SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A Message to Gompers. &

Socialists and trade unionists throughout the country will be interested in the recent developments in Milwaukee, where the subject of Socialistic activity nnection with the work of the central body of labor has been called in question by a number of union man act-ing in the interests of the capitalistic

party politicians.

At the meeting of the Milwaukee Federated Trades' Council last Wednesday evening Business Agent Nels Anderson reported in detail as to his conference with Samuel Gompers at Washington with regard to labor matters in this city, effort of the fakirs to establish a dual central body; the new brewery con-tract, and the socialistic activity of Milwaukee union men. He first met Secretary Frank Morrison, who approved of the proposed brewery contract and liked the idea of recognizing the working cards of the national and international unions amiliated with the A. F. of L. At noon he met President Gompers, who told him the new central body in Milwaukee would not be recognized. It became evident, however, that the fakirs in Milwaukee had written a lot of untruths to Washington, among others the claim that a delegate to the Trades' Council was forced to join the Social Democratic party. Mr. Anderson explained that the conbody to support the political party whose came nearest to the declaration of principles in its constitution. Mr. tion of the workers from wage slavery and believed the time would come when it would be necessary for the work-ers to take it up, but he thought the time was not yet come to do this, that it vidual aspirations of leaders on the po field. The policy Mr. Gompers advised was to maintain a silent vote of labor so that the old parties would not know our strength and would thus grant labor laws out of fear. He agreed that old party politics was rotten, that all letors deserved condemnation and id he wished labor could be led to turn an all out so the next batch would be more afraid of the labor vote.

The only point I can see upon which on the correctness of the theory of indent action and Socialism, but is upon the opportune time and the ways of awarding these theories," said Mr. Anderson in his report. "I am convinced that this difference of opinion will have no effect upon his position toward us in this city and that he will not sanction any move that will tend to tear down the nd movement we have established in this city through years of hard work."

Following is the statement of the po-ition of the Trades' Council in relation to Mr. Gompers' personal views, which was drafted and passed after Mr. Anderon's report had been received, and a tives. copy of which will be sent to the headquarters of the A. F. of L.:

quarters of the A. F. of L.:

We, the delegates of the Federated Trades' Council, hereby reiterate our confiction that political parties are the expression of economic conditions and that therefore the capitalist parties cannot and will not represent anything but capitalistic and employers' interests. Twenty years' experience in lobbying for labor legislation ought to tell Brother Gompers and the executive board of the American Federation of Labor that as long as the working man's vote is simply the tail end of the employers' yote—as long as the labor vote is an unknown quantity—labor legislation is also an unknown quantity in America.

The Federated Trades' Council of Milesconters and the research the content of the property of the particular of the particu

The Federated Trades' Council of Milrankee points to the fact that nowhere in the civilized world are there so few social reform measures enacted as in America, and that in most cases the laber laws are either ineffective or they are declared unconstitutional. The working men of all other civilized countries form treat Socialist parties.

Their strength is because and they are respected and men of all other civilized countries form treat Socialist parties. Their strength is known and they are respected and even feared. The Socialist party of America in most localities is not strong enough to be feared by the capitalists, and this is due to the "unknown quantity tactics" of our most prominent labor leaders. The sooner this mistake is rectified the better it will be for the organized working men of America.

The Followsted Trades' Council of Mil-

working men of America.

The Federated Trades' Council of Milwaukee agrees with Brother Gompers that Socialism must be the outcome of the present system, if civilization is to aurvive; but we are at a loss to understand how Brother Gompers expects Socialism to come if workmen are to vote for the capitalistic parties, which are bound to protect and uphold the present system.

The Federated Trades' Council con The Federated Trades' Council constratulates Brother Gompers upon his sensible position in respect to the old established policy of the American Federation of Labor as to dual central bodies. The formation of dual central bodies would violate the cardinal principle of trade unionism and split up the labor movement. Delegates who disagree with the policy of the Federated Trades' Council should fight it out on the floor of this body. The Socialists, who for many years were in the minority, did not form a dual body; they tried to impress the delegates and the members of the trades unions of Milwaukee with the justice of their contentions, and they succeeded fairly well.

And finally the delegates of the Federates.

it necessary to mention this in order to rectify false reports.

The Federated Trades' Council of Milwaukee will continue in the future, as it has in the past, to fight for the best interests of organized labor without difference of race, creed or political affiliation. But we will also continue to stand by the principles of the international brotherhood of the proletariat.

These are the facts to our best knowledge and belief.

And we hereby resolve to give a copy of this statement to the daily press, and to send a copy to every union affiliated with the Federated Trades' Council, and also to send a copy to Brother Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The resolutions were drawn up by a

The resolutions were drawn up by a committee consisting of Delegates Victor L. Berger, Jacob Hunger and Frederic

Capitalism, in its highest form of cor poration or trust, is represented by the REPUBLICAN party. At this stage of capitalistic development, "good government"-as necessarily understood by that tending by legislation and maintaining by force the privileges successively se cured by the plutocracy in the natural course of its social formation and growth. Such a task evidently cannot be confided to old-style roliticians, who in times now past were more or less dependent for their means of living upon the good-will of middle-class voters, or even upon the laborers. It calls for the services of representative business men," who by their peculiar makeup and intellectual qualifition of the council permitted that cations are best e-tool to act in the spirit so tersely expressed by the celebrated phrase, "The Puolic Be Damned," and to carry out at any cost of money, and Gompers said he was not opposed to even of life if necessary, the policy of Socialism as a political system for the of capitalist powers obviously requires a corres onding concentration of ponucal power. Hence the Republican "boss"a Pfister in state politics, a Hanna or a not yet come to do this, that it Roosevelt in national politics, and under the way for disruption and indi-

Indian Commissioner Jones indignantly denies that he is "interested" in recent Indian land leases, the papers tell us. That may be true. But the point to be made is this: That under the present system everyone in public life is subject pressure of self-interest is naturally very great. Some big men have not been able to withstand it. Self-interest is the underlying motive in public life. all and through it all runs the slimy trail of deceit, duplicity, sharp practice and criminality. While the incentive lasts this nightmare of common, matter of course rascality will continue. It is merely a case of cause and effect, and the fellows who babble about having to change human nature before we can have honesty, grossly libel the inherent honesty and decency of mankind.

From all about us, men whom we have supposed were creatures of modern humanity and spirit have gone into the Philippine service and have willingly participated in shocking murders of the na-They had no personal quarrel with their victims; they have simply shot down fellow beings at the behest of their officers. These men are simply murderers, and the fact that they have been picked up from our midst makes one almost mistrust his fellow men. In the past, rulers have quarreled and their subjects, who had no actual concern in the quarrels, have gone forth to kill and be killed. Are we any more civilized today, in spite of all the advance we boast

The ways of the ruling class, especially in the matter of legislation, are the same the world over. Said John Bright: "I believe that no great measure passes the House of Commons merely because it is just. It passes sometimes because the people are restive, sometimes because the exigencies of party require that something should be done. But if does not pass—I state it fearlessly after affect years sitting in that house—a great measure of justice does not pass because it is just."

It is the same with the United States Congress. The presence of heavily paid lobbies there shows us that most laws pass because they are unjust.

And now it appears that Chief O'Neill of Chicago was misquoted in his speech at Louisville and did not make the egregious blunder of saying that Anarhism is founded on the writings of Karl Marx. It was one of those reporters that put the words into his mouth, one of those fellows that are so active in inventing lies about Anarchists killing by lot, and so forth.

In Waukesha the other day one William Hill was sentenced in the police court to thirty days in jail for stealing In Alaska the other day, one William Brophy, who robbed a saloon, was given a life sentence, and the judge said ne was sorry he could not have him In Darkest Russia they -but no, conditions in Russia are too bad to talk about in "free" America.

Capitalism is more deadly than ally Martinique the world ever produced, only its victims die lingering deaths. ever produced Slow starvation, insanity and preventable disease are its fruits. Socialism is

There are 20,000,000 well fatted cattle grazing on the publicly-owned plains of the West, and 80,000,000 pople of this

The Misfortune of the Negroes.

