

THE SOCIALISTIC MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

In his masterly poem, "The Legend of the Centuries," his genius sparkling in every line, Victor Hugo, after chronicling the crimes of the cycles, exclaimed with the passionate intensity of prophecy fulfilled: "The Nineteenth Century shall be the Century of Humanity."

The great French poet may be quoted with eminent fitness when Socialism is the theme. The whole trend of his thought was controlled by it; and its ideals swept all the vibrant chords of his poetic genius. Proudly he shared the persecution of its pioneers. As long ago as 1804, in exile, Hugo wrote:

"The transformation of the crowd into the people—profound task! It is to this labor that the men called Socialists have devoted themselves during the last forty years. The author of this book, however insignificant he may be, is one of the oldest in this labor. If he claims his place among these philosophers, it is because it is a place of persecution. A certain hatred of Socialism, very blind, but very general, has raged for fifteen or sixteen years and is still raging most bitterly among the influential classes. Let it not be forgotten that true Socialism has for its end the elevation of the masses to the civic dignity, and that, therefore, its principal care is for moral and intellectual cultivation."

If, as I believe, the Twentieth century realizes the prophecy of Victor Hugo and "bursts full-blossomed on the thorny stem of Time," as the "Century of Humanity," it will be the culmination of the Socialist agitation of the preceding century—the fruition of Socialism.

In the closing years of the last century, following in the wake of the French revolution, the tendencies in Europe were unmistakably toward what has since developed into modern Socialism. Of course the early stages were nebulous and vague; and the trend was not yet strongly marked or clearly revealed. But as the use of steam expanded and its application to industry became more general, with its inevitable effects upon the workers and small tradesmen, the movement was accelerated in some form or other, chiefly Utopian, until many years afterward, toward the middle of the following century, it was crystallized by the genius of Marx, Engels, Lassalle and others who caught the revolutionary current, clarified it and sent it circling round the globe on its mission of freedom and fraternity.

The earliest traces of Socialism in the United States had their origin in the stream of immigration that flowed from the old world to the new and bore upon its bosom the germs of discontent engendered by the effects of feudalism of European countries. I shall not chronicle the many attempts, covering more than half a century, or until about 1840, to spread Socialistic or semi-Socialistic doctrine among the American people and thus turn the tide of development in that direction. The times were fruitful of social unrest and the many schemes and devices that were proposed, chimerical though they were, were the unerring signs and symptoms of social gestation, the forerunners of the mighty change that was laying hold of governments and institutions, destined to revolutionize them all and level the human race upward to the plane of all-embracing civilization.

Almost eighty years ago Robert Owen, dreamer, enthusiast and humanitarian, came from England to America, to make the new continent blossom with Utopian splendor. His series of experiments in communism, doomed to disappointment and failure, are an interesting study in the early years of the American movement; and although in the light of our present knowledge of industrial evolution, his undertaking seems visionary and foolish, he did his share to remove the brush and dispel the fog, and the history of Socialism cannot be written without his name.

Decidedly less Utopian and more rational were the manifestations in the forties when what is called Fourierism played its interesting role in America.

Many of the most intellectual men and women of the day were attracted to the movement.

The most ardent enthusiasts seized the devotees and they set to work with hand and heart to convert the American states into the promised land of milk and honey. The dominant strain was emotional and sympathetic; but there was nevertheless a solid substratum of scientific soundness and the undertaking as it proved conclusively by the recorded utterance of the men who so heartily gave it support. Brook Farm, a beautiful reminiscence, tinged with melancholy, was founded near Boston in 1841. Among the many illustrious names associated with Brook Farm the following have peculiar interest after sixty years: George Ripley, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Horace Greeley, James Russell Lowell, John Greenleaf Whittier, William Cullen Bryant, Albert Brisbane, William Ellery Channing, James Freeman Clarke, Theodore Parker, A. Bronson Alcott, John Thomas Codman, Henry D. Thoreau, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Bancroft, Charles H. Dana and George William Curtis.

The Brook Farm Association was ideal in conception and breathed the air of equality and brotherhood. It declared its object to be "a radical and universal reform, rather than to redress any particular wrong." * * * In the "preliminary statement" the members said that the work they had undertaken was "not a mere resolution, but a necessary step in the progress which no one can be blind enough to think has yet reached its limit."

Furthermore, said they: "We believe that humanity, trained by these long centuries of suffering and struggle, led on by so many saints and heroes and sages, is at length prepared to enter into that universal order toward which it has perpetually moved. Thus * * * we declare that the imperative duty of this time and this country, nay, more, that its only salvation and the salvation of civilized countries, lies in the reorganization of society according to the unchanging laws of human nature and of universal harmony."

These passages evince a wonderfully clear perception for that time and would require little remodeling to fit them for a modern scientific Socialist platform.

The closing paragraph is worthy to be preserved in Socialist literature. It voices in lovely and faithful the Brook farmers in the realization of their hopes and aspirations. Here it is: "And whatever may be the result of any special efforts, we can never doubt that the object we have in view shall be finally attained; that human life shall yet be developed, not in discord and misery, but in harmony and joy, and that the perfected earth shall at last bear on her bosom a race of men worthy of the name."

This was written in January, 1844, and the whole document bears evidence of the robust development of Socialist thought.

Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote: "And truly, I honor the generous ideas of the Socialists, the significance of their theories and the enthusiasm with which they have been urged."

Albert Brisbane, Parke Goodwin and Horace Greeley, the latter the most unique and in many respects the most clear-sighted and practical, were commanding figures in that day. All of them had the revolutionary blood tingling in their veins—all perceived more or less clearly the drift of the period—the inevitable tendency toward collectivism and industrial freedom.

In the meantime Marx and his coadjutors were clearing the murky atmosphere of the old world. They were exploring for the foundation of things and discovered it in "the materialistic conception of history," the working basis of Socialist activity throughout the world. From this time forward the movement had a scientific foundation, the scattered and contentious factions were gradually united and harmonized, and Socialism became a distinct and recognized factor in the political and industrial destiny of mankind.

Taking inspiration from the European pioneers, and reinforced by the Socialists who crossed the water and at once began the proselyting inseparable from their philosophy, the Americans took heart; they prosecuted their labors with renewed zeal, they scattered the seed near and far and their doctrines struck root in American soil.

Albert Brisbane was one of the heroic figures in inspiring and directing the American movement. He was a pronounced Socialist and as early as 1840 set forth his views in a volume entitled "Social Destiny of Man; or Association and Reorganization of Industry." In this work he made a strong plea for cooperative industry and "an equitable distribution of profits to each individual."

Without wishing to disparage any of the men of that period by invidious comparison, the prodigious personality, the charming simplicity, coupled with the keen insight and intense earnestness of Horace Greeley command special admiration. The importance of Greeley's influence in the early history of Socialism in America, when hate and persecution were aroused by the very term, has never yet been recognized, and the writer takes this occasion to pay to "our later Franklin's" memory the humble tribute of his gratitude and love.

Parton, the biographer of Greeley, said: "The subject of all Greeley's oratory is one alone; it is ever the same; the object of his public life is single. It is the 'EMANCIPATION OF LABOR,' its emancipation from ignorance, vice, servitude, insecurity, poverty. This is his chosen, ONLY theme, whether he speaks from the platform or writes for the Tribune."

Horace Greeley was in the true sense a LABOR LEADER. He was the first president of Typographical Union, No. 6, of New York City, and took advanced ground on every question that affected the interests of the working class. Greeley was above all a radical and progressive, that is to say, revolutionary, and the labor leaders of today could with credit to themselves and benefit to their followers, study his works and follow his example.

The upheaval in Europe in 1848 drove many of the active Socialists into exile; and the general tide that set in toward the Western hemisphere bore many of these restless spirits to our shores; and no sooner landed they began to sow the seed of socialism and to prosecute the propaganda they had been compelled to abandon on the other side. The German Socialists who came over were the very men needed here at that period. They were trained and disciplined in the "old guard"; they had the bearing and fearlessness of veterans and they knew no such word as discouragement or failure. Among these agitators William Weitting bore a conspicuous part in preparing the way for organization and action along political lines.

From this time the propaganda became more active and also clearer and more definite. The movement was gradually evolving from the haze of communism that clung to it through all its early years and was beginning to take form as a political organization with the one object of conquering the powers of government as a means of emancipating the working class from wage bondage. Labor unions, turner bands and singing societies were organized all through the fifties, all tending in the same direction and though not all pronounced, having practical

(Continued in last column.)

As the representative of a great republic, Whitelaw Reid will shortly become the most grotesque figure in the world. He will appear in satin knee breeches, crimson braided coat, lace sleeves and gold shoe buckles to represent democratic America at the coronation of King Edward.

He was formerly a common man. Then he married money, became filled with the snobbish philosophy that "the rich can do no wrong" and are made of better clay than other mortals. Finally he insulted the memory of that great commoner, Horace Greeley, by succeeding him as editor and proprietor of the New York Tribune. Reid has long been one of the most obnoxious defenders of the labor-skimming process on which capitalism is builded. And he will represent this land of "the free and equal" before the throne of a king, prostrating himself, monkey-like, knee breeches, lace, perfume and all, before the representative of institutions which the real people of this country hold in contempt.

