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WHAT MIGHT BE DONE EVEN NOW.

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

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

But it is very interesting, even on the basis of present production, to reckon up the sum of the advantages which the workingman would gain if the largest branches of industry were put into the hands of the people and paid for when taken possession of.

A distinguished German statesman, who writes under the pseudonym of "Atlantius," eight or nine years ago undertook this task, and has arrived at the following result on the basis of the industries of Germany:

The present production of Germany can be more than doubled, if all machinery is put to work on a Socialist basis and that by a working day shorter by one-half or two-fifths.

Atlantius supposes that the government should not manufacture every thing, but only the necessities of life. In that case, \$60,000 of workmen engaged in government industries, could produce goods to the value of 33 thousand million marks (\$8000 billions). Of these thirty-three millions, 4550 million marks (\$1,200,000,000) should be reckoned as yearly interest on, say, 130 thousand million marks of expenses incurred in the purchase of the means of production, while 45 million marks besides would be used to remunerate the learned professions—teachers, engineers, managers, doctors, etc. For those engaged in physical labor there would still remain 23,815 million marks, that is 2765 marks a year for each workman.

Of course it is taken into account that these wages are not to be paid to the workers all at once, but that for reasons of expediency a part of them are kept back for a pension fund which in after years would protect the workmen from want. Now if with a population of sixty millions, the workingman should enter the government employ at the close of his seventeenth year, and the working woman at the close of her fifteenth year, in a working period of ten and seven years respectively, they would produce ALL THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE.

The making of dwelling houses, furniture and articles of luxury is not reckoned among government industries. But it is proved that a working time of four more years would give the workmen a pension of 500 marks more (\$125) yearly, and that further labor in the production of articles of luxury from his thirty-first to his thirty-second year for a man, and from her twenty-fourth to her twenty-seventh year for a woman, would make possible a correspondingly higher income.

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

Moreover, when we take into consideration the HIGHER MECHANICAL AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT in the United States, the results of production here would be still greater than in Germany. And with every new machine, every step of technical progress, the prospects would become still brighter that with the transfer of the means of production into public ownership, all want and misery caused by economic conditions would come to an end.

As Atlantius proves by these moderate calculations, the possibility of a change does not lie in the far-off future, but it would be possible EVEN TODAY.

It depends only on the producing classes, the factory workers and the farmers—on their action and conduct, whether and when such human conditions shall be attained. Even today these form the great majority of the population, and the city proletariat especially will receive from year to year continually increasing reinforcements from the ranks of the middle classes.

If the producing classes of this country—the proletariat and the farmers—possess class consciousness and proceed to action, it will reach its aim, no power can frustrate it.

Every workman and small business man who feel the necessity of the times, should think carefully over this matter, and the result of his thinking can only be that he in America, like his European companion in misery, will vote the ticket of the Social Democratic party.

Just a few little truths you ought to keep in mind at every election—even during a municipal election—it may help you to select the party for which you want to vote. We would only mention the following:

First—Labor produces all wealth.

Second—True wealth consists of the products of labor that directly or indirectly supply our needs.

Third—Labor, with the aid of the machinery which it has made, produces much more of the needs and comforts of life than it can buy back.

Fourth—Under our present system of private ownership, the producer, according to government statistics, can only buy back with his wages, at retail prices, one-fifth of what he produces.

The Social Democratic party wants to change this and to give to every producer the FULL value of his product. That is the final aim of the Social Democratic party. And a municipal election is only a small, but a VERY IMPORTANT, battle in the long warfare for the overthrow of this system. Come and help us.

We are on the eve of a hot municipal election and space in this paper is too valuable to be used in answering the malicious vituperations of Job Harriman in the New York Weekly. Mr. Harriman was a clergyman in Indiana, a lawyer in California, and is now a labor—"fac" in New York. His article shows the bad traits of all his former occupations. After election we may find time to trace this and also to correct some of his misstatements. Meanwhile we will only say that this paper will continue to stand for state autonomy and the right of the members of each state to conduct their own affairs as prescribed in the constitution adopted in the unity convention in Indianapolis.

The importance of judicial elections is not sufficiently understood. The man who rules in the United States are the judges. Back of the judges stand the militia and the United States army. Behind the judges are with the laboring masses they will not win without serious struggle the big fights that are coming in the near future.