There can be no doubt that the negroes and mulattoes constitute a lower race-that the Caucasian and indeed even the Mongolian have the start of them in civilization by many thousand years-so that negroes will find it difficult ever to overtake them. The many cases of rape which occur wherever negroes are settled in large numbers prove, moreover, that the free contact with the whites has led to the further degeneration of the negroes, as of all other inferior races. The "negro question" will one day give the Socialists a good deal of headache, and will never be settled by mere well-phrased resolutions. But we do not want to trouble ourselves about the difficulties of future generations.

Today, however, the barbarous behavior of the American whites towards the negroes, and the contempt evinced for their human rights, is due to the fact that in this country men are judged chiefly according to the amount of capital which they possess

The business capital of the blacks, that is, the capital applied to profit-mak ing, in the United States is estimated at only a little over \$8,000,000. As capitalists our dark fellow citizens play an exceedingly modest role. It would be wrong, however, to judge their economic importance by the extent of their cap-

The economic importance of the blacks, as indeed of the entire working class, does not consist of their property, but of the wealth they produce for others.

If the blacks in this country could call their own all which they have created for other people, which has been squeezed out of them as surplus value (formerly under the lash, and in our days by stress of hunger, they would all be well-to-do people. This is also true in a still higher degree of the white wage workers.

Society nowadays has made material PROPERTY the measure of the value of men. According to this measure the Rockefellers, Astors, Vanderbilts & Co. are the most valuable members of society. Even defenders of capitalism will not dare to say that this valuation is right.

Nor is this all. The man pronounced superfluous by capitalism changes all too easily from an element of civilization to an enemy of civilization. Society refuses to him the legitimate means of existence and of pleasure, so he seeks for himself those of an illegitimate nature, and becomes an assistant of the universal passions and vices of speculation, or else a dangerous criminal. And in the case of the negro all the savage instincts of his forefathers in Africa come to the surface. It is mainly the "submerged negro"-quite a numerous element-that is a constant source of danger.

The fundamental contradiction, which lies at the root of all the others, consists in our capitalistic system of property, which proceeds from the principle that a man has the right to appropriate to himself as much property as he can acquire, and to hold the others down. The logical consequence of this results in the systematic appropriation of the masses, and the government of society by property. The utter degradation of the negro is also a part of this system.

And since society does not rule its property, but its property rules society, the individual man only acquires importance through his possessions. Property alone lends a man a place in society. Property alone secures rights which are universally respected. He who has no property has no rights worth mentioning. And that is also the chief misfortune of the negro.

Victor L. Borge

A Milwaukee tanner, lusty and imperithrough the possession of much wealth wrung from the luckless slayes of the vats "has solved one phase of the servant girl question and exhibited more courage than is usually found in men when it comes to discharging their cook,' says the Milwaukee Journal. His servant girl demanded an increase in wages, and the Journal says he was stupefied for a moment by her audacity, but he came to himself and "promptly ejected the girl from the room." And then the Journal adds this significant paragraph:

"Mr. Gallun employs hundreds of men AND UNDERSTANDS THEM."

Which means that the tanner, being burly and resourceful economically, knew from experience that he could bully and lord it over fellow beings economically The Journal regards this fact as something creditable, its class sympathies being, of course, on the side of the master rather than on that of his economic dependents.

The girl swore out a warrant for assault and battery, but the judge "pro-nounced the defendant not guilty."

All of which is but a passing shadow of the unmanly phase of civilization hu-manity is passing through. It spoils human nature and fills the world with meanness, and worse. It will only pass away when the last vestige of capitalism has given way to Social Democracythe co-operative commonwealth.

needed after all-he will unconsciously do us a service-a strenuous, chip-on-theshoulder, conceited fighter, who, clothed with all the official authority there is in the country, could turn the machinery of the courts and all the laws loose on the trusts and-show, after all, how much bigger the commercial bandits, the wealth barons, are than the people, singly, collectively and officially, in spite of

It will explode one of the politicians' old stock-in-trade excuses: That if the the exhaustion of toil and the exhauslaws were only enforced, the trust would have to go out of business. The trusts are "an historical growth" and have a logical right to exist under the underly- Hanna stands typical of capitalism, ing law of capitalism.

Now a \$300,000.000 coal trust is to be launched, to take in the bituminous mines. Pierpout Morgan, who promoted loing the organizing. Good. We view these gigantic operations with a lively interest. Anything that has a tendency to make the private ownership of the coal mines unpopular with the people has our unqualitied endorsement.

It is not enough for you to see the light of Socialism. You have neighbors. you have a duty to perform in opening their eyes. Drop in on them of an evening. Leave a Herald with them and cuss what they have read with And don't stop after converting one of your neighbors. Go together and tackle another one. Remember this is a rotten great land of equality are wondering why meat is so high. The answer is easy.

A dispatch says that Charles M. Schwab, president of the steel trust, who was one time a "mere workingman," scattered money about like an East India nabob while visiting Columbus, O., recently. He gave a newsboy \$2 for a paper and "made similar gifts all along the route of his special train." Trying to buy them up to cheer for him. we suppose. But where is the social justice or the social sanity that makes it possible for one man to thus toss money about like a Monte Cristo? You don't believe in it and would like to see the remedy applied same as the rest of us, only you haven't the courage to risk being called by that awful word: Socialist Remember, though, that your posterity may call you a coward and be ashamed of you if you play safety much longer, the same as you would if your ancestors lived in 1776 and took sides with the British.

The Martinique calamity came at an opportune time for some Americans who are just now in bad odor. Under the capitalistic system there is no calamity that some one cannot make personal advantage out of. If the beef trust magnates know their business and the weakness of human nature, they will make generous relief donations. In fact, we notice that Armour & Co. have just given \$1000 to the fund. Putting the generous feelings of the people under obligations is good tactics for the rob-

Davennort the New York Journal carconist, seems to be getting some of his old fire back again. A recent cartoon represents Hanna, fat and repulsive showing the two sides of his naturehoggish and relentless, with a dollar lorn workman at his side whom he holds other side, represents Hanna, the poli tician, smooth, sleek and foxy, and by his side is a workman again, marked by tion of physique and spirit, and Hanna arm is around his shoulder in a loving, civic-federation kittenish embrace. which while it sucks the blood of the toiler, keeps him docile by campaign flattery and buncombe.

In barbarous Russia there is a merciful provision by which soldiers are stationed at districts other than those where they have grown up, so as not to have to shoot down their own relatives in case there is a necessity for "putting down" some workingmen's uprising. In civilized America our rules are not so merciful. The state guardsmen especially are used to "quell" their fellow townsmen on sundry and frequent occasions. This brings to mind the case of the militiaman in San Francisco who was ordered to help fire a volley into a crowd of strikers, a

Never mind about the high price of neat. Bear it a little longer, the m barons need a little more money in their tills. The price will get down after a while, when they have made the little extra they have planned for. Do be patient! You don't own this country.

The various Catholic societies of Wis onsin met in mass convention at Oshkosh last week and among other things lecided to oppose the growth of Social rary bureau for that purpose.

ng they can do will stop the growth of Social Democracy. It might have been done some years ago when people only had the idea of Socialism that the capitalistic press wished them to have. But today people have gotten a right understanding of it, and no church is powerful enough to stop the constant procession

There is a very good reason why the Catholic societies can do us no actual narm. First, if their literary bureau only tells the naked truth about Socialsm it will make Socialists instead of keeping people from our ranks. Second, f it misrepresents Socialism-which we lo not charge, for no body of sincere folowers of the lowly Nazarene would bear false witness, surely-then such misrepesentation will recoil upon its own head, for the working people in the church vould be bound to discover the duplicity. So we await developments with interest,

It must be remembered, of course, that these societies are not the Catholic church as an entirety, by any means, and the fact remains that there are many loyal Catholics and even priests who are very much interested in Socialism. They snow that Socialism is neither for nor igainst religion, that it is a bread and butter question, and that, as Father Mc-Grady well says, "it leaves religion to the domain of faith and morals." There nay be some excuse, in countries where a Catholic political party exists, for the church to oppose the political party of the Socialists, but such is not the case in this country, happily. We are afraid he trail of the capitalistic serpent is over this action of the Catholic societies. The apitalists in their instinctive fear of rapidly advancing Socialism, feel that the church is a conservative force, and lope to induce its representatives into seeping the masses from becoming radical on the daily bread question. But, as ve say, it is too late.

