# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

### urth Year. No. 37.

-----

253

町山山の

いた出版

10-te 17.

18.92

主要男女 把桌上台 田卫业

bod th L I O Ba

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1002.

Whole No. 180.

## . . Our Issue in This Election. .

----

A most pitiful campaign without an issue'is what the capitalistic parties of-is Milwaukee this spring. The Republican party is completely and hopelessly split. The plutocratic is Sighting with the middle-class wing for the supremacy and the OFFICES. Index tax reform furnishes the pretext, but since this is the business of the Insistence, not one word will be wasted in that respect in the municipal main. The question is simple: which of the two political machines of the infictum party in this city will get the upper hand, the Pfister machine or In Follette machine? Worklugmen cannot expect the slightest favor from the of these cliques of exploiters; if anything, the "reform clique" is even bitter against all the aspirations of the working class than the clique of great capitalist. Most workingmen know also that the Republicau party di-le represents capital, and only the most stupid proletarians still vote the Rerepresents capital, and only the most stupid proletarians still vote the Re-

On the other hand, the Democratiic politicians for years have made a spery of drumming up votes among the masses. The Democratic politician a matter of course that he is a crook. Seldom has anyone understood this trade more perfectly and has practiced it with more profit, than the Hon. e trade more perfectly and has practiced it with more profit, than the Hon. at 8. Rose, for four years ruling mayor of Milwaukee. And yet only a few the ago nobody in the Beer city would have given a quarter to David Rose, numasked demagogue, for his chances of re-election. Just two years ago a was re-elected only by the help of the Republican Pfister machine; now the little hirds on the treetops twitter that Public Ownership Rose and his gang be city council received for the prolongation of the franchise of the 'street ary company a cool \$130,000, of which the "honorable" mayor is said to pocketed half. So Street Railway Magnate Pfister apparently owes no destruct Mr. Rese and his huceaners and to indee from the ownership Rose. thanks to Mr. Rose and his buccaneers, and to judge from the attitude Sentinel, Statesmen Rose cannot reckon now on the support of the pla-wing of the Ropublican party. Nevertheless the stock of the irrepressithe Sentines, Statement nose cannot recain now on the support of the pic-ratic wing of the Ropublican party. Nevertheless the stock of the irrepressi-less has risen perceptibly of lats. He is sure of the Polish vote-the Polish inte are all on his side. Likewise are most of the saloonkeepers, and also the of gambling hells, etc., whom he has always shown many and great And last but not least, he is beloved by a great number of manufacturemtractors and bosses of all sorts, for whom a smooth and adroit sharper in mayor's office is much more convenient than an honest man, be he Demoat, Republican or-good Lord deliver us!-a Socialist. So this time there is no talk of any issue. Our capitalistic politicians do

even give themselves the trouble of making a sham fight.

inst these the Social Democrats really ought to have an easy game, if re not for the fearful sluggishners and ignorance of the masses.

What we wish and intend to introduce at once, is explained in our platform, ich the reader will find printed in auother part of this paper.

ut the question of all questions, compared with which the immediate deds of our municipal programme sinks almost to nothingness, is the question: Why do we remain poor, while around us wealth is growing colossal? Why do ar get so little of the fruits of our activity and how can we change this?

s is the question for workingmen, and for them every other question is of dary importance. In this country we have a commonwealth with pretty fair ical institutions in the main. There are no privileges of birth or position, at mee or color; complete political equality reigns here. But this political equal-ity has not resulted in anything like equal economic chances, but quite the re-ment. Nowhere is there ranker SOCIAL INEQUALITY than in this land. For example, the misery of hundreds of thousands of miners cries to heavea.

Neenah, Menasha, and in other places in the state of Wisconsin, work in the paper mills-in the rag-sorting rooms-14 to 18 hours a day weekly wage of \$3.50, as the Milwaukee Journal, a plutocratic organ, red a few weeks ago.

And yet the last census of the United States points out that there is in this astry an average property of \$1200 a head, which does not include the conside sums invested by individual multimillionaires. So it is not too high a figto put the average property of a family of five heads in this country at an es-ate of from \$6000 to \$8000, i. e., speaking of the national wealth in toto.

But the still more important question, how the income is divided, cannot be wered exactly for want of proper statistics. The census of the whole country 1900 determines that workingmen on an AVERAGE receive \$488 in wages by, and that the employers keep for themselves just exactly as much per i for each workman employed. But of his \$488 a year, the workingman to pay out again oue-half in form of rent and profit, so that he does not

to pay out again one-quarter of the products of his labor. The thinking workingman will therefore understand how it comes that at the stallst banquets in honor of Prince Henry a cover in Milwaukee cost \$25, in meage \$100, and in New York actually \$1000!

lowever, if we consider the figures which the last census offers in regard to acome of workingmen, we shall come to the following result:

if workingmen would put an end to the swindling which so oppresses them. Is income would be increased fourfold. Whoever has \$500 a year would have

Deven at the present rate of production. at this is not all!

Under the present economic system an enormous waste of human energy takes Millions squander their strength in irrational ways. There are, for exthousands and thousands acting as middlemen, thousands and thousands of sary salesmen, who must be supported; furthermose, a swarm of agents solicitors, and much else which the system of competition renders necessary. cure for this is a rational system, by which all strength may be put to the

a set in this is a rational system, by which all strength may be put to the set, the concentration of many small industries into a small number of the ones. If this were done, the present WORKING TIME of all could be DUCED ONE-HALF, and yet the ncome of the workers quadrupled. All this lies in our hands. This is no dream. As soon as the production of creases articles and their distribution is no longer looked upon as a matter of creases articles and their distribution is no longer looked upon as a matter of the matter of the main of the industribution is no longer to be a second the matter of the second second

chance and the enrichment of single individuals, but as a social function, it is realize to increase four times the income arising from a man's own labor, with a reduction of the working time to one-half.

used WHERE THEY WILL ACCOM- ments which are merely temporary in PLISH THE BEST RESULTS; in the their nature and must be entirely inade factories and workshops, and sent to the quate. They should move onward to the addresses of all persons-as far as they onquest of all public powers, to an encan be obtained-who may be expected to have some leaning towards our principles. Ten leaflets and newspapers so distributed will bring us more votes than tribution." one hundred thrown at random to people

on the street.

A system of society like the present ruling capitalistic system, which robs men of the power to control their own conditions of existence, is doomed to fall: and society can only deliver itself by giving up its present form of existence and bursting the bounds of the estab lished order-which hinders its natural development and checks its progressand by introducing a new system of so cial housekeeping.

Every sensible citizen of this city, whether wage-worker or not, must see that things cannot go on in the present way much longer, since the two capitalistic parties represent a gigantic slough of corruption. Voters of Milwaukee, read our-literature, make yourselves fa miliar with our ideas, and if you find them right and reasonable, give the politicians a lesson which they will remem-ber. Vote the ticket of the Social Democratic party!

Capitalism and the corruption it unnaturally fosters exist in fact only as long as people permit them. Their power disappears in the same degree as the of the people oppose them. And just as the unions hitherto have been able to set some limits to the economic tyranny of capitalism, so the citizens by ensible political conduct must check cor-

ruption in some degree. However, if they are incapable of such conduct, then they have no right to laover the misgovernment from which they suffer. He who claims a right must know how to defend it. But if capitalistic society, within the limits of its social, legal and political system, is actually unable to control the social and political elements which it has developed, and compel them to serve its interests, then this is a good proof that this system has outlived its usefulness and must make way for a NEW SYSTEM.

Every one who wishes this reconstruction of society to take place in an order ly and sensible manner must vote for the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET."

#### As everybody in Milwaukee knows, Mayor David S. Rose was elected four years ago upon a platform pledging "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES," but shortly after his election he sold out the interests of the city to the street car company for cold cash-and everybody believes that he always was and always is willing to make terms with any capitalistic concern that shows any disposition to "divvy up." But judging from the platform, Mayor Rose proposes to "discriminate" in the future. "We demand," says the mayor,

"that no franchise shall be granted for speculative purposes in the future and pledge ourselves to provide early a day as possible a municipal light-ing plant." Well! well!

"Speculative purposes" - what does mean? Every undertaking, every that business venture under the present capi-talistic system is speculative by the nature of it-it is undertaken for the pur of "making money" and is connect ed with some risk. On the other hand, neither Mayor Rose nor anybody else could prevent any shareholder or owner of a franchise from selling it to somebody else if he could do so profitably. This is capitalism-and as long as you permit private individuals to buy stock in public enterprises, you must also permit them to sight and the necessary political intelli-

tire change of the present system for one which shall secure to the people, collectively, the means of production and dis-Capitalism, in its highest form of cororation or trust, is represented by the REPUBLICAN party. At this stage of capitalistic development, "good govera ment' -as necessarily understood by that party-simply consists, therefore, in extending by legislation and maintaining by force the privileges successively se cured by the plutocracy in the natural course of its social formation and growth. Such a task evidently cannot be

confided to old-style politicians, who in times now past were more or less d:pendent for their means of living upon the good will of middle-class voters, or even upon the laborers. It calls for the services of representative "busines men," who by their peculiar make-up and intellectual qualifications are best fitted to act in the spirit so tersely expressed by the celebrated phrase, "The Public be Damned," and to carry out at any cost of money, and even of life if neces sary, the policy of their class. Moreover the concentration of capitalist powers obviously requires a corresponding con centration of political power. Hence the Republican "boss"-a Pfister in state politics, a Hanna or a Roosevelt in national politics, and under them a care fully selected staff of wealthy business

men and corporation attorneys We all know by experience what Dem ocratic rule means in Milwaukee. The Democratic party stands for no principle whatever. It is held together for the sole purpose of securing to its members the legal spoils of office and all such illegal plunder as the public powers their command might incidentally enable them to get with impunity through blackmail and bribery in connection with contracts and city jobs. The followers of the Democratic party are kept in line by glib-tongued orators and labor fakirs on election day with glittering generali ties on Democracy, promises of easy jobs, free beer and whisky and the issue of a "wide open town." For obvious reasons the interest that Dave Rose and the Milwaukee Democratic party has always served best, was that of the con tractors and corporations, especially that of the street car company. Yet, the street car company had to put up a great deal of money for the services of the Dem-

ocratic buccaneers and is now ungrateful enough to grudge the cost of such service, impudent enough to complain of high taxes, and foolish enough to insist upon "economical" government; in short, the Milwaukee plutocrats mean to have their direct representatives in the city halland that is the extent to which the Re publican party fights Dave Rose

How to Check Corruption &

in Municipal Affairs. Milwaukee Journal The

Some people in Chicago have come to the conclusion that the only way to put a stop to franchise grabbing is to municipalize the street railways. Imagine our city hall machine having in its hands the control and management of our street railways." To this we reply:

So long as corrupt party machine have control of our city halls we cannot think of municipalizing the street railways. They will become the property of the commonwealth only when the citizens have acquired the necessary in-

## \* Altgeld's Remarkable Speech.

John P. Altgeld, former governor of Illinois, was the principal speaker at the banquet of the Independent club in Buffalo, N. Y., taking for his topic, "SHALL THE PEOPLE OWN THE MONOPOLIES?" To judge from his utterances To judge from his utterances John P. Altgeld stands for Socialism pure and simple, and we are at a loss to understand why he does not join the Socialist party. Closely following the Socialist method of reasoning he briefly outlined the in-

ventions and discoveries, he told of absorption of the small shops by the great factory, and the crowding out of the small stores by the big department store; the consolidation of railway and steamship lines; the division of labor whereby no one man completes an article, but makes only a part, thus taking independence from the men and making them interdependent upon one another.