Even the dullest man will reflect that it is rather a stupid thing to give away the public streets and then have the private owners stop all traffic because their ways will not work for inadequate wages.

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 laboring man to become the owner of the means of production necessary to his livelihood. You workmen are owned by the man 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 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 Milwaukee workman 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 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 Democratic!

Every country has its rise and fall. Republican forms of government have in the past been converted into monarchies. Does it follow that America must do the same? Judging from the ways and methods of our plutocracy,

judging from the behavior of the mobs of our large cities during the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, one would think that America will share the fate of former republics. Brothers and fellow citizens! 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 anarchy. Social Democracy is the "manifest destiny" of every civilized nation, if civilization is to survive.

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

If we are to trust the reports circulated 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 not infatuated with the idea of holding office. Therefore we can never be defeated. We may win our victory a few years sooner or a few years later, but we can never lose. The Socialists are the political evangelists of the nation. When they cease to fight the battle will be over.

We propose to transfer the ownership of the machinery of production from the idlers 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 Milwaukee have to decide this spring is:

Is this city to be ruled by the exploiters and capitalists for the benefit of the exploiters and capitalists? If so, then let us vote the Republican ticket.

Or is this city to be ruled by a set of political crooks and grafters for the benefit of "the gentlemen of the graft"? If so, 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 accomplished our aim.

TRADES UNIONS AND TRUSTS.

The trades unions have often been compared with the trusts; and in many cases have been called trusts outright. A capitalistic paper in Chicago even wonders at the inconsistency of law, which sets no limit to the price that organized labor may demand for its services, yet wants to punish trusts that conspire to increase arbitrarily 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 prevent the "merger" of the transcontinental railroads in the Northwest has so far proven a failure.

We Socialists do not deary the trusts. We see in them the natural outcome of competition. Competition carried to its farthest point will finally kill competition and bring on the combination of those who have survived. That is the "trust."

It is entirely different with trades unions and it ought not to take a very keen intellect to distinguish between:

A body of men combined to charge a living rate for services which they actually and honestly render with their hands or brains, and

A set of capitalists who combine, while enjoying adhesion and luxury themselves, to increase the price of products derived from the labor of others.

One is a combination to secure at least a half way decent share of the product produced. The other is a conspiracy to rob the public through the control of production and of retail trade.

We all know that the trade unions are not their weaknesses—they often have not progressive enough, their members do not sufficiently study the inner working of the present system, they do not understand its outcome, etc., and besides all that, many of the leaders are selfish or dishonest.

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

Both the trusts and the trade unions are doing pioneer work for the co-operative commonwealth without intending to do so. Yet you can see at a glance the difference between the heartless and greedy aim of the trust, and the humane and just aim of the trade 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 bosses, 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 brewery owners and even furnishing the pretext for the lock-out. The question whether the engineers and firemen in the breweries were to belong to the international 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 Cincinnati think this is a good chance to destroy the brewery unions, and for that purpose formed an alliance with certain "labor leaders" there. The stationary engineers and firemen of the breweries—a handful of men—were induced to "threaten to strike" if the brewery workmen did not leave their union, and thereupon followed the lock-out. 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 receive a lesson that they will not soon forget.

The whole labor trouble is simply that the owners of all the things necessary for an existence are on one side and the users of all things on the other. And just so long as this condition exists there will be antagonism and struggle, and all the peace conferences between labor and capital 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 conditions.

WHEN THE PEOPLE COLLECTIVELY BECOME THE OWNERS OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION THE PRODUCT OF LABOR WILL BELONG TO THEM. IT CAN'T GO ELSEWHERE. WE WANT AN INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

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 reappear. Organization is bound to replace disorganization.

But if the trusts are to exist it is simply a question whether you will own the trusts or the trusts own you.