And who is this king, before whom our duly accredited congressional representative will grovel? A gambler, a profligate and a rake!

His personality was very nicely summed up not long since by William O'Brien, editor of the Irish People, in criticizing a somewhat similar performance, when Cardinal Vaughan presented an address to the King from certain Catholic unions. The cardinal, he said, "went down on his knees before an old bald-headed rone, the lover of every woman of fair features who has appeared in English society for forty years, including titled dames and as yet untitled actresses; before 'the English gentleman' who was a perjurer in an historic divorce case; the polluted 'he' of one of the most malodorous scenes in Zola's latest novel; this precursor of a score of scandals of a contemptible type—down in front of this English King."

These are strong words, borne out by notorious facts. And before this titled representative of the forces that have degraded Labor these many centuries, the "representative" of the people of this country will debase himself when the coronation farce is enacted. Let the gods weep, and let the toilers bend afresh to their tasks, for such things cost money.

MAY DAY, 1902.



GREETING FROM THE A. F. OF L.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor closed its meeting last Saturday by issuing the following address:

"To all wage-workers of America, greeting:

"The constant struggle in which the wage-earners of our country are continually engaged for the attainment of their rights, and mitigation of the wrongs they daily endure, renders it essential that they organize, unite and federate, irrespective of trade, calling, nationality, sex, politics, color or religion. Hope for justice and right, now and hereafter, as well as perpetuation of liberty in our republican institutions, lies in organized labor."

"Individual effort of wage-earners in this day of concentration of industry and wealth is absurd, as well as suicidal. Injunctions of flagrant, unjustifiable, and outrageous character are continually

issued, and honest, law abiding, and faithful workmen are thus thrust into prison for periods of from one to nine months. Thus far we have been unable to persuade the Congress of the United States to enact a law that shall protect rights and liberty of people engaged in industrial disputes, and many, of course, have interpreted this failure on the part of Congress to act as warrant and authority to extend the use, or more properly speaking, the abuse of writ of injunctions, so that the scope of each writ still further invades our constitutionally guaranteed rights.

"This impending and growing danger, therefore, compels us to appeal to workers, and to all people of our country, so that the true feeling of all may be expressed and registered so that public opinion of the people of our common country may more definitely impress itself upon the minds of our national Congress and state Legislatures."

The treasonable representatives of Yankeeedom who have fixed up a scheme of "self-government" for the Filipinos by which only those can vote who can read and write and who OWN PROPERTY, bring to mind the argument Ben Franklin once made against such a property qualification scheme in the early days of this nation. Suppose, under that plan, he said, a man came to vote. The question was asked: Have you any property? And he answered: "Yes, I have a donkey." Immediately the reply would be: "You may vote, sir." But, continued Old Ben, suppose he came the next year to vote and was again asked: "Have you any property worth five pounds sterling?" but then he said: "No, my donkey died." They would tell him very quickly: "Well, sir, then you cannot vote." Then old Ben brought out the absurdity of the thing in this simple question: Now, honestly, who voted in the election, the man or the donkey! See it?

Word comes that John E. Searles, the famous New York sugar magnate, has become bankrupt. He was a shark associated with sharks and the other sharks were too much for him. They had no sense of brotherhood or pity when they got a chance at his pile, nor would he have had any could he have gotten at theirs. No one is secure under the present system and no mercy is shown in the fierce struggle to obtain and retain wealth. And down under this stage on which the division of the spoil is being fought out, is the vast mass of despoiled wage workers, producing from day to night and from night to day the wealth

round which all this gambling and highway robbery centers. It is actually a safe claim to make that no man, no matter how rich, is absolutely sure today that tomorrow may not bring him disaster. However rich he may be, round about him are the snapping jaws of the ravening wolves, the men who occupy the front pews and look respectable and virtuous. His claws must be set against his fellows. It is a hideous nightmare, and it's a pleasure as well as a duty to vote against it.

Marcus Hanna, who is just now making goo-goo eyes at the labor unions (which he thinks he can control), says that Socialism (which he knows he cannot get a leading string on), is un-American. This is a remark soberly made by a man deemed fit mentally to wear the toga of a United States senator, a distinction supposed to fall to the very wisest citizens. But wherein is it a wise remark? Socialism, to state it roughly, means the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. It means a social and industrial democracy, and that means equality of opportunity and the abolition of classes. Such a thing is only un-American in the eyes of a man like Hanna, who has builded his own fortune out of the unpaid toil of many hundreds of workmen. He has profited by their misery and disaster, and he naturally has no use for Socialism.

Bloomington, Ill., April 18.—By a rule just adopted the Chicago & Alton railroad will no longer hire men who are over 35 years of age. This rule applies to all departments, including the shops.

As to the History of May Day.

From the 14th to the 20th of July, 1887, there was held in Paris an International Workingmen's Congress, which was the first real international workingmen's parliament since the days of the old International Workingmen's Association. At this congress the representatives of the workingmen of all industrial countries presented to their governments a series of demands which related to the protection of workingmen at their labor. These demands were as follows:

"An effective legislation for the protection of workmen is absolutely necessary in all countries in which the capitalistic mode of production prevails.

"A. The establishment of a working day of not more than eight hours.

"B. Prohibition of labor of children under 14 years, and a reduction of the working day to 6 hours for juvenile workers of both sexes.

"C. Prohibition of night labor, except in certain industries the nature of which demands uninterrupted work.

"D. Prohibition of labor of women in all industries in which the work has an especially injurious effect on the organism of women.

"E. Prohibition of night labor for women and juvenile workers under 18 years.

"F. An uninterrupted time of rest of at least 36 hours once a week for all workers.

"G. Prohibition of those industries and occupations in which the injurious effect on the health of the workers is evident.

"H. Prohibition of the truck system.

"I. Prohibition of the payment of wages in necessities of life, also of company stores.

"J. Prohibition of undertakers (the sweat system).

"K. Prohibition of private employment bureaus.

"L. Inspection of all work-shops and industrial establishments, including home industries, by factory inspectors paid by the government, and at least half of these to be chosen by the workmen.

"This congress declares that all these measures, so necessary to healthy social conditions, ought to be incorporated in international laws and treaties, and calls on the proletarians of all countries to influence their governments for this purpose. When such laws and treaties are enacted, their enforcement should be watched over carefully, in order that they may be carried out more effectively.

"This congress further declares that it is the duty of workingmen to admit working women to their ranks on equal terms, and demands equal wages for equal work for laborers of both sexes and without distinction of nationality.

"For the complete emancipation of the proletariat, this congress holds it absolutely necessary that workingmen organize everywhere and consequently demands the free, unlimited and unrestrained right of union and combination.

As a support to these demands of protection to the working class, it was resolved to arrange an annual demonstration of the proletariat of every civilized country, which should serve every year as a reminder to the government of what the workingmen desired of them under the present conditions. The resolution which contained this decision read as follows:

"A great international demonstration shall be arranged for a given time and in such a manner that in all countries and in all cities at once the workingmen on an appointed day should demand from the public authorities the enactment of an eight-hour day, and that all the other decisions of the International Congress at Paris shall be put in force.

"In view of the fact that such a demonstration has already been appointed for the first day of May, 1890, by the American Federation of Labor at its constitutional demonstration held in St. Louis, December, 1888, this date is accepted for the international demonstration.

"The workingmen of different nations must carry out this demonstration in the way and manner prescribed to them by the conditions of their own country."

The later international congresses of the working class repeatedly occupied themselves with this holiday, which was inaugurated by this resolution. If the year 1891 the congress at Brussels passed the following resolution:

"In order to preserve the intended economical character of the 1st of May demonstration as a demand for an eight-hour day and as a reminder of the class struggle, this congress resolves:

"That the 1st of May is a universal festival of the workingmen of all lands, to remind the workingmen of the identity of their demands and their solidarity.

"This festival should be a holiday so far as the conditions of individual countries make this possible.

"Afterwards, in 1893, the following resolution was adopted in Zurich:

"1. This congress renews the decision of the Brussels congress.

"2. This congress adds the following resolution: It is the duty of the Social Democracy in every country to strive after the observance of a holiday on the 1st of May, and to support any attempt made in this direction by all places and all organizations.

"3. This congress further resolves: The demonstration on the 1st of May for an eight-hour day should at the same time be a demonstration of the firm determination of the working class to abolish class distinction by SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION, and thus to enter on the only path that leads to the peace of every nation internally, as well as to international peace."

At the International Socialist Congress of Workingmen and Unions held in London July, 1896, a wish was expressed that the May day festival should be also a protest of the working class of all lands against war and against the increase of militarism and its burdens, and thus the international demonstration of the proletariat was broadened into a protest against the hunting down of nations through war and popular military enthusiasm.