Mr. Altgeld furthermore repeated what Socialists of all schools claim, i. e. that these conditions are part and parcel of our civilization, and that we would not go back to the old system of production and distribution on a small scale if we could. Consolidations are beneficial to mankind if properly managed, although they have completely wiped out competition in certain fields and created monopolies. It is no longer possible to have competition in supplying the inhabitants of a city with water or gas or electric light or street railway service. So he. Mr. Altgeld, has ceased to be a "trust killer" and "anti-monopoly

vler" of the vulgar Populist kind.

But-says Mr. Altgeld very correctly--"we have now this anomalous condition: That the things absolutely necessary to the comfort, prosperity, health and even the life of the American people are owned and controlled not by themselves but by monopolies; that is, they are owned and controlled by a few private individuals. The people are in the power of these few private individ-

The speaker then took up the various efforts, national, state and municipal, to control the combinations, and said that all of them had failed. Boards were created, but the monopolies promptly bought up the boards, or if this could not be done a federal judge could always be found who by injunction would draw the teeth of hostile legislation.

The principal remedy offered by the speaker was government ownership of all utilities. He showed that even Europe was a quarter of a century ahead in the proposition of controlling the trusts, but he was not quite correct in this, for although European countries are not owned soul and body by the plutocrats as is the government of our own country, yet the trusts and great capitalists and financiers are rather powerful in Germany, England and France.

Mr. Altgeld admitted that the question of patronage in the event of government ownership is serious, but he thought the people could be trusted to regu-late this matter. Now we are not afraid that the question of patronage will bother the Social Democratic party very much—it surely will not exist at all under Socialism—and it must lose its significance in the same degree as Social ism and Socialistic measures are introduced.

#### AS TO PATRONAGE.

AS TO PATRONAGE. And continuing, Mr. Altgeld says: "But says another: The government of our cities is now so corrupt that it would not do to turn these industries over to them.' It is certainly true that the governments of our cities are corrupt, but the question arises, who made them corrupt, and how long will this corruption endure under existing conditions? The corporations are the mother of corruption in public affairs, and this corruption is going to exist just as long as we have private monopolies. Private monopolies furnish the hand that bribes by day and bribes by night; that pollutes everything it touches, and the existence of corruption in our cities and in our state and national government furnishes the strongest argu-ment in favor of wiping out all private monopolies. They control not only the local city governments, but they control the state governments and the nation-al government. They decide, what the Legislature and and may not do, what Cougress may and may not do; they determine the policies of political parties, and they have destroyed the vitality of both political parties.

#### ALL THE OLD PARTIES DISHONEST

ALL THE OLD PARTIES DISHONEST. "A mere change of party administration signifies nothing so long as the same slimy hands control the policy of government. We had two such changes and their bistory was written with the dirty fingers of the exploiters. We need a change of policy. Instead of being owned the people must be the owners; instead of being lambs to be shorn they must be masters of the fold. Our industries and our great public utilities were built with the money and the industry and the genius of the American people, but they have passed out of the hands of the people who made them and are now controlled by manipu-lators, controlled by bankers, by brokets, by speculators. "These men do not build railroads. They do not build factories; they do not build cities; they do not create anything; they simply grab what other people have created. As a rule they are mere birds of prey, tearing the flesh of the men and the women who work with their hands, eating the vitals of the men and the women who do the work of the land and who make civilization pos-sible on this earth. No republic can endure that remains in the clutches of these birds of prey: they use government as a convenience in the process of exploitation, extortion and robbery. Wipe out private monopoly and you will wipe out the corrupt lobbles at the seats of government; you will restore the people to power, the government will again become an engine of justice and a shield for the protection of the weak

#### SCORES THE DEMOCRATS.

SCORES THE DEMOCRATS. "I hear men talk about Jeffersonian principles; I read accounts of harmony meetings in which it is proposed that we Democrats shall all get together, and when I look for the reason of getting together, I find it summed up in the de-sire to get something. They tell us we must win: I ask why do we want to win? Then I am told that we want to win to get the offices, And why do we want the offices? The auswer is, so that we can take care of our friends. "Now there is nothing in this programme that is worthy of the effort or even of the attention of an American freeman, and if there is nothing better or higher in prospect for our country than what is offered by these harmony meetings, then, my friends, our career is over and there is nothing left for us except to lay a wreath on the grave of republican institutions and shed a tear over the fall of freedom.

a wreath on the grave of republican institutions and shed a tear over the fall of freedom. "Hen talk about following in the footsteps of Jefferson, Why, my friends, Jefferson was the great radical of his day. He referred everything back to the people; he wanted everything left in the hands of the people. Were Jef-ferson alive today his voice would be heard from ocean to ocean demanding that the people themselves must own the monopolies.

This is the prize which must stand before the eyes of workingmen. THEY GAN HAVE THIS IF THEY WILL. They need only will, earnestly will, they can attain it. It is in their own hands. With this possibility, yes, before them, if nevertheless they starve while others enjoy the fruits their labor, it is their own fault.

Of course all this cannot be attained at once, and we are the last to try to rusade workingmen that the millennium would come at once, if the Social Dem-rus is the time of time re the workingmen are an enormous majority, they could express their will unmistakably in favor of the new system in which every producer will get e full value of his product. They have nobody to blame but themselves if is not done.

The issue in this election, so far as the Social Democrats are concerned, is

WORKINGMEN OF MILWAUKEE! DO YOU WILL TO REMAIN LAVES OF YOUR OWN IGNORANCE AND INACTIVITY ? It not, then vote the ticket of the Social Democratic party!

sither the Republicans nor the Dem- even if the first expense would amount to a great sum, yet they ought to be in have an issue in this election-The have an issue in this election-to a great such they would do away with troduced, since they would do away with troduced, since they would do away with election frauds. On the free, unfalsified election frauds. On the free, unfalsified except to court office. So expression of the people's will is based for the Social Democratic party, the continuance of the republic, and the has written on its banner the money question here should absolutely not be taken into consideration. wage slavery.

against the introduction of voting a And yet these are machines we ste od the test excellently. icians do not wish to adecause with these voting magence to take care that their interests

sharp lawyer and we need not tell him are enforced in the city halls. In other all this-he knows he is humbugging, and words, this can only happen as soon as intelligent man in Milwaukee every the voters cast their votes for the Social knows it, including the few intelligent Democratic ticket. So long as the citimen in Rose's following. But the Dem-ocratic politicians hope that this elaptrap zens do not possess the insight," intelligence and energy to take this measure will catch the ignorant voters, of whom, alas, we still have many, and that under or prefer to express their opinions at the beer table instead of the ballot box, corthe leadership of Sharper Rose the "old gang" may remain at the political pie ruption will be a trump card in our city hall. counter for another two years." That's

What the mass of voters in our con monwealth lack above all things is eco nomic insight, political judgment, ener

Democratic party of Milwaukee speaks for itself. Read it carefully. Spread it among your fellowmen. It is a compre-hensive document, in which every ques-tion so superfield the average development of the people" responsible for the people" The municipal platform of the Social

responsible for the present corruption. However, everyone who goes to the bottion so superficially considered by the other parties, and many more issues of not

nll!

tom of the matter cannot fail to conclude less importance, but to which those parthat this corruption would be imposs ties don't dare even to refer, are elabora ble if it were not tolerated by the citiately, conscientiously treated. You will zens and even furthered, directly or in find in it, very plainly stated, all the readirectly, by political indifference. If the sons why there can be no good govern-ment for the working people under the citizens would give the same attention if they would take the same interest in capitalist system. Our programme is public affairs, in which they are all con the most practical of all because it along cerned, financially as well as socially, rests on true principles. It does not promise you anything which this party as they have in their private affairs, they

could count upon it that their interests The few weeks which yet separate u could not readily carry out, even under present conditions. It does not claim for that direction also would be protected But in that direction also would be protected and the second se from election, must be so used that ev ery action taken shall be most effective. But just as long as public affairs are any such immediate measures as it now any such immediate measures as it now proposes that they are a cure-all and a inality. On the contrary, it warns you undisputed field, the citizens must ex-It is not enough to hold as many meet It is not enough to not as many meet-ings as possible, which are attended only by a casual audience, however large it may be; but above all things, SYSTEM-ATIC work must be carried on from On the contrary, it warus you finality. that "the measures we urge are in no pect to be mercilessly fleeced. while it must be understood that the way a cure for existing evils, nor are they necessarily Socialistic institutions. fountain-head of political corruption in ATIC work must be carried on from they necessarily Socialistic institutions, foundation and of pointer corruption in plains of the strict centralization of the s

#### FORESEEN BY LINCOLN.

FORESEEN BY LINCOLN. "In 1863 Abraham Lincoln stood on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and with tears in his eyes, prayed that the government of the people, for the people and by the people might not wither from the face of the earth, and in less than forty years the substance of republican government has vanished from America, and we cannot restore it until the forces which destroyed it are wiped out. "If there were no other reason why the people should own the monopolies than that it will give them back their government, that reason is in itself suf-ticient. Wipe ont the prirate monopolies and it will again be possible for the popular will to make itself felt in city conneils, in state legislatures, in the na-tional government and in party conventions. It will restore American charac-ter and American manhood. It will restore the great principles of truth, of vation of the race."

That is all very good and very fine. But now we say: Mr. Altgeld has ceased to be a "Democrat" and has adopted the views of the Socialists. Why does he not join hands with the organized Socialist movement that is doing its best to bring about what he now advocates?



in their own infallibility. Corette argues for the autonomy of the local groups and provincial branches in municipal affairs and other local questions; here the national organization must not encroach The defeat of the Guesdists at the polls with its authority. n Roubaix has become the occasion for a

plit in the party. In the "Petite Re-Milwaukee's population is orderly, but that is not the fault of the city adminispublique" the former Socialist mayor, Corette, who was also defeated in a fight tration. In spite of the state laws and against the Liberal Motto, publishes a the city ordinances-within six blocks of call in which he summons the Socialists of Roubaix to join the "Socialist Labor the police station three whirlwind bouts between experienced fighters were fought in the heart of the city last Satparty of Roubaix." In this call it is explained that the new organization will urday, and a crowd of 150 "sports" cheered and applauded as the fighters also stand on the basis of revolutionary Socialism, as does the "Parti Ouvrier Francais," but that it is necessary to withdraw from the French Labor party went near and nearer to the knockout stage. The reporters of the papers were also there. But where was the police? Well, David Bose is a "wide-open" mayin order to have a free hand in regard to tactics in local fights. The call comor and especially inclined towards sport-ng men and-sporting women. plains of the strict centralization of the

"Your field of work in the campaign is your own neighborhood." Pass THE

Social Democratic Derald

2

#### PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

614 STATE STREET.

MILWAUKEE, - . WISCONSIN Telephone 235 Black.