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

COME BACK, COM. WILSHIRE

Editor Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee, Wis.—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial of yours in which you state that you have been having left the United States for Canada instead of, as you say, "making a bold stand for my rights at home." By comparison you draw an invidious distinction between what I did, and what the Appeal to Reason and others did. I would direct your attention to the fact, which seems to have escaped you, that none of these other papers had their second-class privileges actually withdrawn, as mine had; and the Appeal to Reason specifically declared that if its second-class privileges were withdrawn it would suspend publication. My privilege was not even withdrawn, but entry was refused on three separate issues, twice upon The Challenge and once upon Wilshire's Magazine. In these cases I was obliged to deposit with the postoffice several thousand dollars in order to get the paper through the mails at all, and that without any loss to my subscribers. If you can point out to 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 have gone to Canada.

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

Faithfully yours,
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

Toronto, Canada, Feb. 24, 1902.

No slur intended, Mr. Wilshire. We simply stated the facts as we saw them.

But you were constantly posing as a martyr. In bold red letters you state upon all your stationery that 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 ludicrous, 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-

TO WORK, COMRADES!

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 work, comrades!

Show the workmen 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 workman's wife and the workman'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 workman is enslaved 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 fleeing of the workmen 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 class, and that this deliverance can be attained only by the action of the workmen 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 more 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!

zine—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 intended to do in case he had lost his fight against maddening Madden. But 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 thinner.

As to your case, Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire, since you ask for our advice—which, by the way, is very flattering, coming from so positive a man as the editor and publisher of Wilshire's Magazine—well, if you want to know what we would have done under the circumstances, that is easily answered: We 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 an exceptional fight if you really had cared to. But may be the atmosphere of New York had a depressing effect upon your otherwise splendid fighting 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, Milwaukee 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 if he does not, we, i. e., Wilshire and his co-fighters, will compel 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 be in England or Germany as in Canada.

Under the caption "How to Insult DeWet if Captured," we read in the London Justice:

"It is really delightful to note the scurvy hypocrisy of our governing class and the manner in which it is backed up by its capitalist press. DeWet has shown himself to be a first-rate general of irregular troops, the Garibaldi of South Africa. It is not too much to say that his pluck and resource have gained him the admiration of the civilized world. Common Englishmen have enough of the old spirit left in them to respect a capable and chivalrous and successful enemy. That he would have a great reception if he came to London is certain. We would take care of that. But our capitalist backs, not content with admitting this, add that DeWet would go to lunch with Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain. This is as if Kossuth had gone to dine with Gen. Haynau (whom Barclay and Perkins' draymen nearly threw into a vat) after the Hungarian war of 1849. Haynau was only a woman-bogger; Balfour and Chamberlain are, to all intents and purposes, child-murders. Imagine DeWet, after fighting to the last against the destroyers of his country, clinking glasses with the first lord of the treasury and the secretary of state for the colonies to the memory of the little victims of the concentration camps! Politicians of the type of Balfour and Chamberlain have much in common with Haynau; and the sort of men who invented the crime of treason-felony in order to make a political patriot and noble-minded man like Davitt red with felons, are, indeed, the most unfit hosts conceivable for a hero like DeWet. We may be quite sure, too, the famous Boer leader would regard their invitation as the greatest insult which could be put upon him; as indeed it would be!"

ALL ROADS LEAD TO SOCIALISM.

Neither Hill, Morgan, nor Harriman, nor any of the promoters of railway or industrial consolidations, think for a moment that they are advancing the doctrines 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 the peace 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 recognizes and admits of but one form of monopoly, the government.

The aim and purpose of the Northern Securities company is to eliminate competition over an 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 company.

The interstate commerce act and the anti-trust act have proved insufficient to deter the railroads from entering into traffic agreements which have every appearance of illegality. But the new scheme of managing four great transcontinental railroad systems through one central company which owns nothing but stocks is a decided advance in financing. If it stands, it will amount to a repeal of the acts of Congress designed to make impossible a combination of separate railroad companies, so far as the lines controlled by the Securities company are concerned.

If this plan is carried out to its possible limit there is nothing to prevent the control and operation of every foot of railroad in the United States being taken over by a company which does not actually own a foot of track or a single freight car. From that point there would be only one further step possible—government ownership of all the railroads.

Mr. Morgan is the most practical Socialist demonstrator of the times. In the formation of the Steel trust and now of the Northern Securities company he has demonstrated how easily the consolidation of the branches of an industry which were supposed to be founded on the competitive idea may be effected in defiance of the plain intent of the federal law.—Philadelphia North American (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 to exist, before he can really live. His hand now is raised against every other man in the struggle for existence. The law of love and the law of service cannot be embodied in the present system.

