law to tax mines at their full value, a sort of single tax scheme. Mine owners' combine threatens to close down all mines and throw 20,000 miners out of employment.

combine threatens to close down all mines and throw 20,000 miners out of employment.

Census reports just made public for the state of Georgia show that the average wages per year are \$242. The average wages of the 6373 children under 16 years is less than 37 cents a day. All this happens where the "reformed" Democracy was in power for generations.

The silk weaver strikers of Green Mills, New York, have outwitted the court, which enjoined them from posting pickets about the mill, by getting permission to occupy the front stoop of a private property holder, which answers the same purpose.

The carpenters of Knoxville, Tenn.

vate property holder, which answers the same purpose.

The carpenters of Knoxville, Tenn., have demanded an increase of wages and have allowed their employers thirty days in which to agree to their terms. Thirty cents per hour is asked in place of 25 cents. The carpenters also demand an eight-hour day instead of the nine hours now prevailing.

All tobacco factories in the Philippines are working day and night, and over 2,000,000 cigars are on the ocean on the way to the United States. It is asserted in the trade that by the middle of March over 30,000,000 cigars from that part of the world will be consigned to this country.

The National Association of Builders, through its secretary, has issued a circular to all the hoor organizations connected with the building trades, asking their co-operation in the establishment of a court in which all strikes and disputes between employers and workmen may be peacefully adjusted.

It appears that our brother union men Silverton Col. have solved the rest.

between employers and workmen may be peacefully adjusted.

It appears that our brother union men of Silverton, Col., have solved the problem of Chinese exclusion. Recently the Chinese residents to the number of seventy were quietly informed that there were far healthier spots for them in which to reside than Silverton and that the climate was liable to get tropical in that vicinity.

The latest reports from Cincinnati state that the locked-out brewery workers are standing together as one man. Bosses are importing all sorts of scabby riffraff to make a bluff, and are also industrially spreading stories to the effect that A. F. of L. officials are opposed to the brewery workers' position. The boycott on scab beer is taking effect.

Sixty-six thousand eight hundred women, taytile workers' of Learnetic L.

the brewery workers' position. The boycott on scab beer is taking effect.

Sixty-six thousand eight hundred
women, textile workers of Lancashire,
Yorkshire and Cheshire, England, have
presented a petition to Parliament praying for immediate possession of the franchise, and declaring that the right to
vote "is of vital importance to women
engaged in the industrial struggle for existence." The trades unionists are supporting the appeal.

Mine Inspector McDonald's report of
affairs in the mines of the Third Anthracite district for 1901 shows a total output of 6,925,598 tons, in the mining of
which eighty-four men lost their lives
and 173 were injured. The increase in
tonuage over 1900 is 628,637 tons, while
twenty-five more persons were killed and
thirty-four more injured last year than
the previous year. The number of employes in the district is 17,654.

The co-operative societies of Great

ployes in the district is 17,654.

The co-operative societies of Great Britain report the following business for 1901: Sales, \$367,668,430; increase over 1900. \$25,048,585; profits, \$37,647,385. Of this sum \$252,800 was spent for educational purposes. The societies have a membership of 1,787,576, an increase of 44,476 during the year. The co-operative stores and factories in England employ 11,729 people, while the Scottish wholesale department employs 5950, and the workers are paid higher wages and enjoy shorter hours than the average store or factory.

Eight military companies from Nor-

Eight military companies from Nor-folk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Hampton, Va., are now at Norfolk ar-mory awaiting orders in connection with mory awaiting orders in connection with the strike of street car motormen and conductors which began last Saturday, since which time all cars on the lines of the Norfolk Railway and Light company have been tied up. Excitement is running high. Every member of the police department is out and there is a heavy patrol in all important thoroughfares. A few men from Baltimore and other cities have arrived to take the places of strikers, but as yet 200 which it was said would arrive from New York have not appeared.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it. we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

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Milwaukee Municipal Platform.

HOWARD TUTTLE **.. EUGENE H. ROONEY** For Comptroller.. JOHN DOERFLER

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

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

We hold that by the natural development of society this nation has outgrown the old system of government and must throw it off before our national ideal of a government of the peorle, 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.

pointies and economic inerty. To secure this is uncertainty affairs, we stand for the public ownership of municipal utilities. We are well aware, however, that Milwankee 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.

HYPOCRISY OF OTHER PARTIES.

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

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

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

MAINSPRING OF CORRUPTION.

The mainspring of corruption in municipal affairs is found in the fact that a few aldermen or officials have it in their power to give away or sell franchises to capitalists, who thereby make millions. The temptation thus afford-

ed our public officials, to try to secure a share in the millions thus given away, is too great for the average man to withstand. If the city would operate its public utilities, the motive and the opportunity for bribery would be gone, even if minor evils and breaches of trust might continue, owing to the corrupting influence of the capitalist system, which makes money-getting the sole object of life. The Social Democratic party, therefore, objects to more competition in public utilities; more competition means more corruption.