These are the historical foundations of the May day festival. In the United States, however, they have to be somewhat broadened. On account of the climate in the North and Northwest of this country, where most of the industrial population lives, the 1st of May is here ill suited for demonstrations in the open air. A holiday of that character on the 1st of May has consequently little to recommend it. Here the main thing, therefore, is to induce the American workingmen to do what their European brothers have already done—to perfect the workingmen's party, the SOCIALIST DEMOCRATIC PARTY, and by its means, to conquer for themselves political power. It was the Socialist emigrants from abroad, and especially from Germany, who preached this many years to the American workingmen, and not without success. They have the satisfaction that chiefly through their efforts the Socialist party or Social Democratic party, has arisen in almost every state of this country, in which the native element is now far in the majority. But which way the Social Democratic party, i. e., the Socialist party, will turn, whether it will become a great organization of world-wide importance—in the spirit of the demands formulated for the 1st of May by the international congresses—or whether it will dwindle away to a narrow sect, preaching a millennium for the future, depends upon the members of the party themselves. We hope that they will choose the right way.

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cally the same end in view. These were the head waters of the American stream flowing toward a common center and once united, cutting through all resistance, sweeping on and on in its course, gathering volume, increasing in momentum, defying dams and leaping over impediments until at last it pours its majestic flood into the shoreless ocean of International Socialism, bearing upon its heaving bosom the emancipated human race.

Viewed today from any intelligent standpoint, the capitalist not excepted, the outlook for socialism is luminous with incomparable hope, certain of realization. It is the light upon the horizon of human destiny and it has no limitations but the walls of the universe.

What party strife or factional turmoil may yet ensue, I neither know nor care; I only know we have the conquering movement; that day by day, nourished by the misery, the hopes and aspirations of the working class, its area of activity becomes wider, it grows in strength, increases in moral and intellectual grasp and when the final hour strikes, the Socialist movement, the greatest in all history—great enough to hold the race—will crown the struggle of the centuries with victory and proclaim freedom to all mankind.

Let us all unite to hasten the day of deliverance—to usher in the era of peace and plenty; of light and joy.

Slavery will then be but a horrible memory—a black shadow upon the history of the past. The industrial dungeon will have become the temple of science. The badge of labor will be the insignia of nobility, and civilization will mantle the earth with a garment of glory.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Present employees who are past this age will not be affected.

Young men are much more open to new impressions and ideas than old men, and recent reports from all over the country show that the larger part of the gain in Socialist strength is from young factory workers. It is a party of young blood, and that means a fighting party and one that will win. These young men haven't stored their brains up with time-honored traditions and are not stopped from looking the new developments straight in the face by former notions of what ought to be done. When they say politics in the union—labor politics, not capitalistic politics—they mean what they say. But as if it help along our cause, events such as the above dispatch shows, are forcing the older men, too, to see the situation that is closing in on the toiling class. And the best of it is, it is the men who have belonged to the unbrotherly,

exclusive railroad brotherhoods, such as are presided over by such old capitalistic frauds as Chief Arthur—men who are too nice to affiliate with central labor bodies—who are having the truth forced through their skulls by the master class.

The livelihood of the people is held by the economic rulers in the palm of their hands. They have it in their power to say who shall work and who shall not. And they regulate the right of the people to earn bread to suit their own business concerns.

The presence of poverty in the midst of over-abundant plenty makes a strong police and military force necessary. Necessity knows no law. Thine and mine has no meaning to a starving man.

The price of beef and other food stuffs has been forced sky-high by the capitalistic gamblers. Cheer up! The worst is yet to come.

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AS TO OFFICIAL CITY CORRUPTION.

To turn to local matters—and all cities have the same conditions in this cosmopolitan age of the world—the new boards of aldermen and supervisors have gotten down to "business" and "business" it will be for the next two years "to come. We cannot say of course how much this "business" will cost the street railway and other corrupting influences in Milwaukee as a cash outlay, nor how much of their obligation to the people it will free them from in the long run. But this much is certain, this "business" period will handsomely pay both the aldermen and supervisors on the one hand, and the street railway and the steam railway companies, the asphalt companies and others, on the other hand.

This is the age, par excellence, of municipal corruption. The corruptionists, in the main, are men who live in the fine mansions on the exclusively "swell" avenues and boulevards and who are looked on as the most respectable of all citizens. They are the corruptors.

The corrupted, on the other hand, are men of the middle walk of life, who are easily bought, partly because of the stress of living and partly because they have the middle class morals about "thrift" and "shrewdness" and the "get there" philosophy. If an honest man goes into the council or the county board and hopes to get his own measures through, so that his constituents will regard him as a worker for his ward's interests, he must join the gang or have the gang kill all his bills or measures.

When the common council held its opening session last week it was estimated that the floral tributes that weighed down the various aldermanic desks represented a cash value of \$2000. This does not augur well for honesty in the present board. The people who send those flowers are not the people who do things for nothing. They are moved by the philosophy of the exploiting class. They do not send good money after bad. They do not celebrate with flowers for nothing!

SOCIALISM VERSUS SECTARIANISM.

We note with interest the growing advocacy of sane Socialistic propaganda by Quelch of the official journal of the British Social Democratic Federation, the London Justice. And the more so, since the federation has long been reckoned as occupying relatively the same place among the English Socialist parties as does the S. L. P. in this country. In the last issue of Justice his leading editorial is on "Socialism vs. Sectarianism," and gets its inspiration from an address made by Herbert Burrows at the commune celebration in Whitechapel.

"This is the question which is demanding our serious consideration at the present moment," he says, "are we for socialism, ideal and practical, a living force, impressing itself upon all the phases and actualities of the life of our time, and taking the lead in all that makes for righteousness and justice, for human progress and social development? Or, are we for a narrow sectarianism, contenting itself with academic dissertations on abstract theories and the definition of rigid formulae, and wrapped in its own self-sufficiency as in a garment?"

These are questions that are pressing for settlement, he says, and which require to be answered in a practical and definite fashion. And he points out that never was there a greater need in England for a strong Socialist working class political party, nor better opportunities for such a party than at the present time. The Liberal party, he claims, while it can scarcely be claimed to be dead, has still ceased to be of any account whatever, and he believes that there is great opportunity for the Social Democrats to become a vital force in the affairs of the nation, if they can take a more progressive attitude.

SOME NOTABLE CONVERTS.

The claim was made by a London editor some time ago that the prominent literary men and women of this country were Socialists. More and more the claim seems to be borne out. When first made, it was known that William Dean Howells was a Socialist, just as the late Edward Bellamy was, but further than this it was mere conjecture. Since that time the roll of the literateurs has been slowly called, and is still being called, with gratifying results. Not long ago F. Marion Crawford came over the line. The last great name to be placed on the scroll of honor is that of Mr. Julian Hawthorne, who comes honestly by his views, he being the son of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Hawthorne pere, it will be remembered, was one of the Brook Farm colists and his Blithedale Romance, based on that famous social

experiment, is still the best of reading. Julian Hawthorne is one of the most popular authors of the present day, and one need only read his graceful and feeling article to realize the gain that his conversion is to Socialism.

In England, the popular writer, Hall Caine, has been lately announced as a convert to our cause. And the work goes on. It is only the authors who come out openly that we can know of; many others are Socialists who say nothing of it.

It is not a new thought, but it is well to remember that plucked geese have no property rights in their feathers.

Socialism promises contentment instead of crime. It offers security for all; not surfeit for the few. Under Socialism the workers will use the mansions and the conveniences to proper living which their wealth produces.

In the past battles for human emancipation have been fought with guns. It may be so again in the future. But today the battle must be fought with books and other Socialistic literature. Faith without works counts for little. Do your duty!

We notice that the wage workers of Belgium carried the red flag—the emblem of the blood relationship that exists among all workers, whatever their country—which they insisted in poking in their rakish King's face. But for this mistake we must be forgiving. They had not heard of the emblem referendum taken by the St. Louis headquarters.

Look out for patchwork reformers. No stream is cleaner than its source. The patchwork reformers are of several classes. Part are fools, who cannot see beyond their own precious noses. Some are foxy and put forth their palliatives to head off real remedies. And some, like certain endowed university professors, dare not go too far for fear their fat will get into the fire.

The labor reporter of the Milwaukee Sentinel says that at the coming convention of the State Federation of Labor effort will be made to defeat the clause in the constitution advising the members to study Socialism. This terrible clause bothers the reporter a good deal, who is quite loyal and busy in the interests of his capitalist masters. No one else has thought to object to it, his item in the Sentinel to the contrary notwithstanding.

Besides the big vote polled by the Socialists in Milwaukee, which is causing the old party politicians and their organs considerable worry, the vote of that party in Sheboygan was 1403, while the Democrats received 1111 and the Republicans 1002 votes. In Kiel, Wis., the Democrats and Republicans combined and prevented the Socialists from sweeping the city by the narrow margin of 7 votes. In Pacific the Dem.-Rep. combine also won by 7 votes over the Socialists. In Wyoceca the old gangs ousted and beat the Socialists by 6 votes. Still some workmen believe there is a difference between the two old crowds—Cleveland Citizen.