You can't eradicate selfishness under a system of selfishness. "Do or be done" is the law of the present system of industry.

People need more leisure. No man can be a man who drudges from early morn till dewy eve, and has no time for the cultivation of taste. Socialism would not simply give us work, but give us some of the products of work. Dr. Theodore Herzka 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.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

HERALDRIES.

The Y. M. C. A. of Omaha paid expenses and a fee to a man coming all the way from Philadelphia to say the following "smart" things: "Every man in Omaha has had an opportunity to get rich. It is a disgrace for any man to live in Omaha for ten years and not be rich."

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 authorities, should control be necessary."

The economic system at any time prevailing determines the character of the laws, institutions and religions of society. Subject to the operation of these laws and institutions there is no easily determined limit to man's capabilities, save that which environment imposes upon him.

Private monopoly of natural resources, of social functions, or of the indispensable utilities of production, is the enemy of freedom, and though inevitably the result of competition, must not be permitted to remain as a permanent form of society.

The Chicago City Council, which has given away the streets of the city to grasping corporations and put millions into their pockets, has removed the newsboys' stands from the street corners, compelling the little fellows to resort to crime or beggary.

The Socialist party is the political party of labor. There is not one single proposition in its platform that was formulated 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.

Some folks try to make out that because a rose has a thorn and the bee has a sting, the working class cannot hope for perfection. But it isn't perfection the working man is looking for. It is justice.

Politics afford an opportunity for social unrest to get expression, to learn and perfect the art of organization, to educate the people into a knowledge of causes of discontent.

It has improved just as it has toward economic freedom for the masses, toward supplying their

primary needs—food, clothing and shelter. In the struggle of the race to live the stomach has always had precedence over the soul except with the preaching class.

The rich can only become rich because they have on false pretenses, by dishonest means and by the use of religion, robbed the laborer. The land does not belong to the Lord, but to the landlord.

The idea of the steel trust magnates and capitalists generally is: No protection for the liberty of union men, not even from the government. And that is the idea that underlies the entire system of capitalism.

The System Analyzed.

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

The capitalist possesses the machinery and will not permit you to turn a wheel without interest.

The distributor possesses the products of labor and will not let you carry them away without profit.

Private ownership of land demands Rent. Private ownership of machinery requires interest. Private ownership of commodities calls for profit.

The system is indifferent to the suffering and misery imposed upon its victims. The victims are the working class, the producers of wealth.

Socialism would do away with private possession of land by rent-gatherers. Socialism would abolish private possession of machinery by interest sharks.

Socialism would put an end to private trading in the products of labor for profit. Under Socialism Rent, Interest and Profit disappear.

All natural resources and productive capital—land and the tools of production—become a social possession. There will then be no Rent, Interest or Profit to pay.

Every worker will receive the full socially-due share of the values his labor creates. Vote to support the capitalist system and retain its means of exploitation—Rent, Interest and Profit—and you vote to continue the miseries of the world.

Freedom cannot be won so long as Rent, Interest and Profit devour the people's substance. Socialism alone promises a life for the people free from the haggard uncertainties of capitalist production and distribution.

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 trusts—is entirely wrong. The crimes of cunning, so ably described in the business world, will continue as long as competition exists.

The experience of centuries has taught society how to deal with crimes of violence, and governments are reasonably successful in repressing disorder and preserving the public peace.

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to bear the burden of their failures, are guilty of the blackest crime of cunning.

The crime of cunning had its birth in the business world, was fostered and developed by commercialism, brought to the perfection of iniquity by concentrated capital, and adopted by the pirates of politics as a child of highly respectable parentage.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION OF HELL.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

"Oh! 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 my little pickering—went through Roosevelt street.

Everywhere little clumps of little children or little groups of noisy tradesmen. Everyone seemed to be busy, but all things were confusion—no order, no beauty, no high intelligence.

It was one of those terrible babies 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.

My guide directed me to a place in Chrystie street. "This is a sweatshop," said my guide.