### EDITORS : VICTOR L. BERGER, A. S. EDWARD

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council 1 MUwaukee and of the Wisconsia State Federa les of Labor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION .--- One year, 50 cet gie Copies, 2 cents. No papers sent to any our credit. If, without having subscribed, you sive it, then it has been subscribed for by a ad and no bill will follow. Foreign subscrip

Nons \$1.00. Advertising Rates furnished on application

189 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 100 near subscription expires with the next week's paper. Please renew promotly.

red at Milwaukee Post-office as Se Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902.



In 1890 the average wages of employe in the manufacturing industries in thirty three states were \$418,48 for the year or \$1.39 for each day worked, and they must have worked every day in the year to earn the gross sum named, which, by the way, is rarely done in any year. In 1990 the average wage was \$387.53, or \$1.29 for each working day, including holidays. This shows a decline of over 6 per cent. during the decade. Cotempo ously with this decline in earning power Dun's Review shows, in elaborat tables, that the cost of living was 6 per cent. greater than in 1900 than in 1800. Incidentally the showing is made that cost of living was 31 per cent. higher in 1900 than in 1897, and is now 40 per cent. higher than in that year. It is also significant to note that in New Jersey, the state in which all trusts are given the date for the a pearance of a new their license to plunder, the wages employes in manufactures declined 32 per cent. Yet it is insisted that where trusts are most supreme there labor is rewarded best!

A mother and her six children were rescued from disease and starvation in Chicago the other day. Mrs. H. Bradburn, a truant officer of the board of education, made the discovery. Living in a few rooms hardly large enough to hold them all, at 4078 Seneschalle street, she found Mrs. Annie Scanlan and her six children. The eldest child is 13 years old and the youngest is 10 months. Th baby was dying for lack of food and one child of 6 years was stricken with scar let fever. The fact that one of the children had scarlet fever is given as the reason that the neighbors did not bring relief to the starving family. Mrs. Scan lon, until her child was stricken with sickness, was employed in a laundry. Her employers told her, when she informed them that the child was ill, that she would have to lay off until he recov She had not followed the advice of the Yale professor who says that working people "save too little."

state of Minnesota has been The barred by a decision of the Supreme court from taking action against the Northern Securities company, which is a triumph for the railway trust. The reformers who are going to control trusts by state action are thus given another proof of the futility of their programme Not courts but corporations are doing the controlling act in this country.

Among those who are prominent in the movement to destroy the French republic re-establish monarchy, are many American women who have married bankrupt aristocrats. Not a few of them are daughters of or otherwise related to United States senators. But the French Socialists will be able to take care of these petticoated diplomats who are so desirious of shining at court.

Taxes are assessed against houses

An American, ex-Gov. Hogg of Tex has declined to be presented to King Ed-ward because the ceremony required him to wear pants abbrevia 4 to the knee. This is refreshing, indeed. Fancy White-law Reid or Teddy Roosevelt refusing on such triffing ground an opportunity to kiss the hand of a king!

me quarter, only with the relation of

Labor Commissioner Erickson of Wi usin expresses himself as well pleased with the results of the labor bureau in Milwaukee, especially in regard to the suforcement of the anti-sweatshop law, which he says is now being very thor oughly observed.

The first really liberal legislation inaugurated by the government of Russia to educe the industrial discontent in that country has just been enacted in the de of the ministry for a nine-hour rision workday. Tens of thousands of men will be benefited.

George Vanderbilt, the millionaire owner of Biltmore, has dodged his taxes on New York property by declaring that the property is not in New York at all but in South Carolina. And the officers of the law permitted him to juggle with

the facts to his own liking. Comrade McGrady made a deep and

lasting impression upon Milwaukee So-cial Democrats. The geniality of the man, his thoroughly ripe comradeship. his fund of humor and his perfect con viction of and faith in the cause he vocates, all won for him a warm place in our hearts. May his shadow, which s ample, never grow less.

Keeping everlastingly at it brings suc The cess-for the cause of Socialism. cause wins only as you make Socialists. Education is the main thing. Push the Herald where you know it is needed.

Ernest M. Stout, a Chicago Socialist has written a play which it is believed will be an effective means of converting the theater into a means of Socialist propaganda.

Pass the Herald into the hands your nextdoor neighbor, if he is not a Socialist, and by and by you will have more company on your street.

New York Socialists have fixed upon the first Monday in December, 1902, as of daily paper.

The great strike of ironworkers at San Francisco has been settled, the strikers returning to work on a ten-hour basis.

#### Declaration of Independence .\*.\* \* Suppressed in the Philippines.

The special correspondent of the Atlana Constitution, Joseph K. Ohl, writes his paper from Manila as follows: "It was discovered that there were being circulated among the Filipinos copies of the American Declaration of Independence, done in English and Spanish in parallel columns. One of the best officers, a man regarded as conservative and no extremist, told us THIS WAS PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED and gave it as his opinion that the Declaration of Independence is 'A DAMNED INCEN DIARY DOCUMENT."

And so it is. Recall that opening passage and imagine, if you can, what would be the effect of its wide disssemi nation among the Filipinos:

ation among the Filipinos: "We hold these truths to be self-cvideut, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Cre-ator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that, to se-cure these rights, governments are in-stituted among men. DERIVING THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOV-ERNED; that, whenever ANY FORM of government BECOMES DE-STRUCTIVE OF THESE ENDS it is the RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER OR ABOLISH IT and to institute a new government, LAX; to institute a new government, LAY-ING ITS FOUNDATIONS ON SUCH PRINCIPLES and ORGAN-IZING ITS POWERS IN SUCH FORM, as to them shall seem most likely to EFFECT THEIR SAFETY AND HAPPINESS."

To have such a "damned incendiary document," containing such clearly revo-lutionary statements, circulated among the Filipinos, is certainly antagonistic to the Filipinos, is certainly and sword the policy of subjugation by the sword and covernment without consent which America has adopted in the Philippine islands. The suppression of this document, however, shows up the hollowness and hypocrisy of the American celebration of the Fourth of July.

not be both a Social Democrat and

and be both a Social Democrat and a Catholic: "Third-Catholics are strictly forbid-den to contribute to the extension of So-cial Democracy directly by word or writ-ing, or indirectly through fina.cial or moral support given to a party newspa-per organ advocating its principles. "Fourth-We request you, reverend sir, to call attention to the teachings of our holy father, Pope Leo XIII., ou the reciprocal rights and duties of employers and employed as the only Christian solu-tion of the labor question. We recom-mend to all the study of his encyclical on the labor question and call upon all through the founding of Catholic work-ingmen's societies and Christian unions, to place upon a secure foundation the ma-terial, spiritual and religious interests of the workingmana. "The Catholic Reform association, which has received our fullest approba-tion, has already entered upon this path and deserves the support of all right-minded workingmen and employers."

\*\*\*\* Social Movements in Light of

Evolution.

St By Isador Ladoff. Je Je \*\*\*\*

Social' movements appear in the light of evolution as phenomena subjected to the general laws of growth and develop-ment. Socialism is not somebody's crea-tion or invention, but a stage of devel-opment of racial instincts peculiar to the industrial epoch of civilization. Differ-ent phases of Socialism correspond to the various degrees of development of the various degrees of development of social-ism was the natural outgrowth of the manufacturing age in its infancy. Criti-cal Socialism is the product of the "rot-ten ripeness" of the modern capitalistic era. Social movements appear in the light

the socialism is the product of the "rot-ten ripeness" of the modern capitalistic era. The popular notion that critical (so-called "Scientific") Socialism has entire-ly replaced its previous emotional phase is obviously erroneous. Where there is no feeling there can be no incentive for critical thought, if for any kind of thought. People do not cease to feel as soon as they acquire the higher facul-ty of critical reasoning. Reason represents a higher stage of de-velopment of mind, as the cerebrum is a superstructure of the spinal chord. Rea-son is the king of the human mind and his throne is the cerebrum, but the real power behind the throne remains with the more humble parts of the nervons system of the body. The directive, the so to speak, legislative and supervising work and executive functions are per-formed by the different parts of the mind.

mind. What Hartmann aptly calls "will" is

mind. What Hartmann aptly calls "will" is not the intellect, the "pure reason" of Emanuel Kant, but the sum total of the more intellectual people grow, the more able they get to subject their "will" to the controlling and supervising influence of critical thought. To kill the "will" entirely, however, means to commit suicide. Critical Socialism, being a superstruc-ture on emotional Socialism, cannot do away entirely with the emotional side of Socialism. The self-styled "scien-tifte." Socialists who scoff and sneer at the "sentimental part of Socialism": and imagine that they have outgrown it, prove their lack of informatiou concern-ing the most elementary facts of ssych-ology. The materialistic conception of history would be of no value, of no sig-nificance whatever, as a foundation of social-economic life, as the so-called Uto-pians did. The materialistic conception of history

plans did. The materialistic conception of history directly presupposes that the real forces ruling human society are the desires to live, the instincts of self-preservation. Marx indicated clearly that the great masses of humanity are guided in their social economic inter-relations chiefly, if not exclusively, by their material inter-exts AS THEY CONCEIVE THEM through the medium of their 'will' rath-er than their reason. These conceptions are in their turn subjected to evolution-ary laws.

er than their turn subjected to evolution-are in their turn subjected to evolution-ary laws. Cannibalism, slavery, serfdom, wage dependence corresponded to the ruling popular conceptions of the material in-terests in their respective time and places. When a certain social-economic stage of civilization reached its climax and outlived its utility, dissatisfaction and unrest takes hold of the masses. The advanced thinkers of the age from the height of their intellectual and moral evolution see clearly the signs of their times, interpret them to the masses and try to lead them into the promised land of a more advanced stage of culture and civilization.

civilization. These ruling popular conceptions and their transformations are indisputable psychological facts. The cannibal and his victim, the slaveholder and his slave. the feudal lord and his serf, the capital-ist and the industrial proletarian are not only social-economic, but distinct psycho-logical types. The great leaders of his-tory were successful in furthering the interests of humanity only insofar av-they took into consideration, the peculiar psychology of the masses of their time and used their knowledge of human nature in general in their missionary ac-tivity as advance agents of culture and civilization. The social-economic evolution of the

The Slave of a Slave.