"It has been charged that since the election and up to the time of the election, the discussion of politics and methods of obtaining votes for the Social Democratic ticket, consumed more of the time of the Federated Trades Council than did the discussion of purely trades union matters." This is a specimen of the lying labor editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel indulging in, in the hope of bringing division into labor ranks and making the unions less effective. There never was a time when the local unions were so strong and at the same time so Socialistic as now, and the unions that are the most active and enthusiastic are the very ones which contain the most Socialists.

One must smile sadly when, in spite of the charges of "Bernsteinism," and "opportunism" that some clash-conscious fellows have been firing in our direction, Wisconsin figures in the table of the vote on the emblem referendum as casting but a small number of votes comparatively against the red flag as an emblem. It got the worst knocks in such "r-r-revolutionary" strongholds as Illinois, Missouri and California. A dog that barks does not bite, nor is a man who is constantly boasting of his honesty apt to be very trustworthy when there is a good opportunity to steal. Keep your eye peeled for the fellow who constantly insists that he is "r-r-revolutionary" and "glash-conscious" and that some one else is not.

Press Comment on Belgium.

"Belgium may be the scene of the first Socialistic experiment in Europe."—New York Mail and Express. * * * There can be but one outcome. * * * The great mass of the people is bound to control sooner or later.—Detroit Tribune.

"The rise of Socialism, with discontent among the miners and other workers, causes Belgium to be regarded as a danger spot."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"The Belgians masses are objecting to government by the 'better classes.' They prefer to govern themselves—a desire which shocks the aristocracy and has led to the calling out of the troops."—Chicago American.

"The riots in Brussels and other parts of Belgium," says the Denver Republican, "are a natural result of the presence in the country of a large Socialistic element which is arrayed against capital and prepared upon the slightest excuse to resort to violence." But it adds: "When men are out of employment and are frequently deprived of the comforts and necessities of life, they are in a mood for violence and revolution."

PRIVATE BUSINESS A PUBLIC TRUST.

By Professor Albion W. Small.

Extracts from an article in the American Journal of Sociology, by the well-known University of Chicago professor.

The conditions within which we are working today are not the invention of men deliberately hostile to their fellows. They are the result of enter-prise on the part of every sort of human beings, in all of whom, up to date, self-interest is the law of last resort. We have, accordingly, a social order which favors one kind of interest to the hurt of others. Our civilization makes property more sacred and secure than personality. This fact no more brands the organizers of modern business as enemies of humanity than the fact that Washington owned slaves impeached his character as a patriot and a friend of mankind.

We are passing through a social transition in which the power of a few men to control opportunities for employment is enormous, and the liberty of many men to defy the caprice of employers is correspondingly reduced. It will possibly be news to many men, who look from the calm heights of professional position upon the struggles of organized wage-earners, that only those children who inherit a title to land or its use are born into a legally protected right to earn a living. Other children may inherit money or equivalent personal property, and so long as it lasts the law will protect them in its use. Then they must apply, with the crowd born without inheritance, to those who possess the land, for the privilege of working in further support of life. True, only comparatively few suffer in their purse from this condition. Neither did the Southern slaves as a rule endure physical privations in excess of those which they have borne since emancipation. Impachment of our industrial organization is meanwhile not an attack upon men, but judgment of a system.

A civilization in which one man's access to a station above that of pauperism is in any degree dependent upon the arbitrary personal will of other men is, by so much, repugnant to the principle of the radical similarity of all men in title to the franchise of manhood. The vulnerable point in our present society is not its permission of large wealth to some of its members, but its maintenance of institutions which, in the last analysis, make some men's opportunity to work better than any conditions dependent upon the arbitrary will of other men. We all understand that if a farmer is forced from his land, the law allows him no claim to any other land except a life lease of a place at the poor farm. We understand that if a weaver or a switchman loses his job no law compels another employer to hire him. Few men outside the wage-earning class have fairly taken in the meaning of this familiar situation.

If a book-keeper, or salesman, or teacher, or doctor, or lawyer, or minister be thrown out of employment, with no title to land, and no property in stocks controlling natural agencies, he is literally a man without a country. Whatever his personal ability to extract the supply of his wants from nature's resources, the opportunity is closed. He has no stock in nature. The resources of the world are divided up among the members of the propertied caste, and the remainder of men depend upon the members of this caste for permission to get a share of nature by labor in improving nature. Desire for equality in title to a place in the world where happiness may be pursued without power of veto by any other human being is an outcropping of our common humanity. Civilization is so far inhuman until men have learned to live together upon terms which insure gratification of this desire. The social problem—if for simplicity we may speak as though social tasks were one—is how to socialize ourselves to such degree that, without bankrupting all, each may have a secure lien upon a minimum share of nature's endowment for satisfying common human wants. Every human being belongs in society at all, belongs there as its title indicates, this paper purposes to emphasize particularly the second of the two principles which I have called essential in right society; namely, not that merely public office, but private business, is a public trust.

The economists have taught in so many ways the dependence of civilization upon reach this labor that their failure to reach this larger perception is remarkable. Whenever it becomes evident that an individual or a class is plainly evading the obligation of social service, society always claims a right to repress the injury. The most serious count in the indictment of those classes drawn to press our duty to believe that the thing which now is must always be, it would be treason to describe desirable things not yet achieved. It is both weak and wrong to refuse recognition of a principle on the ground that we cannot foresee the method of its application. Right thought and right feeling make right action easier. The most dismal and potent pessimism is the hopelessness that dares not admit the need of change. Adoption of the principle just stated into commanding rank in our standards of social action will assure steady approach to more worthy conditions. The details of progressive adjustment must come from experiments, just as in the case of improvements in printing presses or in dynamos.

The unrest of our society today is due, in large measure, to suspicion that men are falling more and more into the position of toilers for other men who are evading the law of reciprocal service. It is not primarily that these classes draw too much pay, but that they are not doing the work that their revenues are supposed to represent. The just grievance of the poor man is not so much that another man's income is a thousand, or ten thousand, or a million a year, as that either figure is more than his possessed earns. Back of the former contracts or statutes or institutions, therefore, is this unwritten law of civilization that every citizen shall be a public servant.

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TO WRING YOUR HEART.

The Bad Fruit of a Bad System.

A CRY OF ANGUISH. "I won't have my wife buried like a dog. It isn't my fault I'm poor. I was better off one time. If you'll just give her a ten-dollar funeral, I'll feel better; but I can't see her buried in a pine box." Robert Biggar thus pleaded with County Commissioner Nash yesterday, says the Minneapolis Tribune.

"I can't do anything for you," was the answer the husband got. "I haven't anything to do with the coffin that we bury the poor in." Biggar is without funds. His wife died suddenly Wednesday morning. The body was taken to the morgue and it has been there three days, while Biggar has tried to secure a decent burial for it.

There is something pathetic in the determination of the bereaved husband. They had seen times of plenty together, but things went wrong, and when he got down he could not get back again. But he stayed by her until she died, and then he tried to get money for her funeral. He found that his wife would be buried in a pine box that would cost \$2.75. There would be no lining and no handles, only a glue stain. He went to the officials to go over again, thereupon relieved himself as reported.

There is nothing for him to do, however, Coroner Williams says. Yesterday one of the box coffins was brought to the morgue and the body was placed in it. Biggar has made arrangements for a grave in Layman's cemetery and his wife will be interred there.

"I've done the best I can for her," he said to a Tribune reporter.

THE CRIME OF BEING OLD. Learning on his heavy cane, his strong face working with emotion, blind James O'Connor of the musicians faced the Chicago Federation of Labor on Sunday and pleaded for the young men to take up the burden of the old. He begged the stronger workmen to let the weak lean upon them, ascribing the difficulties facing the aged laborer in the age limit to the employment of "rushers" or "pace setters" by unscrupulous contractors.

"The building trades contractors," said Mr. O'Connor, "employ 'rushers' to push the work, and older men are soon crowded out. We do not think of each other these days. With the railroads it is the same way. They are seeking the young men, the brawn of the country. But they are employing university students without experience, and then youth is causing innumerable wrecks all over our country."

T. A. Bolen, a veteran boilermaker of

SOCIALISM; THE SOUL OF AMERICA.

The gifted author writes to Wilshire Magazine of the present.

Julian Hawthorne's View of the Play of World Forces.

Other nations got their bodies first, and their souls later only, if at all. But this American nation, so-called, reversed the common procedure, and began with its soul. It is therefore unique, and it is such a unique case that the mass is the type of society, or the state. The Pilgrims came here in obedience to a spiritual impulse, and against all considerations of a material sort; they did not care to be comfortable, but they were under a cogent necessity to be free. Disgorged from their creaking boats after trying voyage, they stood knee-deep in snow, but happier than any other group of people then alive. They faced one another, man to man, and NONE DESIRED ADVANTAGE OVER THE REST. They had the instinct of order, but no craving for dominion. Whether religion, politics or industry were uppermost in their thoughts, their interests and their aims were common.