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

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.

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

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

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

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

FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL.

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

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

Social Democratic Party. The city ought to afford the protection of the law to such of its citing are unable to afford it themselves, by employing (or appointing) a number of public attorneys, who should conduct just cases of the poor focot to them. At present the poor know of the law only when they focushing effect. A poor person with a just cause has no standing in the unless some lawyer is promised a big share of the proceeds of the case; it 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 of away. The city shall take charge as s oon as possible of all public utilities in private hands. The city shall aboli sh the contract system as far as ble in all public work. Only organized labor shall, be employed by the sand that at an eight-hour day. Where ver contract work is unavoidable contractors shall be required to employ only organized labor.

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

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

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

5. The extension of the free medical service so as to provide two sale physicians in each ward, who shall treat those applying free of charge, city also to arrange with druggists who shall compound the prescriptions conform said city physicians for a certain average compensation which shall be by the board of health and paid for by the city. The city also to provide 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 boot for residents of the working districts, one to be built in Bay View, on the north side and one on the northwest side. The city also to provide any of street closets, such as found in modern European cities. Plumbing and erage in all dwellings to be done by the city at cost, the same to be paid to yearly installments.

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

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

8. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided by the cost of the companion of their school time to instance. The lurge hall in each school building shall be available to resident the district for public meetings of whatever nature, at such a charge only shall pay the cost of lighting.

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

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

SOGIALIST PARTY NEWS.

For Mayor

For Treasurer

All friends who have received fair tickets are kindly requested to report at their earliest convenience, as the committee desires to make a complete statement. For this reason it is hoped that all money and unsold tickets will be sent in not later than March 10.

Sale of Fair Tickets. Previously acknowledged \$43 L. Juster, New York J. Weiner, New York J. Weiner, New York J. Weiner, New York J. Kinsley, Whiteman, Mass. W. H. Phelps, Janesville, Wis. Geo. Markstall, Omaha, Nebr. Henry Luther, Sheboygan, Wis. T. T. Sanborn, Emma, Col. L. Huber, Meridan, Conn. F. L. Austin, Siloam Springs, Ark. Thos, Crowther, Muskezon, Mich. J. Offenburg, Cudahy, Wis. Iron Moulders Union 286, Sheboygan, Wis. F. M. Foster, Cambridge, Mass. F. K. Meevers, Sheboygan, Wis. F. M. Foster, Cambridge, Mass. F. K. Meevers, Sheboygan, Wis. Ernst Harbicht, Menasha, Wis. Rosbury Station, Mass Otto Kammerer, St. Louis, Mo. Brewery Workmen No. 27, Spokane, Wash. Bottlers Union No. 236, Newark, N. J. Joseph Wharton, Rosebury, Ore. Coopers Union No. 35, city. Geo. Klug, city F. Hartmaun, city Paul Enters, city Wm. Abel, city Wm. Abel, city Theo. Voelker, city Um. Schulz, Station E, city Julius Roesch, city H. Nelson, city W. Stollsenfeld, city Geo. Miller, city Ed. Scaife, city Ch. Klossner, city H. Nelson, city Fritz Koll, city Fred Rehbeiu, city Frid Rehbeiu, city Fred Rehbeiu, city Fred Rehbeiu, city H. Nessen, city H. H. Sasenberg, city Emil Dorn, city Fred Rehbeiu, city Fred Rehbeiu, city H. Hassenberg, city Emil Dorn, city Fred Rehbeiu, city H. Westphal, city Wm. Baumann, city Wm. Houer, city Gust. Bestian, city Wm. Houer, city Gust. Bestian, city Wm. Hukel, city Jec. Scalle, city Wm. Houer, city Gust. Bestian, city Wm. Houer, city Gust. Bestian, city Wm. Houer, city Jec. Scalle, city Jec. Bock, city John Runkel, city Jec. Scalle, city
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Michael Roetzer, city
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R. Schoen, Sheboygan, Wis.
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York, N. Y.
Beer Bottlers Local Union No.
288, Terre Haute, Ind.
Walter Hamilton, city
Martin Loew, city
Fred Weise, city
Fred Weise, city
Tony Hesse, city
F. Haeger, city
F. C. Belau, city
Mrs. G. Richier, city
Fred Haidl, city
Fred Haidl, city
F. Holm, city
F. F. L. Devine, city
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Mrs. J. Devine, city
Fritz Wuettrich, city
L. Strobel, city
Rob. Hager, city
Chas. W. Ebel, city
Ernst Ch. Isen, city
Louis Schneider, Templeton, Wis.
H. M. Pratt, Duplainville, Wis.
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Minn.
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Chas. A. Schwab
B. E. Oelgeschlaeger, Terre Haute
Ind. Chas, H. Le Fevre, Grand Rapids, Chas. H. Le Fevre, Grand Rapids,
Mich.
K. V. King, Menokau, N. Dak.
G. A. Monette, Brockton, Mass.
Ed. Lové, Breckenridoe
Nic. Ehl, Allegheny, Pa.
A. Theo, Hamann, Tiffin, O.
J. C. Wigmann, Green Bay, Wis.
J. P. Wilson, Plymouth, Wis.
H. E. Steinmeyer, Springfield, Mo.
J. A. Gilliland, Homestead, Penn.
Joe Jenz, city
Chas. Kaufmann, Manchester, N.
H.
No Name, Ohio
Franklin Beck
Oscar Rogish, city
B. Hart, city
Chas. Rottenmehl, city
Peter Leviash, city
A Friend, Indiana

Total

The Fair A Success.