The Catholic church, of all churches, ught to place no obstructions in the way of the development of collectivism. It is the church of the poorer classes—its membership is made up largely from the working class, and that class is being outrageously plundered by the capitalistic system. How can the Catholic societies tope to keep those luckless and toilworn people from listening to the inspiriting ong of Social Democracy with eager ness? It is a vain hope.

We are Revolutionists. What of it? We want to revolutionize industry and get it out of private, profit-skinning hands.

We are Destroyers. What of it? We vast majority of industrious, fine-natured

We are spreading Discontent. What of it? Only discontent leads to progress. No one dare deny that. When slaves are ontented they bear the yoke without Civilization would go to omplaining. mash if it were not for discontent.

Suppose one of the big department stores should suddenly change its plan and put in rival departments side by side, in competition with each other, being thus obliged to duplicate stocks, elerks and space-wouldn't you say they vere insane! Each duplicated department would be just so much waste energy and space and wear and tear of o a town or a city at large, where several competing stores exist in the various better of the others, represents great so-

A new telephone company has been will ask the city council for a charter. And the aldermen, who always promise tion, will doubtless give it to themactually give these capitalists a valuable privilege for nothing. The "business" part of the transaction will come in between the promoters of the new comwill be required to get the necessary will be strictly private and not for publication. The sad feature of the thing is that these corrupt aldermen could not dream of election if it were not for the votes of honest and well-meaning work-

In the past 300 years there was an average of one big war a year. The workingmen did the fighting, but there was nothing in it for them, and they had to crack their backbones the harder afterwards to pay off the debts incurred course, but don't forget that the rulers (yes, the rulers) of this "free" country are steering things in the same old dido about it! Or, are you going to dodge your responsibility in the matter, and let others study out the remedy and apply

poor practice competition, but they themselves are very careful not to do so. They find it safer to combine. As to State Socialism. &

The following editorial under the headng of "State Capitalism Again," appears n the New York Worker:

The following editorial under the heading of "State Capitalism Again," appears in the New York Worker:

The Social Democratic Herald says:

"Some of our ultra 'scientific' fellows may sneer at the postoffice department as state Socialism, but as compared to private corporations, its employes get good salaries and are guaranteed a certain security of livelihood for the future during good behavior, that makes their job more valuable still. The workers in our shops and factories would be much better suited if the government owned the business instead of private profit sharks. And if the government owned it, it would be the easiest thing in the world to get wages up, to get shorter hours, and to provide safeguards for the workers not now dreamed of. Competition makes waste, and if the government ran the industries there would be no competition, and so the workers could rightfully demand their share" (sie) "in the saving."

In reply to which we venture to say: Some of our unscientific friends may point to the postoffice department as "an example of Socialism," but its employes are overworked and underpaid and their "certain security of iivelihood for the future" would vanish at once if it were possible to apply labor-saving machinery in the postal service. The workers in the postal service would be much better suited if a Socialist administration conducted it instead of government profit sharks in league with the railroads. And if a government of capitalists owned a few other industries, it would not be the easiest thing in the world to get wages up and to get shorter hours. If it would, why is it that the letter carriers and postal clerks are constantly pleading for these things, without success? And why did President Roosevelt issue an executive order prohibiting them from trying to influence legislation for higher wages? The trust do away with a great part of competition and thus eliminate waste, but the workers can "injuitual demand their share in the saving" till the end of time without getting it, unless they

So. We believe the postoffice is a good example of the sort of state Socialism through which we shall probably have to pass before we can, as a matter of evoracy, for which, by the way, the Worker does not seem to stand. If the government ow ed and operated the shops, rail-roads and mines, it would be easy (comparatively) for the workers to get better wages and conditions, because the people have the ballot and consequently the control. The Worker thinks not and asks if it is so easy to get wages up, why the postal employes are "constantly pleading for these things without success." what are the facts?

The carriers, for instance, get \$600 the first year, \$800 the second, and \$1000 the third. They work EIGHT HOURS vant to destroy a system that has made a and get two weeks' vacation each year with pay. Now, where in America or elsewhere do workers, as a matter of fact "unskilled," get such treatment un der private capitalistic management? The postal employes ask for more, and rightly so. Why? Because they stand a chance of getting it.

State Socialism, while far from our ideal, is in the direction of our goal, the next step toward it, and a long step in advance of the present privately owned and skinned-industrial order. Just so a political democracy is in the direction of an economic democracy. In order to be consistent the Worker ought to be also against the ballot. In all reason and common sense society can only socialize goods. But the same principle applies industry as fast as its branches become concentrated as to ownership. One industry after another will have to be tak-en over. This transition period may be plan of business competition with its called state Socialism, or anything else, little rival shops, each trying to get the for all we care. Making faces at it or calling it names will not change its true value in the industrial evolution. It is idle and unscientific to imagine that the world will have to wait till it is good organized by Milwaukee capitalists and and ready, that a small clique shall have dictatorial power, and will then announce: "Now we will have Socialism," with "us" as absolute bosses. Besides, would not be very desirable Sensible would no doubt protest very strongly.

do not know why Roosevelt issued an order "prohibiting" postal employes from seeking to influence legislation in their own behalf, unless it was because he is a representative of capitalism. But this is neither here nor there.

"The workers in the postal would be much better suited if a Socialist administration conducted it instead of government profit sharks in league with clinch its argument.

Most certainly they would! We not only grant that, but insist that it is true. But what of it? This does not estab-lish Socialism full blown. Socialism is a matter of evolution—we will have to agitate for it, wait for it, and in all

probability fight for it.

And this information is our contribution to the Worker's "penny-ante fund."

It is planned "by the government," which the people have so much of a voice in, to raise the naval force of the United States in the next few years to 50,000 men, which is a good many men to be kept, under expense, at unproductive labor. And it is part of the price we pay—that is, that labor pays—for the privilege of owning foreign peoples.

Social Democratic berald.

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THE LESSON OF THE FRENCH GAINS

The earlier reports to the effect that Millerand, the French Social Democrat, had been defeated for the Chamber of Deputies on the second ballot, appears to have been incorrect. The mistake probably grew out of the general belief that he would fail. On the second bal lots 40 Radical Socialists were successful, a net gain of 2; 21 Socialists, a net gain of 4; 4 Guesdist Socialists, a gain of 1. There are now 90 Radical Socialists, 43 Socialists and 6 Guesdists in the French Chamber. Says a cable-"It was interesting to see how Paris was divided. The rich districts returned 27 Nationalisfs. posed to all republican ideas, and the quarters elected 26 Socialists, the most radical of the republican factions. Not a single member of the moderate faction was elected.'

A Paris dispatch says: "The programme of the newly elected members of the French Parliament being now fully known through declarations and in terviews, it is possible to predict that the next four years will see some most interesting legislation. Interesting not only in this country but in the world at large. France doubtless will deserve bet-ter than ever the title of the first nation in the experimental ground of the new

sociological ideas."

Now isn't it about time the A. F. of L. gave up its foolish policy of hoping to get workmen's reforms by helping to elect old party politicians to office, and then tearfully begging them to "please something for labor?" The Socialists have now 140 members of the French chamber of deputies, corresponding to our Congress in this country, and do not have to crawl on their bellies before unfriendly capitalistic legislators when something of benefit to the wage workers is wanted, nor do they have to maintain expensive lobbies, with no results to show for it.

PRACTICAL METHODS FOR RUSSIA.

As tending to supplement the educative tendencies of the socialistic party platforms we have been printing, from the various national organizations of the international movement-educational to men in the movement who have been noisoned by S. L. P.'ism, we give below a programme which the editor of Freed Late, banished from Russia, will follow the editions he will send to workers within the land of the knout:

within the land of the knout:

1. To make clear the coalition of the social forces in modern Russia.

2. To help to bring about the unification of all revolutionary forces, making clear the practical aims on which the Social Democrats and all revolutionary organizations in general can agree, working within the Russian state as well as without it.

well as without it.