Amy Wellington in The Comrade.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

\*\*\*\* -

One December evening the Tomboy was "punging" home after dark. It had been snowing all day long—one of those gentle elinging storms; lamp-posts and houses, the old church steeple—each com-mon object, all touched with snow, loomed beautifully unfamiling; but now, only a few last flakes glinted in the lamplight, and the quiet streets were growing lively again. Boys and men were out with shorels, eager for the job of clearing a sidewalk, and sleighs ran easily along. because your of the previous meeting. The roll call showed all the officers present: The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Credentials for delegates from four different unions were read, and being favorably reported on by the committee on organization and credentials, the same were received and the delegates obligated and seated. The legislative committee reported that the ordinance requiring the label of the International Typographical union on city printing had been withdrawn, ostensibly on account of failure among the printing crafts to agree upon its proper construction. In reulity, however, the original ordinance which had been agreed upon by the authorized committee had been so distorted and mangled at the instance of a few individuals (who assumed authority to undo the work of the regularly authorized committee), that members of the Typographical union, with the consent and authority of the international president, protested against it, and demanded the introduction of the original ordinance, as agreed upon by the authorized committee seemed unable to see the matter clearly, and recommended that the stand of the basiness agreet. The special committee on amalgamation of the fractional president fraction of the original ordinance. The consent and authority of the international president, protested against it, and demanded the introduction of the original ordinance, as agreed upon by the authorized committee is the first instance. For some inscrutable reason the legislative committee on amalgamation of the Federated Trades and Building Trades councils reported that an "agreement" had been reached on all points excepted. The special committee on amalgamation of the Federated Trades and as a detailed report of his work during the past two weeks, covering the following points: 1. The Labor fair, at Freie Gemeinde hall, proved a success and a saug sum was realized, which would be used to transes Agent the interests of organized labor (unifinished business for action. Business Agent Ande

were out wink shotes, eager for the job of clearing a sidewalk, and sleighs "The Tomboy jumped off the back of a pung with a good night to the obliging driver, and plunged down a side street which led to a poor quarter of the town. She made deep tracks with her new rubber boots and scooped up the snow for balls. Away they flew, hitting fence and lamp-post, cross old gentleman's neck, anything for a target, till sudden-ly she stopped with a half-made ball in her hand; for there before her on the sidewalk was a woman shoveling-a thin shawl about her shoulders while she scraped the snow into the gutter. The light from a street lamp fell on one of those quenched young faces, not uncom-mon in that part of the town. The Tomboy had seen it often at the window. "What are you doing that for?" she asked.

sked. "I want to get it done before my man omes home," answered the woman,

"I want to get it dole before my man comes home," answered the woman, dully. "Well, you go into the house and get warm, and I'll do it," said the child, im-pulsively seizing the shovel. After a feeble resistance the woman let go the handle and went indoors, look-ing back doubtfully; but the sturdy little girl, with the compelling dark eyes, be-can to cut the snow in neat blocks and toss them far into the street as she had seen men do. Her cheeks grew warm and rosy as her red tam-o'-shanter, and so did her strong little hands, until she was obliged to stop a minute and puil off her wet mittens. Just then she felt someone looking at her and, turning yuickly, saw a man near the doorstep—a big red-faced man in a woolen sweater pail and smelling of whisky. He was eyeing her curiously, but as soon as she saw him he went into the house without a word.

a word. Presently the woman appeared, dis-tressed and flurried. She put a nickel in the Tomboy's hand, saying: "My man-told me to give you this." "You keep it," returned the child. "But don't you let him know," she cau-tioned. ord.

tioned. The woman's cold fingers shut greedily over the bit of money; she and the Tom-boy were very close t.gether now, and the child questioned passionately: "Why don't you run away from him? I would."

and you run away from him? I would." "I can't," the woman faltered. "There's the baby; he's ailin'-and I in't very strong yet. Besides, I can't ind work. And he says he'd take the baby." Then, as if afraid of what she bad uttered, the woman shrank within; nud as the door closed upon her the Tomboy heard a baby screaming. Ah, the incomprehensible weakness and the shame! She had never seen any-thing quite so had as this; but she had heard women beg and plead-and lie; she had heard the drunken curse, she had watched her own mother's tears while her little heart was throbbing fiercely. As the Tomboy shoveled on in one of those wild revolts that rent her childhood, the blocks of snow weighed heafy and heavier, but she did hot care; she did not care if her arms broke with aching; she would clear that sidewalk to the end, which she did serupuously; then rang the doorbell, and the woman answered.

then rang the doorbell, and the woman answered. "Don't be afraid!" the child insisted, as she handed back the shovel and asked for a broom; but the woman hastily shut the door in her face. She had said too much already, and she was afraid her man might hear. So the Tomboy trudged wearily house, late to supper, thinking she was glad she wasn't a woman; but then she had ande up her mind long ago that she would "never be a woman!" And she thrust her little hands into her pockets with a sudden satisfaction, for she had earned a 5-cent piece.

#### As it Was in the Beginning.

And you must see most simple So-rates, from the following consideration, erates, 1. crates, from the following consideration, that the just man is everywhere at a disadvantage in comparison with the un-just. First in the case of mutual "con-tracts," wherever the just man forms a partnership with the unjust, nowhere will you find, upon the dissolution of the partnership, the just man coming out with more than the unjust, but less; and then in the affairs of state, whenever ex-traordinary taxes are levied, the just man, upon the same amount of property contributes a larger share, and the other a smaller and when there are "receipts for distribution" the one gains nothing but "the other much." Farthermore, when either of them holds a position of authority, it is the experience of the just man, even if he meets with no other loss that his private interests should suffer very greatly through needed while on Balance on hand at last report. Postage Express on charter plates..... National dues Balance in treasury

Federated Trades Gouncil.

Regular meeting of the Federated Trades council Wednesday, March 5, 1902: The meeting was called to order by the corresponding secretary. Delegate John Stippick of Typograph-ical union No. 23 was elected chairman for the evening. The roll call showed all the officers present. 8. Had a conference with Mine to May-Jackson, the lady factory inspect and at her request had promised that to Federated Trades council would lend all the aid in its power, tending to be countions among female factory open

tives. 9. Pattenmakers' union desires the breweries be requested to have no were done in non-union shops. 10. Garment Workers' and other unions were discussed and reported the the bookbinders and rulers were still a s, rike for recognition of their organiza-tions.

tions. On motion, the report was accepted The report of the metal trades sect showed it to be in a very healthy aggressive condition, and giving prom-of great future usefulness. In the com-of the report Delegate Paul Huebes the business agent of the woodworks was handled without gloves, owing to communication over his signature, and lished in several daily papers, grow and out of an invitation to act as sergent at-arms at the Prince Henry reception which had been tendered him by the com-mittee. The matter was eventually a-bled.

A communication from the Cooper-union of New Orleans, La., levying a boycott on the Henderson Sugar Bea-ing company, was read, and the day gates were requested to bring the matter to, the attention of their respective er-ganizations.

90 pur en r tal

ganizations. A communication from the Alica Printing Trades council of Chicage, is reference to having the attention of the school board called to union-made actions books, was read, and on motion referent to the special committee which was any itiating with the school board for union-made school furniture.

made school furniture. An amendment to the constitution, is relation to creating the Building Trades council, the "Building Trades section of the Federatrd Trades council," was read a second time. A motion was made, are onded and carried that the amendment be made a special order for 8:30 o'clear Wednesday, March 19, with the under-standing that it may then be altered as amended as occasion may require. The order for unfinished business has

amended as occasion may require. The order for unfinished business being now reached, the report of the consolida-tion committee was taken up for action An animated discussion ensued, and number of opinions were expressed and some vigorous speeches reeled off. At length, a motion was made that a ser-committee be appointed, one member of which to be the business agent, and that the building trades be represented ther-on, and that the old committee turn over to it all information and data in its per-session. The motion was lost. Another motion was lost.

Another motion was that the commit-tee be instructed to get a final report by next meeting. An amendment was of-fered that the committee ask for a refer-endum vote of the rank and file of the building trades. The choir declared the amendment are

ers' union. A promise of an early investigation was secured from the brews, ers.
A. A glovemakers' union had been, organized and also a blacksmiths' union, and both gave promise of much good.
5. In the matter of the proposed consoliding trades.
5. In the matter of the proposed consoliding trades.
6. The Fike Lake Ice company was reported as protesting against the recent action of the Federated Trades council.
6. The Fike Lake Ice company was reported as protesting against the recent action of the Federated Trades council in placing it on the unfair list, on the ground that Mr. Meckelberg owns only a one-tenth interest in the concern.
7. Had conferred with the district attorney regarding "back list." but received little satisfaction for the present. building trades. The chair declared the amendment out of order, and the motion was lost. Finally a motion prevailed that the question of the Federated Trades council card be put to a vote of the referenden-of the building trades unions, and that the committee make a settlement by as-mitting the Building Trades council on Federated Trades council working card if possibl.

Socialists of Skowhegan, Me., at the annual spring election, March 3, polle-250 votes.

## Eugene V. Debs is announced by the Central Lyceum Bureau of Chicago (the foremost organization of the kind in the world) as one of the new attractions un-der its auspices for the season of 1905

From Cleveland is reported the death of Dr. L. B. Tuckerman, an able and fearless man who had endeared himself to the common people, whose friend in was. His demise means a great loss to the comrades in Cleveland.

the comrades in Cleveland. We have received notice from Fred B. Warren that the Coming-Nation will be reissued at Rich Hill, Mo., commending March 15. Mr. Warren was until quite recently associate editor of the Appent to Reason. Mr. E. N. Richardson will be associated with him in the new ver-ture.

ture. We are informed by the Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind., of a notification by all the express companies that the special rates heretofore allowed on "periodical" matter have been ab-ished. This follows the exclusion of publications from second-class privilege by the postal authorities and necess-ty the postal authorities. Sead to the Standard Co. for circular giving lat-est prices on books.

to sisten V with lown

the to spin addition it, and make

men pay the rent of the Louse

Taxes are assessed against factories workingmen create all the values resulting from the operation of factories.

Taxes are assessed (sometimes) against railroads; workingmen build and operate railroads

Who pays the taxes? Workingmen.

An Indianapolis bootblack, Steve Yeager, has evolved the details of a trust with the object of bringing "shines" up to 10 cents. He says he is tired of the ruinous competition of the "little fellows" who do the job for 5 cents. Steve has a long head and may become a trust magnate-if Socialism don't overtake him.

An effort is being made to purchase from the Pullman company the stone church built by George Pullman for the spiritual comfort of his three-dollar-amonth slaves, but which for years was unused on account of the exorbitant rent demanded by the magnate of the model town.

There is a professor of law at Yale, Judge E. S. Baldwin, who advances the proposition that workingmen eat' too much and save too little. It's dollars to doughnuts that he knows next to nothing about the condition of workingmen, or how little some of them have to eat in these times of rising prices and vanishing wages

During the week one of the old capi-talist party leaders in Chicago charged the other old c. p. leaders with wholesale The price paid was \$5 a head. Next week we will get the same report from

#### Bishop Attacks Socialism.

James E. Quigley, Catholic bishop of Buffalo, has issued a letter to his clergy attacking the Social Democratic party and giving the country a shameless exhibition of cunning facility in the art of misrepresentation and, incidentally, showing up in marked fashion the weakness of the opposition to Socialism, especially

or the opposition to socialism, especially when it is voiced by a clerical apologist for capitalism. That part of this bish-op's "message" which it seems to us es-sential that readers of The Herald should have in their possession is given below. It follows an attack that is crammed with groundless assumptions and mis statements:

statements: "We, therefore, entreat you, reverend sir, to clearly state and emphasize the collowing points to your people." "Trist-Catholics who obstinately re-twes to renounce the principles of Social Democracy make themselves liable to be deprived of the sacraments and ministra-tions of the church." "Second-Catholics who belong to a mion which has become imbared with the poisonous doctrines of Social Democra-racy are in duty bound in the interest of the working classes as well as of relig-ion, to make every effort to expel all trace of Social Democracy and its doc-trines from the constitution and laws of their union. "Tet every workingman clearly under-mator unions, but only condemus the doc-tries of Social Democracy wherever found. A workingman may be a union

tivity as advance agents of culture and civilization. The social-economic evolution of the masses was always of a purely organic, unconscious nature. The great leaders of humanity tried to introduce conscious-ness into this evolution. The masses of humanity were, are and will probably al-ways be guided not by abstract logical reasoning, not by exact calculations and cool deliberations, but rather by in-stincts, desires, passions, sympathies, antipathies and idiosyncracies. All important historical events, all so-cial-economic and political upheavals show clearly the predominantly emotion-al nature of the psychology of masses. As a matter of methods of propaganda-an appeal to the "will" of the people must of necessity be immensely more ef-fective than the most correct exposition of scientifically ascertained facts and de-ductions.

ductions. All successful propagandists and agi-tators know it and act accordingly, try-ing to instill into the breasts of their andi-ence the same sympathies or hatred that animates them. The forerunners and

ence the same sympathies or hatred that animates them. The forerunners and prominent actors of the great French revolution, the heroes of the 48th year, and all socialistic lenders used emotional rather than purely rationalistic methods in their appeal to the common people. Lassalle, Bebel, Liebknecht and other agitators in Germany and our own matchless Eugene Debs, stir the souls of the proletariat by purely emotional meth-ods. Even the great thinker and scien-tist, Marx, managed to put in quite a little sentiment in his propaganda work. In respect to tactics modern critical Socialism, in order to reach the masses, must of necessity be more emotional than the so-called Utopians, who worked out their fantastic schemes of salvalion for a small audience of congrenial civeles of friends and admirers of the so-called higher class.