At the words, with the glance that followed, I thought of the bloody sweat of Christ—the eternal martyrdom of man.

Every worker in every room was more or less misshapen; those who ran machines had created a certain number of shoulders, hideous and abominable distortions.

So, after all that I have seen, I am certain that I have found the "hoemans" taking root on our American soil.

It has been the method of religious systems to fasten themselves upon every fresh coming of life into the world.

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was 860. In 1901 the number was 1881. In the same period the membership increased from 157,197 to 270,141 or 76 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.

SOCIALIST NEWS.

National committee has decided to publish the platform and constitution in German.

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

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Indianapolis Platform Repealed at Chicago.

Marcus Hitch Says the Majority Have Repealed the National Platform.

MINORITY AND MAJORITY REPORT.

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.

MAJORITY REPORT.

"The Socialist party of Chicago calls on the workmen to place their own interests above those of their employers 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 the present system of production for private profit.

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was taken with the result that the majority received 30 votes, the number voting against not being counted, as was clearly between four and five times as great."

Marcus Hitch Serves Notice.

Comrade Marcus Hitch in the Workers' Call gives his views on the platform adopted by the Chicago Socialists, which Comrade Stedman adds his endorsement, as follows:

"The municipal platform adopted by Local Chicago at the convention held February 23, 1902, does not meet my approval. But as we are in the midst of a campaign, an extended discussion of the matter must not be postponed until after the election.

"I object to the action of the convention for the following reasons: 1. Because it amounts to a repudiation of our national platform which was adopted at Indianapolis, and which is more binding on me than any platform adopted by Local Chicago.

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Cigarmakers' International Union No. 25, office and employment bureau, 318 State Street. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday, 8:30 Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Financial Secretary.

Milwaukee Municipal Platform.

Social Democratic Party.

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

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

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

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

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

HYPOCRISY OF OTHER PARTIES.

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

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

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

MAINSRING OF CORRUPTION.

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

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.

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

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

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

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

FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL.

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

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

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

DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

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

1. That no more franchises for public utilities shall be sold, leased or given away. The city shall take charge as soon as possible of all public utilities now in private hands. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the city, and that at an eight-hour day. Wherever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be required to employ only organized labor.
2. That the common council shall take the necessary steps to make the city corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes.
3. That an earnest effort shall be made by the city to provide work for unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and a public icehouse. The coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost.
4. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. That the city shall reorganize the system of administering justice in its police court, so that the poor man may be guaranteed the same chance before the law as is enjoyed by the rich.
5. The extension of the free medical service so as to provide two salaried physicians in each ward, who shall treat those applying free of charge. The city also to arrange with druggists who shall compound the prescriptions coming from said city physicians for a certain average compensation which shall be paid by the board of health and paid for by the city. The city also to provide and maintain a public crematory, which shall be free to those applying.
6. That the city shall erect at least three more public baths for the benefit of the residents of the working districts, one to be built in Bay View, one on the north side and one on the northwest side. The city also to provide a system of street closets, such as found in modern European cities. Plumbing and drainage in all dwellings to be done by the city at cost, the same to be paid for by yearly installments.
7. That the city shall condemn all slum habitations dangerous to the health of the occupants, and cause their removal in the interests of public morals. The maintenance by the city of public play-grounds, open-air gymnasiums, and parks in their places, where possible.
8. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided. Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their school time to instruction. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of whatever nature, at such a charge only as shall pay the cost of lighting.
9. That the city shall arrange at least one symphony concert each winter during the winter in the largest and most suitable hall to be secured. The admittance fee to such concerts shall be moderate, and should a deficit occur, it shall be paid by the city. In summer concerts to be given in the parks.
10. That the city shall declare a half holiday, on all election days, which shall be compulsory and a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of labor who shall ignore the order.

SOCLALIST PARTY NEWS.

Notice.