America was then a Socialistic community in the full sense of the term; and though James, Charleses and Georges might make remote trouble, that 3000 miles of salt water prevented them from getting taken too seriously. The undeveloped land was worth nothing at all, and therefore there could be as yet no danger that selfish persons would try to exploit it for pecuniary advantage. In a vague and remote way the people acknowledged formal fealty to a king overseas, but it preoccupied them no more than does fealty to Germany in an imperfectly religious individual. They did not too much concern themselves about the future; they had no conception of the enormous size of the cantle of the globe's surface which they had got hold of, or of its incalculable potential wealth; their notions were modeled on the scope of England, and they knew enough of human nature to surmise that they were not likely to be overcrowded by persons of like character and aims with themselves. In short, they were a spontaneous and inevitable democracy, and thought to remain so. The soul was strong and mighty in them, the flesh material part scanty and feeble; and to such a community the principle of each for all and all for each was a matter of course. The selfish and inhuman side of their nature was not eradicated of course, but as yet quiescent, BECAUSE THERE WERE NO TEMPTATIONS TO DRAW IT FORTH, on the one hand, and very entrancing inspirations to keep it down, on the other.

It was as a church, primarily, that they regarded themselves; and the Christian Church has been a democracy from the beginning, in that it makes all finite creatures equal before the infinite Creator. I do not mean to say, of course, that the administration of the church has been democratic; for it soon appeared that it had property of worldly value, and hogs and tyrants were early in its councils accordingly. But religion and democracy are in essence indissoluble.

This religious democracy of our forefathers promptly broke to pieces as the social order and administration in harmony with it; and so far as industries were concerned, the only possible provision was that each man should do his own work as far as he could, and should help or be helped by the others when necessary. They governed themselves; that is, they obeyed the moral and intellectual dictates of justice, reason and decency; and they chose administrators to carry out jobs given to them in the common behoof. This, I say, was the original America; and I have always believed that, mutatis mutandis, to that we would (as well as ought to) come again, with this rigorous and diabolical disorder which we have in the long interim brought upon ourselves has been declared unsatisfactory and been finally done away with.

AN INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY. The soul of the true America is now, as at first it was, Socialism—or I don't mind calling it Industrial Democracy, if you prefer—and though during the past century or two we have grown upon our clean body all manner of goitres, caruncles and cancers, leprosis and small pox pustules, outcome of our spiritual sin of capitalism, oligarchies, trusts, bosses, civic indifference, and the like, that true and inalienable soul will at last avouch itself, and restore our primitive healthy complexion.

You will not, however, understand me as advocating any prophesy as regards this visible and palpable place we call the United States; for aught I can tell, that may be going straight to the devil. But the fact that America is a spiritual proposition implies that it may become incarnate anywhere; in Turkey, Tibet, Morocco, New Zealand, any old place, so long as the conditions are right wherewith it is to be clad, fits it. The only reason we have for expecting the embodiment shall be here rather than elsewhere is, that this continent is not encumbered with any past steeped in traditions that have to be disowned and errors that must be rectified. We bequeath rather sad, and practically in the present; all our virtues and sins are of today, and therefore we have a better chance than others of developing the former and sloughing off the latter. Besides, all we have done or suffered has been the corollary of evolution—or, I would rather say, of normal progression. America is certain to be elsewhere, to exist, and to oust and supplant every thing else in the way of human society. It is significant that we are physically a conglomerate of all races and nations; there is no sense in our calling ourselves a nation, except as a superficial convention; other nations are based either on race or on a natural division or identification thereof; but we are THE GREAT MONGREL OF TIME.

SOCIALISM WILL POSSESS THE EARTH. Well, then, I look for Socialism, or the spirit of America, to dominate and possess the earth; and I see no good reason why this result should not be reached pretty soon. The thing will come whether we like it or not. If it were a matter of choice, I would not be nearly so much at ease about it. And yet, if the question were put to the vote in this country (TOGETHER WITH THE PROVISION THAT THE VOTERS SHOULD HAVE THE FACULTY OF COMPREHENDING THE PROPOSITION SUBMITTED TO THEM)—Are you in favor of Socialism?—I should expect a negative answer from the following persons or classes only: First, from all thieves, with the possible exception of those legally catalogued as such, with photographs in the Rogues' Gallery actually or prospectively; for these thieves are made such by social and industrial practices, and if they understood that Socialism would eradicate abuses of this sort, they might be willing to cooperate, but including three-fourths (let us be charitable and say) of legislators and other administrative officials, because they are blind hogs for power and the wealth and worldly consideration they feel; and yet a larger proportion of officeholders or employes, because having sold their souls for a livelihood, they fear to irritate those who have bought them; and captains of industry, all but a handful. I wish I had space to tell you of a talk I recently had with one of

these gentlemen, who exclaimed, among other things, with heroic gestures, "And do you suppose, for one moment, that if ever it did come to a question of force between labor and capital, that capital would fail to crawl labor to the earth once and for all?" Pretty near, but not quite all these gentry, I say, would vote in the negative with a will.

HIS RESPECTS TO CARNEGIE. Then, practically all men of considerable wealth, who mean to bequeath the same to their unhappy offspring, and I cannot except artificial and dramatic freaks like Andrew Carnegie, in comparison with whose hat a sieve would be in tight, so volubly does he discourse through it; let him heap libraries and universities heaven high, he will never persuade me or anybody else that he will come to the honest point when he would be obliged to touch a friend for five. Next, old ladies, no sex barred, will be in the opposition, for they dislike rude behavior and loud noises and lack of consideration, respectability and reverence for tradition. A Socialism will, ultimately, no doubt, include these dead-weights; but there is going to be an interval during which we shall think the bottom is falling out of things and the roof falling in. Democracy, in its first ascent, is doubtless repulsive. Next, I count as anti-Socialistic more than two-thirds of the persons; the majority of those on our side would be identical with the individuals who are in danger of being read out of the church for heresy. The social and political record of the clergy is as a whole very disappointing to those who expected anything better of them; as anti-Socialistic more than two-thirds of the persons; the majority of those on our side would be identical with the individuals who are in danger of being read out of the church for heresy. The social and political record of the clergy is as a whole very disappointing to those who expected anything better of them; as anti-Socialistic more than two-thirds of the persons; the majority of those on our side would be identical with the individuals who are in danger of being read out of the church for heresy.

THE CHURCH SOCIALIST. The church, as I said, is in the narrow straight Socialism; but the clergy contrive somehow to keep it out of the church to a surprising degree, or at all events away from the marrow of it. Are there any others? Probably, but let these suffice; you perceive they have left the bulk of the human race. If 99 per cent. of the population own, as some statisticians announce, one-fourth only of the national wealth, we may rest assured that our foes will never count as anti-Socialistic more than two-thirds of the persons; the majority of those on our side would be identical with the individuals who are in danger of being read out of the church for heresy. The social and political record of the clergy is as a whole very disappointing to those who expected anything better of them; as anti-Socialistic more than two-thirds of the persons; the majority of those on our side would be identical with the individuals who are in danger of being read out of the church for heresy.

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MAY DAY AND ITS MEANING

Thomas J. Morgan writes of Human Solidarity.

"Thoughts are things," the only things that live. May day is a living thing. It is formulated in the minds of men. It is my country; all mankind are countrymen.

place was set up the sacred right of brains and "business ability," with which "God had endowed" some men that they should own the new machines and buy others to operate them.

How Blatchford Came Over.

This is how Robert Blatchford, editor of the London Clarion and author of the widely read work on Socialism: Merrie England, became converted:

The Glass Struggle

UNTIL MAY 25TH.

Further Reports from the Revolt in the Land of the Reprobate Belgian King.

Brussels, April 15.—There are now nearly 200,000 workmen on strike. The funerals of the men killed in the recent riots here will be held at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG. Brussels, April 16.—To many persons the misfortunes which are now overtaking the King of the Belgians are his "chickens come home to roost."

Since Merode, Leopold's most marked infatuation was for Mrs. Preston Grange, daughter of "Fanny" Carr. She got many jewels from the King.

THE SOCIALIST INTEND TO MAKE A FORMAL DEMAND IN THE CHAMBERS TODAY FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, AND AS THEIR DEMAND WILL DOUBTLESS BE SET ASIDE IT IS FEARED SERIOUS RESULTS WILL ENSUE.

THE GOVERNMENT IS CENSORING ALL TELEGRAMS. The funerals of the citizens who were killed in the riots last Saturday were held early this morning in a driving rain.

Brussels, April 17.—An incident illustrating the earnestness of the Socialists occurred today. A Socialist master painter named Smalens advised his force of seventy-five workmen to join the strike.

A pitched battle between 2000 strikers and a squadron of lancers, aided by a battalion of infantry. The explosion of bombs at various points.

A demonstration in the heart of the city. Police arrests. Panic among shopkeepers. The pillaging of three taverns where aid was refused to the strikers.

The wavering of the civil guards. Brussels, April 19.—The rejection of a constitutional revision by a vote of 64 to 84 yesterday afternoon has resulted just as was expected.