3. To help the growth of class-consciousness among the Russian proletariat and to participate in liberating the programme of the Russian Social Demoratic party.

4. To investigate in an impartial way the position of the Russian peasantry, putting in the front the question of freeing infinitively from serfdom and of equalizing them as regards rights and duties with all classes of the population.

5. To follow the evolution of the Russian sectarian movement, noting its rev-

duties with an casses of the design of the Russian sectarian movement, noting its revoluct mary and progressive tendencies.

6. To establish permanent connection with the progressive representatives zemstyos (county council), and municipalities which represent the principal inimical to the autocratic and bureautorial state.

c state. Believing that the Russian studen

cratic state.

7. Believing that the Russian student movement has a revolutionary and political character, and seeing in the dissatisfied students, young and enthusiastic citizens who cannot bear the lack of political freedom, to make clear the connection of the students' troubles with the general political conditions of Russian life.

8. To make clear the meaning of the national movements among nationalities included in the Russian empire.

9. Believing that the propaganda among soldiers is an urgent nevessity, to publish exact data about the barrack life, to work out the tactics how to influence the army, and to explain the Social Democratic demand of substituting militia for standing armies, adding to it the right to be freed from military service for persons whose convictions are opposed to service in national militia, as well as in standing armies.

10. To subject the Russian law court to a detailed criticism, and regarding crime as a product of not normal social conditions, to make clear the cruel injustice of the system of punishment prevailing in Russia as well as in Western Europe.

11. To elaborate a project for the con-

11. To elaborate a project for the convocation of a constitutive assembly, and to mark out the principles which ought to lay at the basis of the future Russian artifaction.

necessity of the complete equalization of both sexes in political as well as civil

rights.

13. To elaborate the project of a new school system which would replace the school system which would replace the system. school system which would replace the modern system, perverting the thought and the feelings of the young generation.

14. To avoid the discussion of too abstract questions, and to avoid as much as possible polemics with the organs of other contents of the second through the property of the second through the second other revolutionary organizations.

The capitalists, who are now repre ented in trusts and gigantic combines, are constantly growing richer. The people are growing poorer and lead more anxious lives every day. Their pennies and dimes, like iron filings to a magnet, are flying out of their own grasp into the clutches of the wealth barons. Just ask yourself how long this can continue with safety to you, and to those you love. Even your vain dreams of getting rich in spite of your usual "bad luck" are the temptations that help drain the peo ple of their holdings. Speculations and schemes play a good part in the game of the plundering of the masses by the

What are the people anyway! Make your own answer. President Loubet of France visits the Czar and the people of both France and Russia cheer and hug each other. If the rulers of the two countries should get into a dispute and declare war, the people of the two nations would glare fiercely at each other and rush forth to shed each other's blood. A few years ago the rulers of United States and Spain fell out and their subjects began to spill each other's blood. Now the rulers are sending goo-goo messages to each other, their will regard each other as the best of friends. And so on; no country scapes the rule.

Lieut.-Gov. Coates' labor journal, the Colorado Chroniele, contains this "true

as gospel" item: as gospel" item:

Rev. J. G. Kennedy said last Sunday that "the church is not to take sides with either the laborer or the capitalist." Just so. That is the charge against the church—not fulfilling the true Christ doctrine. The capitalist exists only as a result of robbery of the products of the laborer's toil. Christ denounced this injustice and crime in his day and got crucified for it, but there are mighty few preachers who are willing to take chances on a good fat living, much less being killed, in taking sides against injustice and crime—preaching the true doctrine of Christianity.

Word comes to us that the elements that are so anxious to build up a new S. I. P. out of our movement and who have their knives out for state autonomy have been sending unsigned printed at tacks on the former editor of this paper to comrades in Massachusetts. It is so hard for the mimic S. L. P.'s to forgive Wisconsin for being able to paddle own canoe. It spoils their hope of a complete machine, geographically.

It is reported that the labor mayors elected in the three Connecticut towns-Hartford, Bridgeport and Ansonia,have a plan to put up a labor candidate for governor and also several for the The going of organized la-Legislature. bor into politics as workers marks advanced step and is significant of the direction affairs are taking. A Connecticut economic league will be formed.

What is the demand of the working class at this stage of the world's civilization? A "living" wage. What is the demand of the middle class? Four per cent.-more if it can be gotten. What is the demand of the capitalist class? The right to get in the trough with all

What of it if meat is up. Ain't wages down? That's Uncle Sam's way of striking a balance.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

He who wishes to secure the good of thers has already secured his own.—

"Socialism is not the system of any reformer whatever; it is of the character of an historical discovery."—Lefargue.

Prouty.

"The answer of Socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner and the feudal lord, both of which were formerly regarded as necessary to the well being and even the very existence of society. —Prof. Clarke.

One significant effect made by the shipping amalgamation is the widespread acknowledgment from the press and public men that the old-fashioned ideas of economics based upon them are no longer adapted to requirements of the time and that important changes must be made.—London Cable.

Three thousand lawless Chinese were

London Cable.

Three thousand lawless Chinese were beheaded in one Clestial district quite recently. The British consul says the viceroy's methods leave nothing to be desired "in the direction of stringency." Notwithstanding the wholesale execution the British consul says that the "pressure of poverty breeds criminals faster than they can be exterminated. It is doubtful if sheer repression can ever evolve a law-abiding society."

Charges of having secretly served the

doubtful if sheer repression can ever evolve a law-abiding society."

Charges of having secretly served the British government in the Boer war are made against J. G. Stowe, formerly American consul general for South Africa, in a book entitled "The Fall of the British Empire." about to be published in Germany and the United States, by Walter Mark Chandler, an American engineer, at one time in the employ of the Rhodes companies. Chandler asserts that in the summer of 1900 Stowe was traveling on a British provision train that was captured by Commandant Theron, and that after the capture the consul concealed in the sleeping compartment of his private car several uniformed British officers who were bearing important dispatches. Stowe is alleged to have taken possession of these documents in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Boers.—Berlin dispatch.

"The deepest depth of vulgarism is

o mark out the principles which ought of lay at the basis of the future Russian onstitution.

12. To demonstrate the justice and the the covenant."—Thomas Carlyle.

CROOKING HIS KNEE TO ROYALTEE.

The cable dispatches publish a cablegram from William of Germany to Theo dore of the United States, announcing that he proposes to present a heroic statue of Frederick the Great to this government, to commemorate the visit of his brother Henry to this country. William wired in English and Theodore answered in German, making gracious acknowledgment of the glorious gift. The statue of the old despot is to be placed in Washington, the first of any foreign ruler to be so erected in this country. The gift is entirely befitting the spirit and tendency of the times. The British government should now ship over George III. in bronze, the French government Napoleon III. and so on ad despotitum.

The excuse of setting up old Frederick to remind posterity that young Henry visited here appeals to the shades of Bill Nye and Artemus Ward. The roaring lion shall now be reared to mark the spot where lit the blue-

No monument has yet been reared in Washington to Thomas Paine, nor to Sam Adams, nor to John Brown.

The republic, such as it was, has gone glimmering, and Uncle Sam had better sell his old plug hat and high water pants, have his hair cut and provide himself with knee breeches, the regulation wig and crown and haul in the old sign.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 23.

Eyme to orla

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

The question before the American people is not imperialism, money, nor anything else except the question of bread and butter, and this one will have to be solved before long.—Ex.

If the miners strike, coal will go up. On the other hand, if the miners do not strike, coal will go up. Consumers might as well keep cool. They will have to later on.—Kansas City Journal.

I wonder what fake the politicians will get up next to sidetrack the industrial voters and keep them tied to the "old parties?" It is time the workingmen used their own brain-pans a little—just a little bit.—Journal of Labor.

We repeat, the wage system must be abolished and the co-operative system, with equality of opportunity to all, must take its place. Workmen, keep this in mind and strike a blow for its constitution. rike a blow for its consum-every occasion.—Colorado mation on Chronicle.