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	\$434.87
L. Juster, New York	1.40
J. Weiner, New York	.50
A. B. Italy, Green Bay, Wis.	.50
E. Dolin, New York	1.20
J. Kinsley, Whitman, Mass.	1.20
W. H. Phelps, Janesville, Wis.	1.20
Geo. Markstall, Omaha, Neb.	1.20
Henry Luther, Sheboygan, Wis.	1.20
T. T. Sanborn, Emma, Col.	1.20
L. Huber, Meriden, Conn.	1.20
W. L. Auser, Sheboygan, Wis.	1.20
Thos. Crowther, Muskegon, Mich.	1.20
J. Offenburger, Cudahy, Wis.	.70
Iron Moulders Union 286, Sheboygan, Wis.	1.50
F. M. Foster, Cambridge, Mass.	1.20
E. Knocovers, Sheboygan, Wis.	1.20
W. F. Burkopp, Sheboygan, Wis.	1.20
Ernst Harbicht, Menasha, Wis.	.20
Rosbury Station, Mass.	.50
Otto Kammerer, St. Louis, Mo.	.25
Brewery Workmen No. 27, Spokane, Wash.	1.40
Bottlers Union No. 239, Newark, N. J.	.50
Joseph Wharton, Rosebury, Ore.	.20
Coopers Union No. 35, city	1.00
Geo. Klug, city	.30
F. Hartmann, city	.30
Paul Enters, city	1.20
Wm. Abel, city	1.20
Geo. Hannon, city	1.20
Emil K. setz, city	1.20
Wm. Stimmler, city	1.20
Chas. Kasdorf, city	1.20
Theo. Voelker, city	1.20
H. Gasch, city	1.20
Julius Roesch, city	.40
H. Nelson, city	.60
W. Stollensfeld, city	1.20
Geo. Miller, city	1.20
Ed. Seafie, city	1.20
Ch. Klossner, city	.40
H. Gasser, city	1.20
Mrs. J. Hunger, city	2.40
Emil Seidel, city	1.00
Wm. Teichert, city	1.20
Emil Dorn, city	1.20
Fritz Koll, city	1.20
Fred Reibheim, city	2.80
R. Angelstner, city	1.20
G. Gestostner, city	1.20
Geo. Leitner, city	.40
L. Yakes, city	.80
E. H. Basenberg, city	1.20
Bruno Betzold, city	1.20
Peter Van Ho, city	1.20
A. Isaak, city	1.20
Mr. Westphal, city	1.20
Henry Zens, city	.90
Mr. Wall, city	1.20
Wm. Baumann, city	1.20
Coopers Union No. 30, city	1.20
Anton Pfleger, city	1.20
Wm. H. Buery, city	1.20
Gust. Bastian, city	1.20
Wm. Tews, city	1.20
Jac. Beck, city	1.20
John Runkel, city	1.80
Louis Kugel, city	1.20
Arthur Seidler, city	1.20
Michael Roetzler, city	1.20
M. N. Lando, city	1.20
Otto Wegewitz, city	1.20
A. Loppow, city	1.20
Wm. Seeger, city	1.20
Brewers Union No. 1, New York	1.30
Brewery Workmen Union No. 17, Branch I, Sandusky, Ohio	5.00
Brewers and Malsters Union No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Brewers Union No. 1, New York	5.00
Brewers Union No. 78, Birmingham, Ala.	5.00
Brewers Union No. 89, Quincy, Ill.	5.00
Brewers Union No. 22, Pittsburg, Pa.	5.00
Brewers Union No. 77, Indianapolis, Ind.	2.50
Fritz Berger, Providence, R.I.	1.20
R. Schoen, Sheboygan, Wis.	1.40
Wm. Teigert, city	1.40
Gustav Schlieva, city	1.20
Aug. Bublitz, city	1.20
I. Doerfler, city	5.00
Richard Oge, Oshkosh, Wis.	.50
Adolf Wassmann, city	1.20
D. A. Mueller, city	1.20
Peter Schumpehl, city	1.20
Mechelke Bro., Cascade, Wis.	1.20
H. O. Hoya, city	1.20
Chas. Zainer, city	1.20
Henry Mattuschek, city	1.20