There is every evidence of disaffection among the civil guards, how far it extends no one knows. The rejection of the constitutional revision has excited the masses.

There are no railways running; no mines in operation. The textile fabric factories are idle. Lace and silk workers have joined the throngs of the idle.

There are no railways running; no mines in operation. The textile fabric factories are idle. Lace and silk workers have joined the throngs of the idle.

"The man, I forget his name, sent me a pamphlet by Hyndman and Morris. I read it. I saw directly that this collectivist idea was the very thing I had been looking for, that it was juster, simpler and more perfect than my own scheme, and that it was very different from what I had believed Socialism to be.

News of the Labor Movement

AN ARMISTICE GRANTED. Brussels, April 20.—The Liberal Progressive party leaders had a conference last night with the Socialist leaders in the chamber, and the latter decided, after prolonged discussion, to bring the strike to an end.

It is now believed by the Socialists that there will be reforms in the present chamber and that the strike may be discontinued without danger of the election. At a meeting of Socialists tonight, at which about 10,000 were present, including many of the leaders, the petition of Messrs. Vandervele and Jansen to end the strike and to postpone the electoral reform issue until the regular elections on May 25 was approved with great enthusiasm.

Milwaukee Notes.

International President John Slocum of the machine blacksmiths was in Milwaukee this week. The State Federation of Labor of Wisconsin will hold its convention in Milwaukee July 8, 9 and 10, at Kaiser's hall, 228-300 Fourth street.

Iron workers at West Allis may go on strike, because of the presence of eighty-three nonunion imported structural iron workers. President Buchanan of the International Association is in the city to look after the matter.

A general strike of the journeymen plasterers has been called, on a demand for eight hours and an increase in wages. The lying newspaper reports about the new central body in Milwaukee were shown up in their true light at the Trades' Council meeting last Wednesday night.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is reported that the Texas Midland Railway will adopt wireless telegraphy. The tube trust is going to dismantle several more mills and centralize its work.

Officers of the International Typographical Union have registered in New Jersey a new union label to be used on work turned out by photo-engravers.

New Jersey court of errors and appeals has decided that lower courts have the right to send strikers to jail for contempt of court where they disobey an injunction.

The number of organizations now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are as follows: National unions, 88; state branches, 22; city central bodies, 306; local and federal unions, 1319.

The Virginia constitutional convention, after months of discussion, has finally adopted a plan of suffrage that will disqualify many thousands of voters, mostly men whose skin is black. The poll tax prerequisite and the educational test will be utilized.

The strikes of the ship carpenters and caulkers and the boiler makers and their unions—four unions—are still being waged against the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, a branch of the trust, in which the Hanna family, father, son, brother, and probably other members are interested.

Two hundred helpers employed at the Waterloo (Ia.) shops of the Illinois Central are on strike, and the 225 journeymen state they will refuse to work with non-union men if an attempt is made to fill the places of the strikers.

"Five men now actually control the railroads of the United States. There is no longer any real competition. We are face to face with railroad monopoly." This is what J. A. Froudy of Vermont, member of the Inter-State Commerce commission, told the manufacturers of Chicago at a banquet held recently.

The San Francisco patternmakers were not betrayed by the Hanna Civic Federation. When the proposition came that they give up their fight for the nine-hour day and return to work and allow Hanna's crowd to arbitrate they took a secret ballot and almost unanimously voted to remain out indefinitely, only one man voting in the affirmative.

Great indignation is being expressed among the marine workers on the Pacific coast because the United States government has awarded contracts amounting to over three-quarters of a million dollars to English firms in China and Japan to build twenty-one steamers for use as coast patrol boats and revenue cutters in the Philippine waters. It is charged that coolie labor is being employed in the construction of these vessels. Eh!

A PROGRESSIVE DECLARATION.

The Milwaukee Federated Trades Council's statement of principles.

The Federated Trades Council, the central labor body of Milwaukee, has one of the most modern declarations of labor principles of any similar body in the country. It is fearless and ringing and stands for better conditions for labor through labor's own conscious effort. It is as follows:

"We hold that labor produces all wealth, therefore the laborer in justice is entitled to his share of the wealth he produces. But when wealth producers live in poverty and idlers roll in luxury, it is very evident that the industrial system which permits such conditions must be wrong, and requires a thorough change.

It is self-evident that, as the power of capital combines and increases, the political freedom of the masses becomes more and more a delusion. There can be no harmony between capital and labor under the present industrial system, for the simple reason that capital, in its modern character, consists largely of profit, interest and rent, wrongfully extorted from the producers, who possess neither the land nor the means of production, and are therefore compelled to sell their labor and brains, or both, to the possessor of the land and means of production, at such prices as an uncertain and speculative market may allow.

Organization of trade and labor unions necessary to check the evil outgrowths of the prevailing system. But they must keep pace with the progress of the age and with the march of advanced ideas.

While trade and labor unions hitherto have struggled for higher wages and shorter hours of labor, they have practically tried to protect themselves as producers and not as consumers. To the end that this SHALL NOT REMAIN MERELY AN IDLE DECLARATION, but that it shall have force and power for good in the fight of labor for the fruits of its industry, we charge all members of this parliament of labor, and all workers, to ACT ACTIVELY AND OTHERWISE, THE POLITICAL PARTY WHOSE PLATFORM IS NEAREST TO THE ABOVE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS:

1. Abolition of collective ownership by the people of all the means of production, distribution and all means of communication and transportation. 2. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

3. Adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring the election of the President, Vice-President and judges by direct vote of the people. 4. Thorough reform of the judiciary laws. 5. Abolition of all indirect taxes. 6. Abolition of contract system in all public works.

7. The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production. This is what is done to workers who go to Congress for the things they ought to demand.

The Senator, Ill. Carnegie library is to be built by such labor. Of course Carnegie likes to think of Homestead. The arch over the entrance should be adorned by a skeleton, with a bullet hole in its skull.—Appeal to Reason.

In Newark, says the New York Herald, the limit of endurance seems to have been reached among the butchers. Within the last two weeks twenty-five retail dealers have closed their shops because their customers will not and cannot pay the prices forced upon the middlemen by the trust.

Persistent rumors that officials of the Allis-Chalmers Company and Machinery Union were about to affect a settlement were emphatically denied yesterday by all parties interested, says the Chicago American. The only explanation given for the reports is that several well-meaning citizens are endeavoring to bring the contending parties together.

The much-discussed coal monopoly is assuming tangible form. A combination of trusts in three states has been effected, the net result of which will be practically undisputed control of the output of West Virginia, the Hooking Valley region in Ohio and of Pittsburgh steam and gas coal for the entire Northwestern market. The new combine will control upward of 20,000,000 tons annual output and 350,000 acres of coal land. The total capital approximates \$125,000,000.

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CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Gustav Arendt, plaintiff, vs. Mary Arendt, defendant. The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the said action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which is now on file with the clerk of the circuit court of Milwaukee county.

DR. THEODORE BURMEISTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, P. O. Address, 401 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

YOUNG MEN WANTED. It will pay to write for call for our circular showing letters from graduates working on various lines, their salary and average salary paid railway telegraphers all over the United States. Buy and evening instructions and a position when through. MILWAUKEE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, Rooms 402-404, 4th floor GERMANIA BLDG.

ELECTRICITY-STRUCTURE. I can Care Any Case of Stricture Without Torture. Electricity properly used is the best of all remedies for KIDNEY, BLADDER, PILES, GLEET, HEMORRHOIDS, Gonorrhea, Catarrh, etc. Dr. H. B. H. Electrician, 119 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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

We prescribe and make glasses for the sight. A. REINHARD, Optician, 206 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.

DR. TH. BURMEISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, 404 CHESTNUT ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS

W. A. HAYES, LAWYER, 615-616 Pabst Building. Phone Main 7722 PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS. CHARGES REASONABLE.

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8. Equal pay, civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women. 9. National prohibition of all contract prison labor. 10. The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters. 11. Establishment of postal deposit and savings banks. 12. National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age. 13. Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration. 14. Abolition of the United States Senate. 15. Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalism as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people. Workers have thus been arrayed against workmen and ordered to shoot down their comrades. We declare our intention to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia. We favor the adoption of the military system in vogue in Switzerland.

STATUTE ISSUES. 1. Sanitary inspection of factories, mines, dwellings and all other establishments where labor is performed. 2. Abolition of contract prison labor. 3. Prohibition of child labor under 18 years. 4. Compulsory education at public expense. 5. Liability of employers for injury to health, body or loss of life. 6. Discontinuance of contract system on public works. 7. First lien for workmen's wages. 8. The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose. 9. Employers to pay living wages to women. A legal minimum wage to be established by the Legislature. 10. Payment of weekly wages in lawful money, and abolition of truck, scrip and check pay.