2.80 1.20 .40 .80 1.20 1.10 1.20 1.20

5.00

Little can be said about the fair at this time, except that it was an almost unqualified success, not meeting the expectations of some, perhaps, but greatly exceeding the prognostications of others, and on the whole to be set down as an undertaking well conceived and admirably managed. The largest attendance was on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, unfavorable weather operating against it on Thursday and Friday. As will be seen by the report of tickets sold and reported on up to Monday, in addition to which sales were made at the door each day.

The committee after weeks of prepara-

the door each day.

The committee after weeks of preparation and very much hard work found their number supplemented by many willing workers. We should be glad to print a complete list of the names of those who so generously sacrificed their time and means to make the fair successful. They were so many that this cannot be done, but their many kindnesses in disposing of tickets, selling goods and adding to the attractiveness of the programme, will not soon be forgotten.

The main voting contests resulted as follows:

Monday—Most popular delegate to city central committee. Charles Blod-gett; most popular brewery union, Local No. 72; most popular butcher. Michael Hoelzer.

Tuesday -- Most popular delegate to Trades' Council. Nels Anderson; most popular grocer M. Peterson; most popular metal trades union, ironmoulders' No. 125.

No. 127.

Wednesday — Most popular branch, Eleventh ward; most popular union in building trades, sheet metal workers; most popular baker, Alvin Fleischer.

Thursday—Most popular singing society, Socialist Maennerchor; cigarmakers, Geo. Luell; printers, German Typographia No. 10.

Friday—Most popular brewer, Gustav Richter; saloonkeeper, John Doerfler;

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Rev. Thos. McGrady,

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MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1902,

under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party. He will address Two Mass Meetings of the people at

Lincoln Hall and South Side Armory Hall.

No wage worker, no thinking man of any Class, can afford to miss hearing this brilliant orator and pleader for social justice.

THE MEETINGS WILL BE FREE TO EVERYBODY.

miscellaneous trades, the brassworkers

nion.
Saturday—Most popular union, cigar-nakers; most popular union man, Howmakers; most popular union man, How-ard Tuttle.

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Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday in each month at Kaiser's Hall, 298 Fourth Street.

Breet.

Trades Section meets first and third Meday.

Labor Section meets every second and fourth Wednesday.

Building Trades Section meets second and fourth Meets seco

Wednesday.

Building Trades Section meets second and outh Thursday.

Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursday.
Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Street

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PRObate—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee county, ss.—In the matter of the last will and testament of Louis Weyrich, de-

county, ss.—In the matter of the last will and testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased, late of Milwaukee county, has been delivered and deposited with the above named court: and whereas, application has been made by Philipp J. Schlosser, the executor named therein, praying that the same be proved and admitted to probate, according to the laws of this state, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon according to law to said Philipp J. Schlosser, or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof, to be held in the county courtroom at the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1902, at 0 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspape: printed in said city, prior to said hearing, and by serving a copy of this order law, and law law law law law law law l

Richard Elsner, Attorney for Estate.



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Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVE second and fourth Monday in each at 838 North Water street. Chris. V phal, Secretary.

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

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

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets en first and third Thursday of the me at southeast corner Reed street a National avenue.

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

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

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

ELEVENTH WARD BRANOH (semerly No. 9) meets at Charles Mileshall, corner Orchard street and National Avenue, every fourth Friday is month.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ond and Fourth Thursday at 867 King kinnic avenue. W. Schwab, secrets, 861 Hilbert street.

PHIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH Men every second and fourth Wednesdy, the month at 524 Clarke street. Men Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

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

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH Man every second and fourth Wednesday in month in Melxner's Hall, corner the seventh and Villet streets. Louis secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANG meets every first and third Thur-of the month in Folkmann's hell, a ner Twenty-first and Center street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANK (formerly No. 22) meets at Gathaball, Green Bay avenue, near Case dia, every second and fourth Tuesdein the month. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANG (No. 4) meets every first and third, day of each month at Mueller's corner Twenty-third and Brown in George Moerschel, secretary, 891 To ty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie 122 St. Louis, Mo.

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

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMIT-meets every first and third Monday ing of the month at Kalser's hall. Fourth street. Eugene H. Boome, retary; John Doerser, treasurer, 701 nebago street.

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