A clothing manufacturing firm in Pe-oria, Ill., charges each of its hundreds of employes 5 cents per day to pay for the power used in the factory. Eventual-ly it will be charging an admission fee to employes as they enter the plant.— Iowa Unionist.

lowa Unionist.

"Silk manufacture," says census bulletin No. 161, "has shown a marked development since the census of 1890." A little study of the figures of the industry develops the further fact that the wages paid men employed in these factories decreased from \$531 per year in 1890 to \$442 in 1990; the wages of women decreased from \$276 to \$271, while the children's wages were decreased from \$158 to \$141. Yes, it must have been quite a success from the capitalist's standpoint.—Coming Nation.

A new phase of the child labor problem

lowa Unionist.

"Silk manufacture," says census buller to this own in June 1800." A literate study of the figures of the industry develops the further fact that the wages paid men employed in these factories decreased from \$531 per year in 1890 to \$442 in 1900; the wages of women decreased from \$251 per year in 1890 to \$442 in 1900; the wages of women decreased from \$251 per year in 1890 to \$442 in 1900; the wages of women decreased from \$251 per year in 1890 to \$442 in 1900; the wages were decreased from \$158 to \$141. Yes, it must have been quite a success from the capitalist's standpoint.

—Coming Nation.

A new phase of the child labor problem is found in a decision reached in a case tried early this month at Greensboro, N. C. A nine-year-old boy was injured by a machine in a factory in which he was employed. The corporation was sued for damages, negligence being alleged in the bill of complaint. It was shown, from the testimony of the plaintiff, that the boy was not injured in the discharge of his duty, but through the descrease of the natural curiosity of a boy's mind to investigate the inner workings of the working class, and it divides so-the working class, and it divides so the vorking class, and it divides so the working class, and it divides so the vorking class, and it divides so the working class, and the working class cleave in the working class, and the working class, and the working class, and the working class class and the working class class and the working class class and the working class and t

That it signines stric, under the lence?

Wrong again: it means Peace, Equity and Brotherhood—made late facts.

Do you think it antagonizes true Christianity?

Wrong again: it is simply Jesus' own teachings applied to every-day affairs—of yourself, your neighbor, and his neighbor—that is, THE NATION. It is nothing else.

others has already sective in so other Confucius.

"Socialism is not the system of any reformer whatever; it is of the character of an historical discovery."—Lefargue.

"If there be one man who does not work, then there is another who is crying of hunger," says a Chinese proverb.

I like a stupid voter, I need him in my biz; he elects my men to office, and I tax him as I please.—Song of the Trust.

It may be that man is allowed the "pursuit" of happiness, but the "pursuit" is about all he is allowed in many suit" is about all he is allowed in many suit" is about all he is allowed in many suit" is about all he is allowed in many face to face with railroad monopoly.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner J. A. Prouty.

"The answer of Socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner and the feudal lord, both of which were formerly regarded as necessary to the well being and even the very existence of society."—Prof. Clarke.

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One unionist of Macon, Ga, writes the

this land. We say Socialism is worth trying.—News Letter.

One unionist of Macon, Ga., writes that he is employed in a mill in which the bosses hire babies who are "still too young to go to school." He placed one of the six-year-old tots on the scales and she weighed 40½ pounds. She holds a regular position as a spinner and works from 6 a. m., till 6 p. m., with 40 minutes for lunch. The child does not know how much wages she receives, as her mother, who also works in the mill, draws her pay. "Her father staid at houe and cooked and brought the dinner." The average life of the factory chi'd, says the writer, "runs from the cradle to 25 years." Humanitarians are anxiously niming to provide for sick poodles and cats, but they don't seem to care much when the flesh and bones of innocent babes are ground into profits. Let us hope that the Southern trade unionists will continue their agitation against the capitalistic cannibals and advertise their hideous conduct to the world. Fight them politically and industrially. It is too much to hope in this practical age that the outraged gods will hurl thunderbolts and drive the exploiters into the bottomless pits of hades.—The Labor Journal.

Every Socialist ought to be familiar with his pedigree as a Socialist. You can get the facts in the Red Book. It is 15 cents.

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Merrie England is a fine 10-cent book on Socialism for beginners. This office Socialism is the next step in civiliza-ion. Get in line.

大の大りだりだったのだのだらだらた。 Platforms of International Socialism. V.

The British Columbia Platform *KOKOKOKOKOKOKOKOKO

Statement of principles adopted at Vancouver, October 3, 1901.

The Socialist party of British Columbia in 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.

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 an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the cavitalists 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 uncertain-

of economic conditions tends to the over-throw of the capitalist system, we recog-nize 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 Social-ist 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 the end.

PLATFORM.

PLATFORM.

General Demands. General Demands.

1. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines, and ultimately of all the means of production, distribution and exchange. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the bours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and to diminishing rates to the consumers.

service and to diminishing rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. The establishment of a national currency and government banking system; all fire and life insurance to be also operated by the government in the interests of the whole people.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries; public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

Abolition of the Senate, establish

ment of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and right of recall of representatives by their con-stituents.

PROVINCIAL DEMANDS.

PROVINCIAL DEMANDS.

1. Abolition of financial and property qualifications for candidate and electors at provincial and municipal elections.

2. The education of all children up to the age of 16 years to be free, secular and compulsory. Text books, menis and clothing to be supplied out of the public funds when necessary.

3. Municipalization and public control of the liquor traffic.

4. A minimum wage law fixing wages at not less than \$2 per day, thereby counteracting evil effects of Oriental emigration into this province.

5. Reduction of hours of labor to 44 per week.

5. Reduction of hours of labor to 44 per week.
6. Scientific and practical management of fisheries, forests and waterways in best interest of the producers.
7. Government operation of coal mines and immediate construction and operation of smelters, refineries and saw-mills for benefit of the workers.
8. Abolition of poll and personal property tax, the deficit to be met by an increased tax on land values.
9. No more bonuses of either land or money to individuals or private corporations.

ious.

10. Graduated land tax similar to law
n operation in New Zealand.

11. Government hospitals throughout

the province, and free medical attendance to all needing such.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we caution the workers against such public ownership movements as are an attempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the cond tion of the working class. It must be remembered that there is a vast difference between "government" and "public" ownership. While the corporations own the Senate and Parliament we will have the "government ownership," and not until the people own and control the legislatures can we have true "public" ownership.

Wage Slavery.

Wage-slavery! What is it? To the aristocrat it is the unquestioned relation of the inferior to the superior, as natural that water flows down hill. Their argument has the same ground, or rather lack of ground, as that of an old Yankee who in abolition days said "A nigger has no business to be a nigger if he don't want to be a slave."

business to be a nigger if he don't want to be a slave."

Workmen are simply beasts of burden to be given a "full dinner pail" when times are prosperous; when times are not prosperous they are to be kept as quiet as possible, by threadbare and immoral precepts; that method failing in the last resort the order is given "shoot to kill." That is to say the anarchistic philosophy and practice is adhered to almost exclusively by the rich. They deny equal rights and equal opportunities to all citizens in theory and in practice.

To those who hold the Socialist philosophy and especially to such of them as have the Socialist science (the knowledge of the natural laws which govern wealth production and the development of the industrial organism) to sustain and elevate their humans sentiment the wagesystem appears in its true colors; its garb is besmeared with blood and sweat. Its body is scarred with the accumulation of centries of struggle to free human beings from the oppression and tyranny of human beings.—Martha Moore Avery.

Like Causes, Like Effects.

Like Causes, Like Effects.

In "Daniel Everton, Volunteer-Regular," a "romance of the Philippines," by Israel Patnam, published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, a shrewd and clever contrast between American and Filipino character runs throughout the entertaining book. For instance, here's an indication of the universality of landlordism that ought to go in a Georgeite's scrap book:

"Who is your friend?" asked O'Connor.

"It's the Senora Carmen (part Spanish), who owns this house," answered MacTavish. "Have to keep on good teams with her. If I didn't, there would be nothing left in the house."

"How is that?" inquired O'Connor.