MUNICIPAL ISSUES. 1. Municipal ownership of gas and electric plants, telephones and all street railroads; all municipal franchises to be owned and operated by the municipality in the interest of the people. 2. Eight-hour service for all municipal employes. 3. All municipal work to be performed directly by the municipality, without intervention of contractors. 4. Payment of wages weekly, and equal pay for women for equal work performed with men. 5. Revision and simplification of the municipal code. 6. Thorough revision and equalization of salaries of public officials. 7. The use of halls in all municipal buildings to be granted free of charge to the citizens for the discussion of public questions.

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IT LOOKS FUNNY

—IN OTHERS!

Are the human monkeys so wise after all?

A great traveler went to Africa. He penetrated far into the interior—where the foot of man—civilized man—had never trod.

He found a tribe of monkeys—contentedly living on the things which nature had provided in abundance. Each monkey gathered what he needed, and his neighbor did the same—and there were none who lacked.

The man was surprised at the simple-minded creatures, and set about to give them a few lessons in political economy. He gathered together several of the brightest-looking fellows, and then unfolded to them his scheme.

"Why do you thus go forth and labor, and do the rest of the tribe? In my country we do not reap, nor sow—but allow others to do this for us?"

"How so?" inquired one. And the man, lowering his voice, drew to his audience of select persons the secret.

The following day—before the rest of the tribe had awakened, the select few, under the direction of the man, took possession of the forest, and the coconut groves. When the balance came forth to partake of the morning repast, the manager of the new company stepped forward and said:

"My dear friends, it has seemed wise that we—my friends here—take possession of the land, and the groves, and the coconuts. We have decided to give you work that none may need," and with a pleasant smile and a kindly twinkle in his eye, he explained the scheme of civilization which the great white man had brought with him.

The other monkeys seemed well pleased with the arrangement—for was it not a step toward civilization—and went to work with a will, gathering all fruit of the trees. For every nut gathered they came and laid one at the feet of the new owners. Soon the members of the company were in possession of all the nuts they could eat, and having need of no more they told their workmen that they would close operations for the present, and that they could take a vacation.

This seemed good in the sight of the tribe, and they scampered about with much delight. Presently they became hungry, and would have plucked of the fruit of the trees, but the manager said: "Nay, when we have work for you to do, you can gather the fruit for us and we will give you a part of it for your own use. But see, we have all we need for some time to come, and it will not be necessary to resume operations at present."

Though the trees were laden with coconuts, and the monkeys were willing to work, the manager could not be prevailed upon to resume operations—because there was a surplus on hand. A consultation was held, and one of the monkeys—more aggressive than the rest—openly advocated that they should go to work, and satisfy their needs, saying that they had as much right to the fruit as the manager and his friends. This seemed good in the sight of some, but others shook their heads and said that it was not the way of civilization—that they had better be content to wait till "times" picked up. Some—even those who had received favors at the hands of the manager, said that they should have saved from their supply while at work, and that they would not then be in want, and the aggressive monkey was cast out of the tribe. Hunger came on apace, and soon there were wailing and groaning. The fruit was rotting on the ground, but the manager would let no one touch it. This time there was more murmuring and many good and conservative monkeys openly advocated taking possession of the grove, and satisfying their needs as they were wont to do in the good old days before civilization.

And so it was decided. And the monkeys in a body went to the manager and demanded of him the keys to the grove, and the manager was much afraid at this outcry among the people, but his appeal for "times" and order, the few who followed the few to take possession of that which was intended for all—was of no avail, and the monkeys went in and possessed the grove and the fruit thereof. There was plenty for all—including the manager of the former company and all his friends—but they were wailing to do their share of the work in gathering the harvest—which they willingly did—seeing that no one else would gather for them. Question: Are we as wise as the monkeys?—F. D. Warren.

publiean party and the oncoming power of socialism. Hanna is a shrewd politician. He is aiming to gain the confidence of organized labor, with his fake capitalistic schemes and the aid of the capitalistic press that garbles and suppresses facts, to prevent the growth of socialism.

Union officers who are flirting with Hanna's aggregation are PLAYING WITH FIRE!—Cleveland Citizen.

Mark Twain on Christendom. It was Mark Twain, the humorist, who gave a proper characterization of the closing years in the Nineteenth century in a salutation to the Twentieth. He said:

"I bring you the stately matron named Christendom, returning bedraggled, besmirched and dishonored from pirate raids in Kiaochow, Manchuria, South Africa and the Philippines, with her soul full of meanness, her pocket full of boodle and her mouth full of piety and hypocrisy. Give her soap and wash, and hide the looking-glass."—Labor Journal.

There are no railways running; no mines in operation. The textile fabric factories are idle. Lace and silk workers have joined the throngs of the idle. Women are as enthusiastic as the men and ready to fight for their rights. A crisis is at hand that will shake the foundations of the Leopold dynasty. The upshot may be terrible bloodshed and a republic within a brief time. Revolution is in the cry everywhere. The idea that the working people are in no way prepared to carry on a warfare is shown to be untrue.

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Floral Effects, Stripes, Persian and Moorish Designs at THE FAST, 488 National Ave. NEW STORE, NO OLD GOODS. NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

SOCIALISTIC GLEANINGS.

What the collectivists are doing throughout the world.

The Vote Round-Up.

New Haven, Conn., polled 309 votes against 345 a year ago. Three Socialistic justices of the peace were elected at Arlington, N. J. Omaha, Neb., cast 900 votes. At Lincoln we had over 500, a big gain. At Albuquerque, N. M., we got 301. Every fourth man is a Socialist. At Skowhegan, Me., 250. The vote at Kansas City, Kan., was 301. Last year, 196. At Girard it was 93. Last year, 16. At Leominster, Mass., we got 104, against 56 last year. Noble, Ill., gave us 72, a gain of 500 per cent. Cameron, Col., is reported to have elected a Socialist mayor. At Altman, that state, the Socialists cast one-fourth of the vote. The Socialists polled 507 at Dubuque, Ia. Last year, 311. At Boone, Ia., they cast 24, as against 129 last November and 10 a year ago. At Catskill, N. Y., we got 27 votes. At Fargo, N. D., we got 192, a gain of 300 per cent. At Livingston, Mont., we doubled our strength. At Kansas City, Mo., we polled 456, or at least that many were counted. At Sedalia the old parties combined. We got 656, a gain of 342. The Socialist party, which has been making immense gains all over the country just about holds its own in Cleveland-Cleveland Citizen. At Warren, O., we got 148, with every fifth man on our side. At Springfield, 325. At Mansfield, 508; last year, 27. At Cincinnati, 1726. At Conneaut, 49. At Lincoln, Neb., we got 502 votes for water commissioner. Last year there were only 18 votes in the entire county. There were 111 votes at Nebraska City. At Fairfield, 24 votes. At Henrietta, Tex., 33 votes, first flop out of the box. At Port Arthur, John E. Roberts was elected city secretary on the Socialist ticket. At Houston, 599 votes; two years ago, 96. The charge is made that some members of the Socialist party in Webster, Mass., accepted endorsements from one of the old parties for its candidates. The matter is being investigated. Bloomington, Ill.—The Socialist vote at the election here yesterday (15th) was: Police magistrate 125, aldermanic 144. In 1900 we had 96 votes. DR. J. F. SANDERS. The Socialists at Fairbault, Minn., doubled their vote. Atergus Falls we got 301 out of the 815 cast. At Crookston we got 341 to the Democrats' 483. The Republicans did not put up a ticket! Ohio—So far as heard from, the Socialists polled the following vote in the places named: Cincinnati 1726, Cleveland 643, Toledo 617, Dayton 350, Continental 16, Bucyrus 57, Warren 148, Springfield 307, Mansfield 208. At Pine River, Mich., we got 166. At Benton Harbor, the vote shows every eighth voter a Socialist Democrat; in 1898 every fifty-seventh voter was. At Kalamazoo we cast 93 straight votes. At Battle Creek Comrade Culp was elected alderman in the First ward by 76 votes and Comrade Jackson in the Second ward by 130.

The Home Field.

The Mills school of social economy at San Francisco sent a congratulatory telegram to Vanderveide and the Belgians. May day in Boston will be celebrated Sunday evening, May 4, at Paine Memorial hall. A special invitation will be sent to trade unions. Comrade Otto Mack sailed for Europe April 17 on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland. He will contribute to the Herald from time to time. Comrade Philip Brown of Chicago was re-elected on the state board of Illinois. Comrade E. M. Stangland has been chosen secretary of the board. The Social Democrats of the Ninth ward, Milwaukee, will give a May ball Saturday evening, May 17, at Meixner's hall, Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. The county convention of the Socialists of Ft. Wayne, Ind., was held in the court house at that city last Tuesday evening. Nominees for the November election were chosen. The party in Indiana will hold its state convention at Terre Haute on July 4. Each branch will be entitled to as many representatives as there are individual members in good standing, and non-attending members can have a vote by giving a credential to a member who does attend. Branch charters have been issued to Garfield, Idaho; Rock Springs, Wyo., and Jellico, Tenn. Donations to the national propaganda fund: Amount reported to April 12, \$288.33. J. Edelman, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.25. T. Hosmer, Bloomfield, Mo. 1.00. Local, Cincinnati, O. 1.00. Sixth and Tenth Assembly districts, New York 2.00. Branch No. 2, local, Hudson county, New Jersey 5.75. Branch Jersey City, Hudson county, New Jersey 5.00. Total to April 19, \$308.33.