Subscribers who are not receiving the paper regularly will please notify us. We will then try to ascertain the cause. Those removing from one location to another should also let us know, so that their correct address may be on the mailing list.

and, even if he meets with no other loss that his private interests should suffer very greatly through neglect, while on account of his just principles he obtains "no reparation from the public treas-ing," and added to all this he becomes an object of detestation to his relatives and acquaintances, whenever he declines to serve them in violation of justice. But in the case of the unjust man all these things are reversed. I am speaking of him whom I menfloned just now, of the man who has great power to accu-mulate wealth. Consider this man then, it you would judge how much more it is to his private advantage to be unjust, than tho be just. And you will under-stand best of all if you will come and look at the most consummate injustice which makes the usurper the happiest of men, but those who have been wronged, and who will not consent to commit injustice, the most wretched. And this is a tyranny which appropriates the possessions of others, not little by lit-tie, but seizes them all at once, whether by fraud of violence, making no distinc-tion between things sacred or profane, between what belongs to individuals or the state—The Republic of Plato.

How long would it take to earn a mil-

lion dollars, do you think, by your own industry and thrift? If a man worked from the time Jesm

Christ was on earth until now at \$1.00 a day he would have \$600,000. When Vanderbilt died he had two or three hundred million dollars; if you were to for 6000 years, and lay aside \$30,000 a

year, you could earn this amount. So you see you would have to live 6000 years to begin to compete with some of our "infant trusts," and the chances are

that by that time they would be still further ahead of you!

Winners Call For Prizes.

\$115.55 \$2.04

The following articles remain at the flice of The Herald, 614 State street, to be called for by the person or organiza-ion named. name

SOCIALIST NEWS.

State Executive Board Meeting.

Thirteenth ward branch Ninth ward branch ..... Twentieth ward branch ..... Tenth ward branch .....

Tenth ward branch Branch 3. Twenty-first ward branch Branch 19 Branch 30 Twenty-second ward branch Second ward branch Eleventh ward branch Branch 20 Branch 32 Sixth ward branch

Total receipts .....

Total expenditures .....

Ninth

Tenth

on named: Picture of Grotkau-Baumau. Parlor chair-Wm. Baumau. Table cover-Robt. Daily. Zither-Geo. Thiem. Lamp-E. W. Clark. Bath cabinet-Chas. Hintz. Picture-Typographia No. 10.

#### Campaign Notes.

The Fourteenth ward branch will hold a social at C. Mueller's hall, corner Ninth avenue and Orchard street, Saturday yvening, March 15. Admission 75 cents, acluding refreshments. Everybody wel-some.

come. The Fourteenth ward branch will hold its caucus at 766 Forest Home avenue, Tuesday evening, March 18, to nominate candidates for the Social Democratic par-

candidates for the Social Democratic par-ty. In the Eleventh ward one Abraham, a Republican running for alderman, has ndopted the unprincipled method of put-ting out cards representing himself as a "candidate of the Social Democratic party." Any Republican is liable to adopt such dishonest methods, but the voters-the honest voters-will not ap-prove them at the polls. The Eleventh ward brait ch has started a lively campaign for the spring election. A house to house canvass will be made, 15,000 pieces, of literature distributed, and the old party candidates challenged to debate. Meetings will be held in er-ery precinct of the ward. The candi-dates are H. W. Bistorius and F. W. Rehfeld for aldermen, E. T. Melms for supervisor.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

Prof. George D. Herron and wife will leave Europe for home next month. Michigan Socialists have nominated a state ticket with William E. Waters as the candidate for governor.

The solution of t

Purchase Cigars having this (Blue)

9 7 8.

Cigarmakers' International Un No. 25, office and employment bur 318 State Street. Regular ment second and fourth Tuesday, at Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Fins

Mr. Workman, plesse tell us why could a few human hogs be allowed to crowd millions away from the table set





tleman-Smar art boys, both of them time. Dick Turpin and methods win small re

her bat on iza-

under a ber auto

-But at least they

new? Gentleman-Courag-res, if you like. But cour-e-ain't like-well, a first d, for instance. Now, there worth having. You get every year, or oftener, and your principal when due-roperty-or perhaps you get for a longer period, some-ined years to run. Courage the Resides the cour-Gentleman-Courag I years to run. Courage that. Besides the cour-as great risk—be's liable get crippled for life, and out. No, give me the gilt-edge stock—I pass up

leman-Well, at least ade courage pay, from

Gentleman-Well, at least ova made courage pay, from at of money. ent Gentleman-Pay? What a by pay? They took their r hands at all times. How did they ever get? A few lars. They never dreamed And the little they had tenjoy. They never owned er drank a really good wine, ining his glass), never went did to live in any old place y from our officers; suffered hips; coulda't go North in or South in the winter, as it have a harem, or a mis-it have a harem, or a mis-ry society center, or even almonts; neither of them ed with a crowned head, or ned head's brother, or was namor at a Waldorf banquet, he United States Senate, or longress. In short, to sum mes boys never stole enough a wespectable; and they nev-heir methods-mot in a thou-

Gentleman-What do you er methods-how do you de-ference between their meth-

nt Gentleman-Very clear ly. Theirs was the direct indirect method. It is the etween the work of a mas-d that of an armless infant. od of robbing is bung inefficient, and ill-paid ons, inefficient, and ill-paid, method is smooth, safe, effi-t rewards are fabulous. Be-cticing the direct method a ways work himself, whereas set method others work for direct method a thief must own, by the indirect method to him. Again, the direct fails of its object; a fellow orks, and then gets cheated reward: perhaps the bank

ores, and then gets coented reward; perhaps the bank apty, or he may have had to t as he got it open; besides, method of robbery always in you are robbing a chance fight. That is wrong. I do a violence. The indirect method hance. The indirect method here disagreeable features. these disagreeable features, and these disagreeable features, and the features, and the features of the features featurement of the features is the difference between secured by the fames boys set method and the rewards

to secured by the James boys irect method and the rewards those who have successfully be indirect method? inseut Gentleman—The differ-neasurably vast. To illustrate 83,000 convicts in the peni-the United States. Some of innocent, some of them are ther crimes than stealing. But a centre 83,000 were robbers, they were all liberated— not steal as much in the rest tural lives by the direct meth-tet a single day by our strict-te management.

e management. Gentleman—You call these e direct and indirect. Can more explicit?

nore explicit? ent Gentleman—With pleas-rect method of robbery can mething from a man after This is wrong, not to say this method even we could ad it often leade to relowe it often leads to violence The indi to be avoided. The indi-f robbery takes something before he gets it—that is it from him to us, and he it is his. entleman—Give me an in-

have not done exactly that, but I come near it. I subscribe liberally to charity, and I have endowed a maternity hospital for poor women. It has cost me a lot of money, but I'll get it all back. Eminent Gentleman-Your iron nerve is too much for me. However, tell me how you will get it back. Very Eminent Gentleman-Simplest thing in the world. Every child born must consume wealth to live. The more children in the world the more wealth required. Every penny's worth of wealth must go over my railroads. That's where I get it back. Besides when the children of my maternity hos-pital grow up. I'll need some of them on my roads to take the places of the thou-sands of killed. No, no, that isn't ir-charity children won't grow up strong enough for that. I only employ the strongest and most robust of men on my railways. Oh, well, these children will go to work in the sweatshops when old enough, then I'll get my money back, and more, too. Ah, ha' my bishop, m: bishop of rolling stock' you're not so great as I thought. I am the man. Had my bishop been my equal, he'd have bim money, and he dou't know it. Eminent Gentleman-My dear friend, again you speak of your railways. Your

Ital into the optimized of the state of the stat

money. Eminent Gentleman-What does hap

being the set of the s

my dear sir. Where did the \$500,000,000 profit come from? Very Élminent Gentleman—Yes, yes; pardon my elation. I feed deeply on this subject. I can with becoming inodesity say that I have played no small part in the systematic development of this great indirect method. Where did it come from? Where should be the same money—but they do not know it is we who do it. We alwary set a workingman to do it. He's get to do it, or get fired—and stare. I'l get a rake of on all the thines of all the people of all the earth for all time. Eminent Gentleman (uneasily)—You may dirit work to be done we ret a workingman to do it. He's get to do it, and the earth for all time. They do not know it is the should it we have the set already. Just glance at these railway business of the nation now. Yes, yes, and I control the other inse no. on except you. They out dear friend. Thus to undear the should be the other inse no. on except you. The roads were run efficiently and with a high degree of safety, so thas appendent in the star of the safety and with a high degree of safety, so the of more, though—reduced profits apprecisiby—hou we for the safe and only 4.128 injured. They cost us a lot of money though—reduced profits in apprecisiby—heut we'll mount to. The greed of our roads more to get and eourts that with slight modification of the laws and judicial rulings if'l cost persons injured on our roads more to get damages from us that with slight modification of the safe and only 4.128 injured. They cost us have the a condo of the mane—Hew? Con rail. We have recommendation (a clearance card), and they can never again enter the railway service. Eminent Geutleman-Can they not go to some other road, and get employment under an assumed name? Very Eminent Gentleman-How little you know of railways. Honestly, 1 am surprised that We (that is, You) are in the business. When we fire a man he's out of the railway world forever. How so? Our roads never employ a man unless he can furnish sworn youchers as to his character from two citizeus (not relatives of the applicant) as to moral character, fitness, habits, especially a garding his use of liguor, and to the ef-fect that they themselves would trust him. We always look up these refer-ences. He must also make oath as to where he was last employed, by whom, and why he left such employment; also whether he has ever been dismissed from any situation, giving particulars as to the number of times, when, and where, and for what cause. He must also state whether he has any person dependent upon him for support, and we always make preference in the employment of those applicants who have no one de-perdent upon them for support, so, if we kill them, there is no one to get dam-ages, anyhow. In the last ten years we have killed and injured 318,064 of our employes, and it is might little damages they ever got from us. Eminent Geutleman-Heavens, man! this is worse than war. The killed and wounded on both sides at the battle of Gettysburg, the most bloody of the Civil war, was less than the number killed and injured annually by our railways in the United States. Do you mean to tell me

our employes in one year alone? Very Eminent Gentleman-Tut, tut, man, don't worry. They cost us next to nothing. Eminent Gentleman-But, I say, I don't want to kill men by the thousands, even though it costs nothing. Have you no conscience? Very Eminent Gentleman-To be sure, to be sure. But I've had it fixed. My pastor, a bishop-yes, sir, a bishop-a bishop of United States railways, ha! hat though he made me pay for it, confound bim' (What husiness has a man with bar. can. at Gentleman—As before, You and I and our fei-railroad "business." That own railway stocks and let us see what we did received from all sources bishop of United States railways, ha i ha!
bishop of United States railways ha i ha!
bishold have been one of us. I had diftion to my pastor's asurances. I have taken a tesp on my own account?
bishon bishop own of wo account?
bishon bishop own own account?
bishon bishop own own account?
bishon death-cJI to make profits for you? Very Eminent Gentleman-Oh, I say, business is business, and do not forget the "We," my very dear friend. What are you whining about? We get our \$500,000,000 a year, don't we? Why are we in the railway business? Is it not to make money? We make it, don't we? Pensions? honor? monuments? for a lot of dead brakemen and engineers, ig-no ant and dirty, who simply do their duty, anyhow.