"It's the Castilian way of doing business. We rented the house furnished—when we moved in. She came over the next morning and borrowed three chairs from the dining room. A few days afterward, when we were out, she came back and borrowed the sideboard without asking permission. I thought she'd appreciate fine sarcasm, and sent word to her by Pedro that she'd better have the table and make the set complete. He came back in five minutes with two other servants, and away went the table. The laugh was on me. Since then she has borrowed most of the furniture that was ants, and away went the table. The augh was on me. Since then she has observed most of the furniture that was in the house when we came, and a good it of what we've bought. None of the hipes are ever returned. And besides hings are ever returned. And, beside all that, SHE'S RAISED THE RENT.

No Socialist should be without a copy of Babel's "Woman, in the Past, Presen and Future." This office, 25 cents.

Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday in each month at 836 North Water street. Chris. West phal, 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 ev-ery first and third Friday at 373 First

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in the Alemania hall, corner Four-teenth 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, Tweifth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec. 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (for merly 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. Mants Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

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

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

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

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets at Zebetner's hall, 1416 Tenth street, every second and fourth Tues-day in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Fri-day of each month at Mueller's hall corner Twenty-third and Brown streets George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twen-ty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Leon Greenbaum, Boom 427, Emilie Bidg. 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 the month at Kaiser's hall, 208 Fourth street. Frederic Heath, secy. Jacob Hunger, 602 Chestnut street, treas.

THE HERALD FORUM

Is not Heretical.

Is not Heretical.

Editor Herald: Some time ago you commented on certain statements of the "Seattle Socialist" 12 British Columbi Socialist platform. I send you complete platform as adopted by referendum vota and would like your opinion as to whether we have abandoned essential Socialist principles. We are of the opinion that we still advocate the basic principles of industrial democracy, while formulating a platform of immediate local demand to suit our provincial conditional With best wishes, yours fraternally. Yancouver, B. C., April 25.

The platform which we print elsewhere in this issue demands the final aim of Social Democracy and its direction is right. The local demands must be determined by the party that has to fight under them.—Editor Herald.

A Lame Argument Answered.

A Lame Argument Anowale.

To Whom It May Concern: Mr. J. of
Manitowoc sent the editor a postal on
which he had pasted a clipping from a
which he had pasted a clipping that at the
New York paper showing that at the
attendance. which he had pasted a clipping from a New York paper showing that at the free New York baths the attendants make a practice of charging 5 cents for private rooms. And the clipping say that this shows that, contrary to general belief, human nature would be no free from guile under municipal ownership than now. And then Mr. 4. writes with a pen on the postal, "The RESULTS of EXPERIENCE! Go way back and sit down!"

EXPERIENCE: Go way back and at down!"

The editor turned it over to me to answer. I can see that Mr. J. is one of those whole-hog or none chaps who don't want Socialism to come gradually. But the people want free baths, even if they have to pay for them, and if Mr. J. tries to close them up just to spite state 80. cialism, he'll get such a whaling that he won't be able to sit down on his way-back. THE NEW OFFICE BOY.

Milwaukee Central Committee.

Milwaukee Central Committee.

Meeting of May 19. Comrade Heary
Harbicht in the chair, Minutes approved. New members approved: First
ward 3, Second ward 2, Twelfth ward 1.
Thirteenth ward 1, Twentieth ward 1.
Twenty-first ward 10. Committee on
hall for fall entertainment reported rening North Side Turner hall for October
12. Comrade Berger explained the legal
procedure as to caucuses and primaries.
Comrade Melms reported 2000 basebal
tickets out and 1000 more being printed.
Comrades Berger, Thomas and Heath
named as committee on Polish speaker.
On motion of Comrade Westphal Polish
speaker to be held to the national and
state platforms. On motion of Comrades Melms and Hunger a committee
consisting of Comrades Berger, Heath
and Bistorius to fix caucus dates and issue a circular of instruction to the
branches. Bill of Standard Publishies consisting of Comrades Berger, Heath and Bistorius to fix caucus dates and issue a circular of instruction to the branches. Bill of Standard Publishing Company for \$18.50 for Father McGrady books allowed. On motion of Comrade Bistorious, the articles left from fair were auctioned of after the meeting. Comrade Mems moved to distribute 1000 Heralds at ball game. Carried. Comrades Rummel, Heath and Rooney named to negatiate for rent of Fraternity hall for letures, with power to act. Adjournment. FREDERIC HEATH, Secretary.

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The reader will find it packed with data and invaluable for reference. It can be had in cloth or paper binding the former for 50c, the latter for IEC Orders should be addressed to Standard Publishing Company, Socialist publishers, Terre Haute, Ind. Socialist History and Portrait Gallery.

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Beyond the Blackward;

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SOCIALISM OR DESPOTISM.

By Jesse Cox, ex-national chairman Social Democratic Party.

Thas been the fate of every republic that has heretofore existed, with the single exception of the Swiss republic, that it should fall and be succeeded by a military despotism. The existing French so-called republic forms no except, for it has always been rather a military despotism than a democratic reside. The reason for the fall of republics undoubtedly is that the interest ite masses conflict with the interests of the propertied and privileged classing, under the system of private property in the land and the means of proction which has always prevailed, the demands of the masses cannot be miss. The result is that for a while the masses acquire power, overthrowing attempting to overthrow the economic laws which, under the prevailing interest of the property owning classes. When the demands of the people exceed the its necessarily set to them by economic laws, an attempt to enforce such mands stops the whole machinery or production. Then ensues such a chaotic disease between the man on horseback, who, force of military rule, compels the populace to forego its demands, and to reat to and keep the station which the economic law assigns to it. Then the procise muchinery is again set in motion, and the condition of the people is proved.

improved.

All this, however, assumes that the productive system undergoes no change. The trend of affairs in this country at the present time is undoubtedly TOWARDS A MILITARY DESPOTISM. The productive forces are ogreat, and the share of his product which the worker receives is so small proportionately to his increased productive power through the improved modern means of production, that the consuming power is small relatively to such increased productive power. Hence, production largely outruns consumption, and the result is combination of the owners of the means of production on one side to restrict the productive forces to the consuming power, to maintain profitable prices and reduce wages; and on the other hand, combination of the wage workers to maintain and increase wages. The combination of capitalists to diminish wages strives not only to force down the wages paid to the men who work, but also to diminish the number of men employed, by introducing labor saving machinery and other economies. The natural tendency of wages under such system is necessarily downward. Wages can be upheld, if at all, only by combinations of workmen for that purpose. These labor combinations endeavor to maintain the amount of wages paid, not only by directly keeping them up, but also by thortening the hours of labor, and thus, apparently, giving employment to more men.

It will perhaps be possible for these combinations of labor to succeed for time, and success will bring increased demands. These demands, though nodest enough, considering the increased productive capacity of labor, will be succeed the point where capital can be profitably employed, even by the succeed the point where capital can be profitably employed, even by the succeed that the point is and the result will be a stoppage of production. Production being thus stopped or greatly limited, the condition of the masses will grow worse, and workmen will resort to force and disorder in a vain enterior increase their means of living. Riots, even attempted revolutions to likely to ensue. Public officers, holding their offices at the will of the masses, will refuse to interfere to check the disorder because they will fearest and starvation for the great majority of the people, and when this state of affairs has continued until it has become unbearable, the majority of all lasts will welcome the man who by the strong arm of the military will return of the poor condition to which the system of private capital condemns it. Such military rule will continue for a generation or two, when in all probability it will be over-

Bocalism offers the only means of avoiding these results. The ownership of the land and the means of production by the whole people, and the just administration of a co-operative system in the interests of all, would give to every one the full results of his own labor, associated with that of others, and carry labor to the highest degree of productiveness, by modern inventions and discoveries. In such case production, however great, would never outrun consumption, and the conditions which now point to military despotism would nev-

whether we are destined to be ruled by military force, depends upon whether the intelligence of the people will lead them to establish the co-operative commonwealth BEFORE CONDITIONS NECESSITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY RULE.

Chicago, Ills., May 21.

THE "DANGER" OF STANDING ARMIES.

If you look at a map of Europe you will see in Russia a Czar with a million armed men that he can use as he pleases. A million rifles, or five million, if reserves are called upon, the weak-faced Czar can aim this way or hat as a child aims its bow and arrow. In Germany a vigorous young man

hat as a child aims its bow and arrow. In Germany a vigorous young man, crirolled partially by custom, common ease and the fear of the Social Demoratic party, has another million of armed men to play with.