Across the Herring Pond.

A Socialist agitation is alarming the authorities in Tangier. The Socialists have now fifty-eight seats in the German Reichstag. The Christian Socialist organization in Italy numbers over 7000 branches, much to the alarm of the so-called spiritual authorities. In Karlsruhe, Germany, the Socialists made a big gain, though defeated by a narrow majority. All the parties were combined against the former. A ray of light comes from France. The Socialists are making an enthusiastic campaign against combined forces of capitalism. Great gains are expected in the coming elections. In Italy school teachers are being discharged for being Socialists, but they are just as quickly given jobs on party papers and being elected to official positions by class-conscious workmen. "In Darkest Tokio," was written after capitalism had been introduced into Japan. Before Commodore Perry opened up the secluded kingdom to capitalism's slimy curse, there was no poverty in Tokio, but it is there now, and it there to stay until Socialism applies the balm of brotherhood that will heal its pitiable sores. Comrade Walter Crane, the famous artist-Socialist, presided at the Commune celebration held in Whitechapel, London. He opened the meeting with a brief history of the commune. There were talks also by Lessner, Quetch and Herbert Burrows, and a feast which also symbolized the internationalism of our movement. There was a Russo-Jewish soup called "bortsch"; there was French bread, and good English steak and potatoes; whilst the British colonies and America

Electricity on the Farm.

The advantages to be gained by operating farm machinery electrically are set forth in Science Illustrated, by M. E. Dieudonne. The writer advocates the installation of central stations in farming districts, to supply a number of neighboring farms with current for power, heating and lighting. M. Dieudonne refers to the increasing importance of electricity in industrial operations, and asks, "How can this new source of power be applied to the operations of the farm?" His general conclusion is that "if a large number of farms should combine to set up a single central plant, there would, of course, be less expense in the first establishment of the system, and each one's share of the running expenses would also be less." Here comes in a chance of state protection for agriculture that Socialists will support.

Labor and Capital Are One!

"Times are hard," said the Picked Chicken. "Why," said the Rat, "this is an era of prosperity; see how I have feathered my nest." "But," said the Picked Chicken, "you have gotten my feathers." "You must not think," said the Rat, "that because I get more comfort you get poorer." "But," said the chicken, "you produce no feathers, and I keep none—," interrupted the Rat. "I," said the Picked Chicken. "Without consumers like me," said the Rat, "there would be no demand for the feathers which you would produce." "I will vote for a change," said the Picked Chicken. "Only those who have feathers should have the suffrage," remarked the Rat.—Life.

Notice.

The North Side Baseball Team of Milwaukee will practice at Thirty-fifth and Vliet streets Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. All north side Social Democrats capable of playing ball please be on deck.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

L. Goldstein, 227 Clinton street, New York. H. Viderson, 78 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. E. Vandervoort, 148 South Peoria street, Chicago. James Lambert, Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, Chicago, Ill. L. Juster, 42 Gouverneur street, New York, takes subscriptions for this paper.

The National Platform.

The Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people. Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working class to a state of intellectual, physical and moral inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery. The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end. As such means we advocate:

- 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue therefrom to be used for the reduction of the taxes of the capitalist class, but the entire revenue to be applied first, to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, and then to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers. 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production, to decrease the share of the capitalist class and to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor. 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the revenue therefor to be derived from the government. 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries for the employment of the unemployed, for the public credit to be utilized for that purpose, in order that the workers may receive the product of their toil. 5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women. 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the people against the public ownership demands made by apitahstical political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defect of the Socialist revolution.

Continued from second page. nouement for which Hanna, Morgan & Co. are so innocently laying the pipes. GOOD WILL COME OUT OF EVIL. No Socialist propaganda could have been devised by Socialists themselves so effective and cogent as that which is being managed by those of our citizens to whom Socialism is most abhorrent. They create interest in America and sympathy with her by exhibiting her in foreign lands as the thing which they imagine her and intend her to be; they make her power felt, and her style tolerated; they create for her the respect which is based on fear. They are wholly preoccupied with the idea of getting rid of our industrial surplus; of making money, of owning things; and they impress this preoccupation upon their foreign customers. But all the while the silent masses of European folk are looking on, and taking notes. They are training themselves, largely in unconsciousness, of course, for the part they are to play. Ideas are secretly filtering into their brains, cravings and impulses into their hearts, apparently disconnected with the gaudy business generation. All of a sudden, that crisis which you have specified takes place; our bellies go forth to battle. The individual captains of industry and the system which they represented, are unhorsed, submerged, or otherwise annihilated; but the industries survive so far as they are genuine and have a right, and a new era dawns upon the night. And that it will dawn not here only, but all over the civilized world at the same time, we shall have to thank our self-seeking little Johns the Baptist. They were blind instruments of a higher destiny; impotent pieces, as old Omar would say, of the game He plays. It is a lovely comedy, and it is needless to point out that the wider the theater of it is the less danger there will be of its acquiring a tragic complexion. The Americanization of Europe, begun by American capital, confirmed by American infiltrations of all other kinds, is a fact impending or accomplished. If Americanism is an idea, and that idea is Socialism, sooner or later—not much later, I think—it will drop its mask; possibly its real features may be recognized abroad even before we discover them ourselves. Those good old Pilgrim Fathers of ours, who have of late so often had occasion to despair of their offspring, will welcome the ressemblance the Pilgrims, any more than the oak resembles the acorn; but the essence will be the same. The fattened calf will be served up—and such a calf! And deeply will our remote posterity ponder the problem how they, so enlightened and sane as they are, could ever have descended from a race of imbeciles and maniacs like us!

FISH, OYSTERS & CRABS SPICED FISH A SPECIALTY F. TEWS, 373 First Ave. ADOLF HEUMANN "Der Bürgermeister" SALOON 567 Clinton Street GENUINE \$5.00 Oil Painting FOR 98 CENTS From May 1st to May 25th only. Mail photo or call personally. ALBERT FOX, ARTIST. ROOM 16, 115 WISCONSIN ST., MILWAUKEE. We have a new subdivision of 41 LOTS on the HAWLEY ROAD, within easy walking distance of the Aills-Chalmers Shops, which we are offering at from \$250 to \$400 EACH. Call for particulars. The C. W. Milbrath Co., 101-103 Old Insurance Bldg.

IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD. BICYCLES BUILT FOR BUSINESS THE NORTHERN—with 1902 Fauber hanger, "Thor" hubs, M. & W. wheel—but Gross, who has a way of doing such things, says \$25.00 JAY BIRD—to look at it you'd say \$25 at once, but Gross does better \$13.50 The Repair and Sundry Dep'ts are unexcelled. PHILLIP GROSS HARDWARE CO. 126-128 GRAND AVE.

Branch Meetings.

- FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday in each month at 886 North Water street. Chris. West, phyl. secretary. SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Hunger, secretary. THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS ON the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street. FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Washington and Greenbush streets. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday at 373 First avenue. NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in the Alemania hall, corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, secretary. TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec., 1720 Lloyd street. ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month. TWELFTH WARD BRANCH—Meets first and third Thursday at 867 Kinnickinnic avenue. Geo. Lennon, secretary, 204 Austin street. THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. Maats Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday in August Bressler's hall, corner Chestnut and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barkmann, secretary, 948 Winnebago street. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meixner's Hall, corner Twenty seventh and Vliet streets. Louis Baley, secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaetke's hall, Green Bay avenue, near Concordia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis. THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first and third Monday evening of each month at Mueller's hall, 228 Fourth street. Eugene H. Rooney, secretary; John Doerfler, treasurer, 701 Winnebago street. FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL. John Reichert.....Corresponding Sec'y Emil Brodke.....Recording Sec'y Nels Anderson.....Business Agent Gus. Esche.....Treasurer Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday in each month at Kaiser's Hall, 228 Fourth Street. Metal Trades Section meets first and third Monday. Label Section meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Building Trades Section meets second and fourth Tuesday. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursday. Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Street. Brass Moulders' local 141 meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at West Side Armory hall. Agent for the Herald: Joseph A. Brefke.

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DR. J. F. SANDERS. The Socialists at Fairbault, Minn., doubled their vote. Atergus Falls we got 301 out of the 815 cast. At Crookston we got 341 to the Democrats' 483. The Republicans did not put up a ticket! Ohio—So far as heard from, the Socialists polled the following vote in the places named: Cincinnati 1726, Cleveland 643, Toledo 617, Dayton 350, Continental 16, Bucyrus 57, Warren 148, Springfield 307, Mansfield 208. At Pine River, Mich., we got 166. At Benton Harbor, the vote shows every eighth voter a Socialist Democrat; in 1898 every fifty-seventh voter was. At Kalamazoo we cast 93 straight votes. At Battle Creek Comrade Culp was elected alderman in the First ward by 76 votes and Comrade Jackson in the Second ward by 130.

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