Public Ownership of Private Property. W. S. Varnum in Wilshire's Magazine That a change is needed and that on

W.S. Varnumin Wibbire's Magazine \* That a change is needed aud that one more or less radical is sure to come son, is generally admitted by thinking men everywhere. The only question is "How?" "How may the transition from the present system of private property." Its essential idea is that of ownership. If I "own" a thing, if it is "mine." May anyone else justly take it from me or question the use I shall make of it? Manifestly not, IF it is "mine." Just what do we mean then by the term "private property." In the strict sense, there is no such thing as "private" property. Property in anything, ownership of anything, is purely relative. It has been so everywhere the cave dweller of the glacial age first chose his sarage mate and established a family in the home of some wild beast he had slain. An absolute right teor property income where the dweller of the glacial age first chose his sarage mate and established a family in the home of some wild beast he had slain. An absolute right teor property income where he had slain. An absolute right the or property is a limited term and has been so regarded from the east first endow to one-third, but still undivided laif-interest. Shortly after, they "raised Cain" and as a result found their interest end down to one-third, but still undivided. "Property" is a limited term and has been so regarded from the earliest dawn of history. I shall make bold to say then that in the absolute "groperty, nor ever has or will be." I have an absolute right to the work of the world, but none at all against any of the world. It is "mine" as gainst any of single man, but no before the demand of all makind. Civilization began when men began to associate and form institutions. The "institution" is that which differentiates the genuits and the state which is collective end, if are earlies. Now this collective unit, like any other, is greater than any of its parts. Its rights are shall be right, and so when any of the state which shall make body to relaw other is to be individual. It is the v

WARNING TO WORKMEN FROM WESTERN LABOR UNION.

**BUDICKA LADUK UNIUA.** Butte, Mont., March 5, 1902. To Homeseekers and Working People of the East and Middle West: The transportation companies, and es-pecially the Great Northern Ruilroad company, is advertising extensively in the Eastern and Middle Western states. for the purpose of inducing homeseekers, settlers and working people to emigrate to Montana, Idrho, Washington and oth-ern Northwestern states. Inasmuch as these advertisements are false and mis-leading in character, and nothing less than criminal in their effect, the West-ern Labor Union considers is a duty to state briefly the real industrial conditions in the West and Northwest. If the plain truth were known, there would be no incentive for settlers, home-seekers or working people to come West to improve their conditions. There is not a desirable tract of un-taken land in the Northwest that will not require hundreds, and in most cases thousands, of dollars to make it produc-tive. The statement that the Northwest is a boundless tract of rich, productive and fruitful land open for settlement, and only awaiting the magic touch of the poverty-stricken farmer from the East to make it yield forth in abundance all the best products of the farm, is just as false as it is well-sounding. If the eailtond officials who make these state-ments, and advertise them, were given their inst deserts, they would be consid-ered as criminals and treated as such. Their advertisements will bring years of hardship, privation and suffering to those who accept them as truth, and who come west in the expectation of securing homes or employment.

accept them as truth, and at in the expectation who accept them as truth, and who come West in the expectation of securing homes or employment. We have no desire to give a setback to the development of our country's re-sources. These resources are limitless-to men of capital. But to the farmer without means, and the laboring man, there is not the slightest inducement to come West.



How memory through the lapse of years re-calls the cannon's ratile-Brings -back again the time so grandly dread: When Paris rose in Labor's name and gave the forman battle. And sealed her fate with hecatombs of dead.

Yes, memory loves to dwell upon the great defeat victorious Made holy by the life-blood of the brave. The sizeriface triumphant, for the peerless cause, the glorious, And the radiant resurrection from the grave.

The two proud months! How many times the enemy's lines were routed-'Mdst thunder from the cannon came the May. Yet Paris held the Red Fing high, and still defance shouted. With the life-blood ebbing from her in the fray. . . .

The line of battle broke at last; in every street and alley Unfilnchingly are crossed the bayonet blades.

And every inch of ground is fought where Freedom still can raily A single man behind the barricades.

Not yet the time! The curitain fails, and, 'midst the lurid darktees. Death looks on Freedom's soldiers face to face: And now, the time to try men's souls in all his ghastly starkness. They meet him with the daring of their race.

But who can tell the glory of the strife so great. Titanic? Or who depict the glory of the fall? That shoek the globe and scattered wide the dragon's tech volcanic red wide. To grow the armed crop to break the thrall?

We treasure in remembrance, too

We treasure in rememorance, loss to the work of shaughter When, the butchers in their fury killed amain: The murder of the thousands of the peo-ple's sons and daughters. And the mitraillaides upon Satory's plain.

but not against society. Almost every page of human history is an illustration of this fact, that a man has no righ whatever to "private" property in land or child or wife or even life itself—if the state say it has need of them.

Railroad machinists in Chicago are preparing to inaugurate a nine-hour work day on the roads centering in that

work day on the roads centering in that city. Schwab, of the "Peace Conference," appeared before the Senate committee having the eight-hour bill in charge and argued against it. A labor riot occurred recently at Ponce, Porto Rico, between the striking trolley workmen and the Italians who were imported to take their places.

The window glass blowers of Bridgton, Pa., struck recently for an increase in wages, which has been granted by a number of big concerns.

tion of all disputes was 815,070, or 2716 years. Four strikes accounted for one-half the unemployed. Trades and Labor council of London, Ont, is fathering a labor party to study and promulgate ecouomic subjects, "to secure for the useful producer the wealth resulting from the application of labor to natural resources, and as a chief means to that end to elect representa-tives from our own ranks on the govern-ing bodies of the country." The Drug Clerks' union of San Fran-cisco intends to petition the board of su-pervisors to enact an ordinance regulat-ing the hours of labor. The drug clerks will ask that their working day be fixed at ten and one-half hours, and they also want a provision inserted giving them a day off in every fourteen. Mayor schemitz has promised the drug clerks his support.

Bay off in every fourteen. Mayor Schmitz has promised the drug clerks his support. Representatives of the sheet metal workers of Philadelphia and other cities recently met in convention at Pittsburg. Pa., which was called to form a national association for the elevation of the craft and mutual benefit. The new associa-tion will not attempt to establish a uni-form wage scale, as conditions are not alike in different localities, but will be a unit for a shorter work day. Notices were posted in the four cotton mills of the Fall River Iron works on March 1 announcing that on and after March 17 wages would be advanced 10 per cent. The iron works, which employ more than 30% hands, are owized by M. G. D. Borden of New York, and are in-just decided to grant an increase of slightly over 6 per cent.

slightly over 6 per cent. "That the various blowing machines, in use throughout the country have com-pletely displaced the glass blower in the manufacture of fruit jars and a large variety of smull and large wide-mouth ware," says the National Glass Budget, an up-to-date technical journal, "is well-known to every one familiar with the course of trade during the past few years. It is not so well known, how-ever, that the machines are making very rapid inroads on the milk bottle trade, and it is only a matter of a few years at the utmost that hand blowing fac-tories can hope to hold even a small portion of that trade."

The murder of the thousands of the people's sons and daughters. And the mitraliaides upon Satory's plain. The glorious dead: They left their fag and will due to preserve it As red as when from their deed hands it fell. To keep it free from spot and stain, and heil. The Biood-Red Flag of Liberty! We'll guard it free more pretenders. As they did 'gainst the powers of earth and heil. The Biood-Red Flag of Liberty! We'll mune. The Biood-Red Flag of Liberty! We'll as they who full the deed hands in pugn. And when it floats in battle breeze provent. As they endo fought and died in the Com-mune. Hroni "Sveenty-One," a poem by John Leslie, the Scottish Socialist Poet. **GENERAL NOTES.** Ohio Supreme court says the blacklistis is a perfectly legitimate document. Connecticut trade unionists are agitat-ing for an amendment to the constitu-tion to legalize the eighthorm day. Labor unions of Helena, Mont., have appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a labor temple in that city. The Buffalo express of the Pennsylva-nia railroad recently made a record run of 105 miles in 102 minutes, between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. New York theater managors are sending to for rise transmangers are sending to inaugurate a mine-hour successfully combat the "White Rats., Railroad machinists in Chicago are preparing to inaugurate a mine-hour work day on the roads centering in that city. Schwab, of the "Pence Conference."

#### Wastes of Capitalism.

Few realize the enormous waste of the competitive system. Railroads and in-dustrial plants are duplicated, not for social but for speculative purposes. Dur-ing the last twenty years the waste of capital due to strikes has been about \$400,000,000. As to the waste of labor. power, we have 3,000,000 paupers, and at the other end of the social scale a large number of the so-called leisure classes. Every ablebedied member of these classes represents so much wasted labor

arge number of the social scale a large number of the social scale and large number of the social scale and scale scale

(Concluded Next Week.)

come West. In Butte, in the Cripple Creek district, in the Coeur d'Alenes, in British Colum-bia, on the Pacific coast, and in the agricultural communities everywhere in the West, there are hundreds and thou-sands of idle men. If the West afforded such exceptional opportunities to home-seekers, settlers and working men, these able-bodied and industrious people would not be found in hundreds and thousands begging for a chance to earn a mere liv-ing. April 1. The Boston fishermen are about to or-ganize a labor union under the jurisdic-tion of the American Federation of La-bor. It is hoped to better the conditions of the 2000 fishermen while at sea, es-pecially during unfavorable weather. Official reports of the neurosciem ex-

Official reports of the pauperism ex-isting in London show au increase of 3726 paupers over the corresponding pe-riod of 1901, and the highest total in twenty-nine years with the exception of a corresponding week in 1895.

begging for a chance to earn a mere liv-ing. Do not believe these flattering state-ments about the West. They are delib-erate lies, malicious and criminal in ef-fect, and spread by the transportation companies simply for the purpose of in-ready large dividends, these traitroad-ready large dividends, these traitroad-companies are willing to take your last money for tickets, and then leave you (perdaps with families) homeless and without resources, in a country already overrum with idle labor. DO NOT PE DECEIVED. DANUEL M'DONALD, President Western Labor Union. CLARENCE SMITH, Sec'y-Treas, Western Labor Union. The firm of Schwarz & Sulzberger meat packers, who have long posed as a union concern, locked out building crafts men, demanding that they work ten in stead of eight hours a day and at lowes ages.