In Italy, in Austria, in Spain, you find measurehical figureheads directing huge bodies of armed men.

If ron look superficially at these great under you will say that they are a permanent menace to liberty. You will say o yourself:

Let Me No More a Mendicant.

et me no more a mendicant Without the gate of this world's kingly palace wait.

Arthur Colton, in the Atlantic.

A man may be known both by his encmies and his friends. Riley, the celebrated "Hoosier poet," spent his earlier
fite in that part of Indiana where Debs'
home is located, and these two genial
fellows are warm personal friends.
When Riley gave a reading some time
are in Terre Haute he was Debs' guest,
and an odd-locking pair they must have
made passing along the street—Debs
with his six feet two inches of altitude,
and Riley with his five feet four of frail
physique.

and Riley with his five feet four of the phraique.

There is a little story of the brotherly affection between Debs and Riley that is well worth relating. Riley was ill and confined to his room. One day Debs sent him a bouquet of the poet's favorits alowers. This was Riley's source of inapiration for the poem, "Them Flowers," which tells its own story:

THEM FLOWERS.

To My Good Friend, Eugene V. Debs:
Take a feller 'atts sick, and laid upon the shelf.

All shaky, and ga'nted and pore, and all so knocked out he can't handle hisself

With a stiff upper lip any more; ast him up all alone in the gloom of

as dark as the tomb, and as grim, and then take and send him some roses fon hin have fun out o' him!

on're seed him, 'fore now, when his liver was sound, and his appetite notched like a saw, than'n you mebby, for romancin' round lin a big posy bunch in yer paw.

If you ketch him, say, when his health is sway,

ls away, and he's flat on his back in distress, at thin you can trot out your little bokay and not be insulted. I guess! Them flowers makes him think of the

of his innocent youth, and that mother

his, accent youth, and that mother o' at the roses she used to raise; sere all alone with the roses you send, in' sick and all trimbly and faint, eyes is—my eyes is—my eyes is—old frimd. leakin-I'm blamed if they ain't!

HOW THEY WORK.

own inferiority, ready to pull off his felt hat at the sight of livery worn by the servant of the great.

This peasant is taken to Berlin or Frankfort. If he is slow at drill he is slapped in the face, kicked, ridiculed he is compelled to hold himself for hours in a certain rigid position. He learns that he is entirely at the mercy of a whipper-snapper in a lieutenant's uniform. He bitterly hates his own degradation and those responsible for it.

During his hours of rest he weets the

During his hours of rest he meets the young soldier from the city, the intelli-gent Jew with 500 years of independent thinking behind him, or the old non-com-missioned officer, who sticks in the army because he takes pleasure in making So-ciellies out of country requires

because he takes pleasure in making Socialists and so the sum of the control?"

As a matter of fact, the greatest DAN-star matter of fact, the greatest DAN-star TO KINGS lies in the work that a case by these great standing armies.

Apparently they mean security for the boarachical idea. In reality they mean soluction of the people, the spreading of radicalism and rebellion against the laims of birth and money.

The German army system captures the laims of birth and money.

The German army system captures the laims of birth and money.

The German army system captures the laims of birth and money.

The German army system captures the laims of birth and money.

The German army system captures the laims of birth and money.

This is a serious thing for the kings. It means their ultimate undoing.—Chicago American.

Labor Coming to its Own.

The Milwaukee Patternmakers' union, through its president and secretary, A. P. Knauber and August Kornburger, has

opposed to the interests of our class—the working people.

The proposed preamble which we offer meets the necessity of a declaration that the tools and forces of industry should be owned by society, as the postal service is at present owned, and in some instances the water works and other public utilities are owned—indeed, industry must be so owned before the laboring class can be said to have secured their just dues, i. e., the right to work and the right to live, security in sickness, security in old age, security for their families, just conditions, nice homes and pleasant surroundings.

ity in old age, security for their families, just conditions, nice homes and pleasant surroundings.

No right-thinking person can look about him and contemplate the condition of workingmen and workingwomen, living as w. do in periods of rush and hurry and overtime on one hand, and its prolonged periods of depression with attendant suffering on the other, without coming to the conclusion that to the many it is but a foretaste of hell.

We submit that with the machinery of the country in such a state of perfection as at present and with millions of willing workmen ever ready to do their share of the work of society, it ought to be an easy task for the people to carry on the business of life in a comfortable and dignified manner. It is almost impossible to go through life free from care and worry under the present planless system of society, which overwhelms the workers with long hours in so-called prosperous times and leaves them to suffer the direst misery through lack of employment during "hard" times.

While we, as Patternmakers, can flatter ourselves that the menace of the machine is absent in a large degree, we should not overlook the fact that our trade will become in the near future (if indeed it is not so at present), the Meeting of the condition of the condition of workingmen and davage of has a most fatal doctrine.—To admit that become in the near future (if indeed it is not so at present), the Meeting of a make an advance of 2½ cents an hour. To admit that because things have long gone wrong it is impossible to make them go right is a most fatal doctrine.—The long gone wrong it is impossible to make them go right is a most fatal doctrine.—The long gone wrong it is impossible to make them go right is a most fatal doctrine.—The long gone wrong it is impossible to make them go right is a most fatal doctrine.

The Labor council of Los Angeles has messed in the callour or periods of the table to right is a most fatal doctrine.—The long gone wrong it is most fatal doctrine.

The labor callour fatal doctrine.

ca of the numberless students turned out by the various high schools that teach something of the rudiments of our trade. Indeed, it is no uncommon sight to see as many apprentices in a shop as there are journeymen, and this, with the influx of carpenters, means that there will be the keenest sort of competition when the present abnormal activity in industrial life subsides to be followed by the other extreme—abnormal non-activity—which in the nature of things must surely follow.

It must be evident to an observing person that the consolidations now so general in the business world mean for the pattern trade a lessened demand for patterns as compared with the business done, as the former practice of having duplicate patterns in individual estab-

The Glass Struggle. Labor Movement Throughout the World.

Tolstoy Appeals to Czar.

Berlin, May 15.—Count Tolstoi has sent a letter to the Carr describing the misery of the Russian peasantry, in which the writer called the Czar "dear worther".

brother.

The letter recalled the brilliant reign of Alexander II., who abolished serfdom and gave the peasant liberty to think and create like other men. The peasant was now stepping forward with justified prayers and demands to which deaf ears should not be turned. The sole possibility of raising the peasantry to a sound condition rested upon speedy assistance from the throne, Count Tolstoi proceeded:

from the throne, Count Tolstoi proceeded:

"Thou alone, dear brother, canst do this, or is there a power stronger than thou art that obstructs thy will? If so, let the peasantry and the other classes represent their own interests and advance their own claims and demands. Thou wouldst in this way be relieved of a great burden and much care."

The Czar read the letter with great attention and sent Count Tolstoi an acknowledgment of its receipt, adding that there was much truth in his observations.

tions.

The letter may be accepted as evidence of Count Tolstoi's restoration to health.

Federated Trades Council.

Federated Trades Council.

Meeting of May 21. Delegate E. J.
Berner in chair. Delegate Charles Nicolaus, vice chairman for evening. All officers save sergeant-at-arms present. Minutes approved. Delegates from six unions
seated. Executive board reported a
meeting with building trades section in
regard to a brewery agreement, which
was formulated and given the business
agent. Organization committee reported
a new Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. They
requested aid of Machinists and Molders
in organizing the crane men. A Boiler
Makers' Union would be organized. Business Agent Anderson reported his trip
to New York and said as a result the
International Garment Makers' Union
would grant a label to a local firm. On
report that Pabst park manager would
grant use of park, all halls, games, etc.,
for \$165, the committee was instructed
to close contract for same. Bro. G. H.
Russel of the Boxmakers granted the
floor. Moved and carried that organization committee organize the boxmakers
under charter of Amalgamated Wood
Workers. The business agent reported
scale of wages of the different trades
presented to Brewers' Association. Woodworkers' scale added. Bro. Anderson also reported visit to President Gompers
and gave their conversation in detail. He
requested that a copy of his report be
sent President Gompers for verification.
Carried. Delegates V. L. Berger, J.
Hunger and F. Heath appointed to draft
resolutions on the political stand of the
council. (See resolution on first page.)
Resolution on national municipal programme from last meeting taken up and
referred to committee consisting of Delegates J. Hunger, J. Sheehan and N. Anderson. Delegate Hunger elected delegates J. Hunger, J. Sheehan and N. Anderson. Delegate Hunger elected delegates J. Hunger, R. Sheehan and N. Anderson. Delegate Hunger elected delegates J. Hunger, J. Sheehan and N. Anderson. Delegate Hunger elected delegates Sheehan alternate, with \$5 a
day and car fare. Receipts, none; expenses, \$58.