Ed. Doll, city	1.20
Perry Kettler, Luxemburg, Mo.	1.00
Geo. Bostel, Cleveland, O.	.90
E. Thiede, Two Rivers, Wis.	1.20
L. P. Ballinger, Lacy, Iowa	.50
H. C. O'Donnell, Lansford, Pa.	1.20
A. Arnell, Lykens, Wis.	1.20
John Larson, Grand Maris, Wis.	1.00
J. H. Fagan, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
R. Hoppe, Bronxdale, New York	1.20
Nels Johnson, Lykens, Wis.	1.30
Beer Drivers Union No. 23, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Bev. Bottlers Local Union No. 288, Terre Haute, Ind.	2.50
Walter Hamilton, city	1.20
Martin Loew, city	1.00
Rich. Bayer, city	1.20
Fred Weise, city	1.10
Tony Hesse, city	1.20
F. Haeger, city	1.20
F. C. Belau, city	6.00
Mrs. G. Richter, city	2.40
Paul Bringe, city	.70
Fred Haidl, city	.60
F. Holm, city	1.20
Mrs. W. Wiegand, Green Bay, Wis.	1.20
Fritz Wuettrich, city	2.40
L. Strobel, city	.40
Rob. Hager, city	.40
Chas. W. Ebel, city	9.00
Ernst Ch. sen, city	.20
Louis Schneider, Templeton, Wis.	1.20
H. Pratt, Danville, Wis.	1.20
J. P. Brake, Nye, Mo.	1.20
J. B. Heupler, Two Harbors, Minn.	1.20
Chas. A. Schwab	.20
H. E. Oelgeschlaeger, Terra Haute Ind.	.40
Chas. H. Le Ferrre, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
K. V. King, Menokan, N. Dak.	.10
G. A. Mquette, Brockton, Mass.	1.20
Ed. Lové, Breckenridge, Mo.	1.00
Nic. Ehl, Allegheny, Pa.	2.00
A. Theo. Hamann, Fifth O., Wis.	.50
M. W. Wiegand, Green Bay, Wis.	1.20
J. P. Wilson, Plymouth, Wis.	1.20
H. E. Steinmeyer, Springfield, Mo.	1.20
J. A. Gilliland, Homestead, Penn.	1.20
Joe Jenz, city	1.20
Chas. Kaufmann, Manchester, N. H.	.25
N. W. Ohio	.40
Franklin Beck	1.20
Oscar Rogish, city	1.20
B. Hart, city	1.20
Chas. Rottenmehl, city	.40
Peter Levashin, city	1.00
A. Friend, Indiana	1.00

The Fair A Success.

Little can be said about the fair at this time, except that it was an almost unequalled 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, March 3, over \$640 have been received, in addition to which sales were made at 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 Blodgett; most popular brewery union, Local No. 72; most popular butcher, Michael Heizer.

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

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 Typographic No. 10.

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

Workingmen of all Parties Attention!

Rev. Thos. McGrady,

(of Kentucky)

The Noted Socialist Writer and Orator, will visit Milwaukee

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1902,

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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' union.

Saturday—Most popular union, cigarmakers; most popular union man, Howard Tuttle.

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FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

John Reichert.....Corresponding Sec'y
 Emil Brodde.....Recording Sec'y
 Nels Anderson.....Business Agent
 Gust. Escho.....Treasurer

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

Metal Trades Section meets first and third Wednesday.

Labor Section meets every second and fourth Wednesday.

Building Trades Section meets second and fourth 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, 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, 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 9 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 newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing, and by serving a copy of this order personally on Albert Ernde, Esq., the guardian ad litem of the minor interested in said estate, at least ten days prior to said day of hearing.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1902.

By the court, **PAUL D. CARPENTER,** County Judge.

Richard Eisner, Attorney for Estate.

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MANUFACTURER OF
FINE CIGARS,
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EDW. A. WITTIG,
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Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Monday in each month at 836 North Water street. Chas. Westphal, Secretary.

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

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

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 48) holds free lectures at the hall, corner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m.

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

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

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Milwaukee avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Thursday at 567 Kinnick avenue. W. Schwab, secretary, 861 Hilbert street.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Wednesday in the month at 924 Clark street. Leo Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday in August at Bresler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barckman, secretary, 948 Winnebago street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Melner's Hall, corner Twentieth and Vilet streets. Louis Bickel, secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gassler's hall, Green Bay avenue, near Cassadia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third day of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 591 Twenty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets in Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State of Wisconsin, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, Fourth street. Eugene H. Egan, secretary; John Doerfler, treasurer, 701 Winnebago street.

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