In 1901 the New York State Employ-ment bureau received 5828 applications for employment. Of these 3397 secured work through the State bureau. The demand is mostly for female help, and all but 223 positions secured were for women.

The union men of Everett, Wash., are greatly stirred up over the possible loca-tion of a fish cannery in their city, in which it is proposed to employ Chinese. There is not a Chinaman in Snohomish county, and the workingmen of Everett and other parts of the county propose that they shall stay out.

Prof. Walker A. Wyckoff, who tramped around the country several years ago as a common laborer, has writ-ten an article for the Churchman, in which he declares that wage earners have a distinct class feeling, and that they regard the church as an organ of their opponents.

Labor Commissioner John McMackin, in his annual report to the Legislature at Albany, N. Y., states that the total num-ber of labor disputes in the past year was 12d, involving 649 establishments and 44,823 employes out of 65,536, the number employed before the disputes. Measured by the aggregate number of working days lost by employes, the dura-

we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.



W. A. HAYES. ... LAWYER, ...

615-616 Pabst Building. 'Phone flain 7733

PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS. CHARGES REASONABLE.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRAT'S SHOULD READ

DIE WAHRHEIT

Subscription Reduced to \$1.00.

d Social Democratic Paper in the United States. 56 columns weekly. Subscription \$1 per year. VICTOR L. BURGER, Editor, 614 State St., Milwaukec, Wis. n the United States. 56 columns

MERRIE ENGLAND (GERMAN EDITION.)

The Famous Book by ROBERT BLATCHFORD, translated into German by VICTOR L BERGER

188 Pages. & Price, 15 Cents.

nicable for Propag de Lineres Ge

iend Orders to 614 State St., Milwa

A BOOK THAT WILL BE READ.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Stat

We need hardly repeat that any work-ingman voting the Republican ticket is either so ignorant that he had better not vote at all, until he is more enlightened-or he as a slave and deserves to be one.

Our capitalists have accomplished with boodle what they could not accomplish with arms-the enslavement of the peo-ple of the United States.

In the city election in Derby, Conn., hast November, a Socialist was elected to the board of aldermen. Comrade W. H. Davis was the candidate of an inde-pendent Socialist club for alderman in the Second ward and received 116 votes, against 85 and 86, respectively, for his two oppouents. He is secretary of Branch 15, Socialist party, which was organized by Comrade Vail in January. The Democrats have circuited state-ments intended to injure Comrade Davis and the party which have been proven entirely false. At the February meet-ing of Branch 15 Comrade Davis was instructed to infordace in the council a motion to start a public coal supply for public buildings and for poor relief.

## Social Democratic Party.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD."

Milwaukee Municipal Platform.

For Mayor	HOWARD TUTTLE
For Comptroller	EUGENE H. ROONEY
For Treasurer	JOHN DOERFLER
For Attorney	THEODORE BURMEISTER
OI ALL'INCY	

7

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the inter-national movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, suff-uent sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture. Those who toll with nands 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 tollers, 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 mach he may have produced previously by his toll, is always dependent upon the man with means for opportunity for work for a livelihood. We hold that by the natural development of society this nation has ourgrown 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. To secure this is the aim of the Social Democrat-ic party. In city 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 size to the state Legislature at Madison. HYPOCRISY OF OTHER PARTIES.

#### HYPOCRISY OF OTHER PARTIES.

HYPOCRISY OF OTHER PARTIES. All high-sounding clamor by other parties in a municipal election is, there-fore, simply a dishonest bid for rotes, for these parties represent the classes that cannot consistently oppose so-called property rights of any kind. These that are more screed to them than the rights of met. 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 de-velopment 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 care 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 more onward for one which shall secure to the people, collectively, the means of production 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 fran-chises 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 op-crate 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 in-duces 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 la-bor unions ought to be encouraged. The city should stand pledged to embor only union labor, at eight hours a day, and should require the same of all con-

#### RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED. \_

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED. -The money made out of the city by contractors might better go toward the re-lief of the unemployed; first, by the improvement of the streets; second, by the establishment of public coal and wood yards and a public icebouse. In this cli-mate 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 "unprece-dented 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. Three education as free teachers and free schoolhouses. The Social Dem-ceratic party demands, that books and school utensils be furnished free to all public attending the public schools.

#### THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

This naturally leads us to the question of taxes. The report of Tax Com-missioner Brown shows that over \$00,000,600 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.

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 exten-sion 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 out-growth of the present system, which submerges the lower stratum of the prole-tariat, it is well known that certain wealthy citizens derive profit from degrada-tion through the rent of old rockeries, 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 citizes are unable to afford it themselves, by employing (or appointing) a sum-number of public attorneys, who should conduct just cases of the poor fra-cost to them. At present the poor know of the law only when they fee crushing effect. A poor person with a just cause has no standing in the case unless some lawyer is promised a big share of the proceeds of the case; if the are no proceeds the poor person has no means of defense at all.

#### DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

<section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

SOGIALIST PARTY NEWS.



It must have been most gratifying to Comrade Thomas McGrady, as it cer-tainly was to all Social Democrats who heard him hast Monday night, to find ev-ery seat in two of the largest balls in the city occupied by an attentive lis-temer and to receive the cordial welcome hed read of the ignorant and ineffective falminations against him or the cause be espoused by the Catholic bishops of Green Bay and Buffalo. Furthermore, these meetings, with the "Bluegrass Catholic Priest" as the principal speaker, marked a most auspicious beginning of the local campaign. At both places there were present a large number of business men aud others who probably never be-fore heard a Socialist speaker, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The south side meeting Victor L. Forger presided and in a few remarks hir roduced Father McGrady. The latter is a man of splendid physical develop-ment, cordial manner and commanding intellectual ability. He seld in part: "Although wages are at present nomi-mally do per cent. In 1850 as man received the port all sper cent.; in 1870, 32 per cent, and in 1900 15 per cent. Jose the south and her boduced; in 1960 he got 43 per cent.; in 1850, 24 per cent, and in 1900 15 per cent. In for every dollar's worth of goods that he produces, but I mean that he pays in the market one dollar for goods that he produces, but I mean that he pays in the market one dollar for goods that he produces for 15 cents. That differences is due to waste, and what Socialism waste. "The Republicans say that the trust is

an argument that cannot be answered. As knowledge came through text book and through lectures, I discovered that Socialism was purely a scientific ques-tion, and was being treated scientifically. By Socialism we mean the common own-ership of capital, and Socialism will surely come in the nature of the laws of evolution.

by solv minimum term that the contains will surely come in the nature of the laws of evolution. "Socialism can be defined in the few following words, namely: To produce for use and not for profit. It is on free labor that all the fortunes of the pres-ent day-yes, and for. centuries past-have been made. How long would a manufacturer, spending thousands of dollars annually for advertising and pocketing a handsome profit, be able to continue selling shoes at \$3 a pair if the same shoe could be made for 60 cents and cold without profit at that price? He would have to close up his shop in a month's time. Capitalists are banding together, and in the space of ten, aye, weren in five years, we will see the wealth of the country at the command of one man, who, by touching the button, can uting, Labor will be helpless, as capi-tal can dictate what wages shall be paid. Then will come the crisis. With suffer-ing, anarchy will break forth and the unit of this demon until reason breaks forth argin. There, is a way to manage this. Wake up, go to the polls and yote for a government of humanity, on which the sun of co-operative wealth will rise and flood the world with peace and joy." A large quantity of Socialist literature was sold at both meetings.

Sale of Fair Tickets.

Burhop Bros., Sheboygan, Wis..... oe Berger, Pittsburg, Pa. C. Campbell, New York, Pa...... Brewery Workers' Union 22, Farrs, De  $1.20 \\ 2.20$ Brewery Pa. Brewery Workers' Union 22, Farrs, Pa. Brewery Workers' Union No. 231, Helena, Pa. Charence Sawyer, Aspen, Colo... Kundert Bros., Monroe, Wis... A. M. Wicker, Plymouth. Henry Sauer, Eric, Pa. Wm. Jaebke, City N. S. Pigott, City C. Herlich, City Wm. Krause, City Eleventh Ward Branch, City... I, Gerns, City Henry Heidt, City L, G. Butch, City .70 3.00 John Bock, City Henry Heidt, City Garl Malewski, City R. Loeschmann, City F. W. Kaeminer, City Otto Fiedler, City G. Alberts, City Henry Schroeder, City Henry Schroeder, City Henry Schroeder, City J. Koch, City F. Gelifnss, City W. Witte, City M. Bortmann, City W. Hoffmann, City C. Kunde, City J. Raeder, City J. Raeder, City J. Raeder, City J. Raeder, City 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 City by Goffmann, City
K. Hoffmann, City
K. Kande, City
Kande, City
Kenrath, City
Kemrath, City
Kemrath, City
Kenrath, City
Chan, Stockmeyer, City
Chan, Stockmeyer, City
Chan, Stockmeyer, City
Chan, Stockmeyer, City
Wendel Wohrl, City
Frank Liebish, City
Frank Liebish, City
Chas, Schneil, City
Chas, Fisher, City
Chas, Halbeck, Chicago
Chas, Halbeck, Chicago
Brewery Workers, Branch No. 5, 'Sheboygan
F. L. Gehrman, Sec'y., Butte, Mont.
Fred A. Bioom, Racine, Wis.
J. J. Klanck, Kiel, Wis.
Joe, Renner, Kiel, Wis.
Joe, Rech, Kiel, Wis.
John Engel, Kiel, Wis.
John Engel, Kiel, Wis.
John Ruspel, Kiel, Wis.
John Ruspel, Kiel, Wis.
E. G. Lindner, Kiel, Wis.
John Peterson, City
Kie, M. Stroesner, City
Henry Stofbert, City
John Hassmann, City
Mrs. J. Gattmas, City
Nic Spieles, Sheboygan
A. D. Hill, Chicago, II.
Emil Tanger, Faterson, N. J.  $1.20 \\ 1.20 \\ 1.00$ 1.00 5.00 1.00 1.20 .60 .25 .80 .40 1.20 .50 Nominee for Circuit Judge. The nominee of the Social Democratic party for circuit judge. Nels Andersen, and to be United States in 1989 and of the public schools of his native land, came to the United States in 1989 and of sime years, while learning his trade, took advantage of correspondence being of the evening schools in Chi-cago and other places, where he fol-bed and the evening schools in Chi-cago and other places, where he fol-bed and the evening schools in Chi-cago and other places, where he fol-bed and the evening schools in Chi-cago and other places, where he fol-bed and the evening schools in Chi-rades Council, a position requiring indicates to hand wide acquaintance with fairs. Marchaet and has two children. The tiended a law school, is not a mer-ber of the har and has no titular or other provides of the land; he is opposed to indicate the ban of the capitalist courter is under the post of the sopposed to indevised by corporation-courtorliele judges of the land; he is opposed to indevised by corporation courter of the liber. The for Andersen for judge. Nominee for Circuit Judge. Aldermanic Nominations. Ninth Ward-Peter Leviach and Ed-

 

 Wm. Sauer, City

 J. P. Hein, City

 Wm. Jerome, City

 Geo. Russel, City

 John Schures, See'y., Golden, Col.

 G. W. Scott, Danbury, Ct.

 Simius Christensen, Bacine

 Henry Smith, City, Wis.

 O. A. Calif, Superior, Wis.

 O. A. Calif, Superior, Wis.

 Henry Smith, City, Wis.

 O. A. Calif, Superior, Wis.

 Henry Kolf, See'y. Helena, Mont.

 Wm. P. Schnitz, Sheboygan, Wis.

 H. Schreib, Sunmit, N. J.

 F. Hernann, Uira, N. Y.

 L. Juster, New York.

 Oswald Braune, St. Louis.

 R. F. Hoelz, City

 M. Kierans, City

 M. Kientmen, City

 M. Kientmen, City

 M. Kierans, City

 M. Kientmen, City

 M. Kientman, City

 M. Kienthel, City K. Hartmann, City
E. Zeigier, City
Mrs. Waiz, City
F. Trinmels, City
E. Kuehnel, City
E. Kuehnel, City
Beer Rottlers' Union, No. 213, City
Frank Hoppe, City
Herm, Schneider, City
Herm, Schneider, City
Herm, Schneider, City
H. Lehrman, City
H. Burgardt, City
Frank Meyer, Sheborgan, Wis.
H. Burgardt, City
Mirs, Birenger, City
Mrs, Strenger, City
Mrs, Krenger, City
Mrs, Kransfelder, City
Mrs, Kransfelder, City
H. Trupke, City
H. Burgen, City
John Haertle, City
John Haertle, City
John A. Detwich, See'y, Los Angeles, Cal.
Wm, Cartensen, City
Win, Cartensen, City Cal. Cartensen, City OTI Ninh Avenae, City OTI Ninh Avenae, City F. Oklehl, Reedsville, Wis. E. D. Northrup, Elliott, N. Y. John McCormick, See'y., Bridgeport, Conn. E. D. NOTLING, Bee'y., Bridgep Conn.
Sam. Gainde, New York.
H. W. Listerman, Newport, Ky.
A. Pipec, City
J. Wult, Millord, Mass.
H. E. Sonnemann, City.
Herr. Babr, City
J. Pietsch, City
J. Pietsch, City
T. F. Ramsthal, City.
Jos. Freiter, City
Frank Muening, City
H. Meyer, City
Frank Muening, City
H. Meyer, City
G. Schultz, City
Henry Gooklen, City
Iookler, City
Iookler, City
Iookler, City
Iookler, City
Ion Fringes, City
Nic, Dinfelder, City
Nodolers', City
Nic, Dinfelder, City
Nic, Dinfelder, City
Nic, Dinfelder, City
Nokan, City
M. Biver, City
Total FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL



here tools workmen's Union, No. 22, Charlerol, Pa. Ernst Holz, City Wm. Carpenter, Tulare, Calif. H. Berst, City Station A. City W. E. Acker, City W. E. Acker, City W. E. Acker, City W. E. Acker, Racine, Wis. J. Station A. City Wall, Control and Control of Control Cannon Book Store, Sait Lake City, Utah H. E. Wright, City Bardio Store, City Ernst Beutow, City Frank Wooffaceer, City Walter Brahm, New Kensington, Pa. M. Basing, City Walter Brahm, New Kensington, Pa. M. Basing, City Braker, City Ernst Beutow, City Walter Brahm, New Kensington, Pa. M. Basing, City Walter Brahm, New Kensington, Pa. M. Basing, City Braker, City Jone, Pathon, Pathon, Pathon, New Kensington, Pa. M. Basing, City Braker, City Jone, Pathon, Portland, Oregon, Workmen's Union, Portland, Oregon, State
Mm. Carpenter, Tulare, Calif. H. Berst, City Station A. City W. C. Acker, City A. C. Christensen, Racine, Wis. F. Pierk, Racine, Wis. J. W. Cook, Racine, Wis. J. W. Born, Racine, Wis. M. Biedinger, Racine, Wis. E. Wenning, Cincinnati, O. Cannon Book Store, Sait Lake City, Utah H. E. Wright, City. Kiel, Wis. David Sines, Green Bay, Wis.
H. Berst, City Station A. City W. E. Acker, City A. C. Christensen, Racine, Wis. F. Pierk, Racine, Wis. J. W. Born, Racine, Wis. J. W. Born, Racine, Wis. M. Biedinger, Racine, Wis. E. Wenning, Cincinnati, O. Cannon Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah H. E. Wright, City Kiel, Wis. David Nines, Green Ray, Wis.
Station A. City W. E. Acker, City A. C. Christensen, Racine, Wis F. Pierk, Racine, Wis J. W. Born, Racine, Wis J. Wenn, Racine, Wis H. Biedinger, Racine, Wis E. Wenning, Cincinnati, O. Cannon Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah H. E. Wright, City. Kiel, Wis. David Mines, Green Bay, Wis.
A. C. Christensen, Racine, Wis. F. Pierk, Racihe, Wis. J. W. Cook, Racine, Wis. J. W. Bora, Racine, Wis. M. Biedinger, Racine, Wis. E. Wenning, Cincinnati, O. Cannon Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah H. E. Wright, City. Kiel, Wis. David Nines, Green Bay, Wis.
F. Pierk, Racine, Wis
W. COOR, Marchele, Wis. M. Biedinger, Racine, Wis. E. Wenning, Cincinnati, O. Cannon Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah H. E. Wright, City. Kiel, Wis. David Mines, Green Bay, Wis.
M. Biedinger, Racine, Wis. E. Wenning, Cincinnati, O. Cannon Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah H. E. Wright, City. Kiel, Wis. David Mines, Green Ray, Wis.
E. Wenning, Cincinnati, O Cannon Book Store, Salt Lake City, Uth H. E. Wright, City. Kiel, Wis, David Ninga, Green Bay, Wis
Utah
H. E. Wright, City Kiel, Wis. David Nines, Green Bay, Wis.
Kiel. Wis.
A I Hump Little Black Wis
A. J. Hump, Little Black, Wis J. B. Schneider, Neenah, Wis
Henry Fleck, City
Ernst Bentow, City
Wm. Meler. City
G. H. Lockwood, Minneapolls, Minn.
H. Burkhardt, Klel, Wis.
M. Busing, City.
Henry Fleck, City. Ernst Beatow, City. Frank Woefjaeger, City Wm., Meler, City Grand States, Minn. H. Burkhardt, Klel, Wis. Walter Bruhn, New Kensington, Pa. M. Busing, City. Mr. Kannenberg, City. Ewald Diab, City Dr. Theo. Burmeister, City.
Ewald Diab, City
Brewery Workmen's Enion, Portland,
Jos, Eberle, City J. Beardeley, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Brewery Workmen's Union, Free- land, Pa. Ernst Spranger, New York
Jos. Eberle, City
Browery Workmen's Union Free-
land, Pa.
Ernst Spranger, New York
Ernst Spranger, New 1076 R. D. Monison, Milan, Mo Chas, Peterson, West Superior H. Vanderwall, Phillips, Wis Henry Bruhn, City Man Brettmann, City Frank Strelow, City
H. Vanderwall, Phillips, Wis
Henry Bruhn, City
Man Brettmann. City
C. G. Rotier. City
E. Covert, City
C. G. Rotter, City E. Covert, City Mrs. Lacks, City Mr. McKnight, City Jas. Poppert, City H. A. Schindling, City John Stroetz, City Boot & Shoe Workers' Union
Jas Poppert, City
H. A. Schindling, City
John Stroetz, City
John Rickert, City
O. Iskowsky, City
Andrew Bensinger, City
Peter Koch, City
Peter Koch, City Jos. Weckerle, City Frank Bauer, City
Frank Bauer, City
Chas Durr City
L. Meyer, City
F. Brust, City
E. W. Clark, City
A. Koenburger, City
Geo. Schmidt, City
Al. Rissler, City
L H. Leist, City
Chas. Gruenewald, City
Wm. Schwat, City
Fleventh Ward Branch, City
H. Harbicht, City
B. Bauenile, City
Tohas, Fleischmann, City
Eleventh Ward Branch, City B. Bauenile, City Chas, Fielschmann, City John Hampel, City Henry Stadler, City Henry Stadler, City
R. Goldschmidt, San Francisco, Calf.
Jos. Eberle, City J. Reardsley, M. Vernon, N. Y. Brewery Workmen's Union, Free- land, Pa Ernst Spranger, New York R. B. D. Monison, Milan, Mo Chas, Peterson, West Superior. H. Vanderwall, Phillips, Wis. Henry Bruhn, City Man Brettmann, City. Frank Strelow, City C. G. Roller, City Mrs. Lacks, City Mrs. Lacks, City Mrs. Lacks, City Mrs. Lacks, City John Stroetz, City John Stroetz, City O. Iskowsky, City Andrew Benslager, City Henry Barns, City Peter Koch, City Frank Bauer, City Frank Bauer, City Boot & Shoe Workers' Union. John Bickert, City Jos. Weckerle, City Frank Bauer, City Frank Bauer, City Boot & Shoe Workers' Union. John Bickert, City Jos. Weckerle, City Frank Bauer, City Frank Bauer, City Frank Bauer, City Frank Bauer, City Bend, Lawrence, City Chas. Durr, City F. Brust, City F. Brust, City F. Brust, City Mrs. Seeger, City A. Koenburger, City Mrs. Schwalt, City Wm. Schwalt, City F. Motas, City Bauenile, City Chas. Fleischmann, City. John Hampel, City R. Goldschuidt, San Francisco, Calf, Brewers' Union No. 62, Ft Waynee, Ind. Robert Dose, Green Bay, Wis- Ang, Bibber, Perviland, Ore
Ind. Math. D. Schorle, Evansville, Ind
Robert Dose, Green Bay, Wis
Ind Math. D. Schorle, Evansville, Ind., Robert Dose, Green Bay, Wis Aug. Bibbern, Portland, Ore. Brewery Local Union No. 44, Denver, Colo.
Colo

mund J. Berner. Supervisor-Jacob Urich. Eleventh Ward -H. W. Bistorius and F. W. Rehfeld. Supervisor-E. T. Melms. Twentieth Ward-Philipp Siegel and Emil Seidel.

Emil Seidel. Supervisor-Angust W. Strehlow. I wenty-first Ward-Joseph Holoubek and Anton Palm. Supervisor-Peter Zoll. Twenty-second Ward-George Moer-schel and August Ehrmann. Supervisor-Nicholas Petersen. Second Ward-Fred Timm and Henry Harbicht.

.00.10 Town of Milwaukee-For chairman, Frank E. Schmidt; justice of peace, An-on H. Schley; clerk, Joseph Schweikert.



English reading and write

Germans.