EMIL BRODDE, Rec. Sec.

Child Labor in Georgia.

The United States census reports just ande public for the state of Georgia made public for the state of Georgia show that there are 83,842 wage earners employed in the 7504 manufacturing es-tablishments in the state, and that they wage earners

tanil world's kingly palace wait.

Salag is spent;

senthes change and challenge in the tower,

waint the shadows eastward hour by hour.

Brothers: The Milwaukee association takes this occasion to call your attentions their desired and their unions through out the country, of which the following is the substance:

Brothers: The Milwaukee association takes this occasion to call your attentions their discrete features, dering destiny and wit, time to their utuost, and men hurry by sime their utuost, and men hurry by the sent agent of their utuost, and men hurry by the services of confluent energy.

The preamble of the present constitution is in our opinion inadequate to the features there are sent handless stars to wander in the state, and that they receive an annual wage of \$29,290,071, and receive an annual wage of \$29,290,071, and receive an annual wage of \$290,290,071, and receive an ann

GENERAL NOTES.

The big copper trust has been finally launched. Capital, \$80,000,000.
"The basis of man's true life is the desire for the universal welfare."—Tol-

A \$10,000,000 trust has been formed to exploit Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and other colonies.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has decided to let out to employers of labor in various parts of the country the serv-ices of able-bodied Indians on the reser-vations.

vations.

A Washington correspondent writes that there are three bills in Congress which, if they pass, will strengthen military control and practically establish an oligarchy.

A. W. Puttee, the labor member of the Canadian Parliament, has introduced a bill providing for compulsory arbitration. The Manufacturers' Association is fighting the measure.

tion. The Manufactu is fighting the measure.

is fighting the measure.

Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers states that the membership of that organization is now 232,289, making it the largest labor organization in the United States. The United Mine Workers paid \$202,926.07 for strike benefits to its members last year.

In a dispatch from Warsaw the correspondent of Die Information gives a gloomy picture of the conditions of terror in Russia. He says there is scarcely a Russian town where sentence to banishment and imprisonment are not constantly being imposed.

Vienna, May 15.—A serious state of

Vienna, May 15.—A serious state of affairs has been discovered among the linen weavers of Bochmerwald, Bohemia. The weavers, who earn less than one-sixth of a penny an hour, are starving because they cannot afford to buy sufficient food.

The Metropolitan street railway of New York will pension its superannuated employes. At the age of 70 those who have been employed 25 years will receive a pension of 25 per cent. of their wages. Those who have stuck it out for the company 35 years will get a 40 per cent. pension.

wages. Those who have stuck it out for the company 35 years will get a 40 per cent. pension.

The great strike inaugurated by the Socialists of Sweden to force the government to grant universal suffrage was successful. Industry was completely paralyzed, and the politicians, fearful that the contest might develop much bitterness and lead to trouble, promised to grant the concession. Frevious to the strike government officials made investigations among the troops and were greatly alarmed to find that Socialism had made such headway among the soldiers that they could not be depended upon to turn their guns against the people and drive them back to work.

The action brought by a nonunion printer of Buffalo against the union to collect damages for his discharge at the union's solicitation, was decided in his favor by the supreme court. The judgment has now been reversed by the appellate division, fourth department, whose decision thus sustains the right of members of a labor union to strike against the employment of a nonunion worker. In modifying an injunction in case of boycott, Justice Blanchard of New York eliminated an order restraining the union from publishing and distributing circulars and from "accosting the plaintiff's employes or customers and the patrons of plaintiff's customers in a peaceable, orderly and decent manner,"

Send us the names of people who may

be interested in Social Democracy, that we may send them some sample copies.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT IN PRObate—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, ss. In the matter of the estate of Albert Birmann, deceased.

On this 27th day of May, A. D. 1902, upon reading and niling the petition of Ida Luescher, stating that Albert Birmann, of the county of Milwaukee, died intestate, on or about the 21st day of May, 1902, and praying that she or some other suitable person be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard before this court at a special term thereof, to be held at the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1902, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

WILMOT BUSINESS COLLEGE Hathaway Bldg., Mason & Broadway

Shorthand and Bookkeeping taught in half the time required in large Colleges. Plenty of teachers. Individual Instruction. The Detroit street railway men were able to arbitrate their differences and have an advance of 2½ cents an hour.

teachers. Individual Instruction. Shorthand dictation in 3rd or 4th lesson. Flodern Methods. No better school anywhere. Few as Good. Trial Lessons Free. Call to-day.

Positions for graduates without charge.

Day School . . \$8.00 per month. Night School . \$4.00 per month. English reading and writing to Germans.



good standing.

The only way to repair a watch or clock is to restore all the defective parts to their original

condition. It others have failed to do it, try L. SACHS, Jeweler,

418 National Ave. Ten per cent. discount on work and 5 per cent. on goods to all union men in

EUROPE AND ITS TRUSTS. By Isador Ladoff.

Some people seem to labor under the delusion that the gigantic economic combines called trusts are activity and american product. As a matter of fact the United States are at present the most typical capitalistic products of the delusion of the states are at present the most typical capitalistic and an almost fabulous development here is an almost fabulous development here is so may natural. Capitalism is, however, and the states are at the present of the states are at the present of the states are at the state of the states are at the present of the states are at the states are at the present of the states are at the present of the states are at the present of the states are at the states are combined. There is a union of chemical presents are combined. There is a union of chemical fertilizers and in Florence there are some co-operative organizations. In Greece the government controls the sale of sail, petroleum and tobacco. In the states are at the states are at the states are combined. There is a union of chemical conceptration of sail, petroleum and tobacco. In the states are at the states are at the states are combined. There is a union of chemical conceptration of sail, petroleum and tobacco. In the states are at the states are

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Union Barber Shops

getting shaved or UNION SHOP having your hair cut, see that this card is displayed

LORENZ BERNER. First Class Work Only.

..... 1601 Vliet Street. M. FRANK. Select 10 cts. and Free Cuba and Santa Rose 5 cts. Cigars.

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682 Scott Street.

PHIL. C. KAMMERER,

The Southern. First-class work guaranteed 452 Reed St., corner Scott. AUGUST LEIDGEN,

Good Treatment and Good Workmanship. 1506 Green Bay Avenue. FRED. H. LEIST,

The Ideal. Hair Goods a Specialty. 430 Greenfield Ave.

HERMAN C. MUNDT, Good Cigars Always on Sale. Aseptic Shop. 168 Lloyd Street.

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FRANK SCHRIMPF. ving and Hair Cutting Parlor. Fine Line of Union Made Cigars

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Favorite Antisoptic Shaving Parior. 835 Kinnickinnic Ave. JOHN VOLK, tilt. Renovated Sho 276 First Avenue.

We teach the various branches of telegraphic work day and evening and when through we attend to matter of positions. We can prove that the various classes of telegraphy pays from \$40,00 to \$85.00 per month outside of train-distancers office and promotions to higher positions. Milwaukee Telegraph School, rooms 402 to 408 Germania Bid'g.

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RICHARD ELSNER,

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50 Cheap Properties for sale, at \$300 first payment, and easy terms. FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

nesday in each month at Kalser's Hall, 288 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 Thursday.
Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursday.
Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Stree

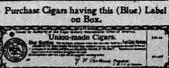
BRASS MOULDERS' LOCAL 141 Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at West Side Armory hall. Agent for the Heraid: Joseph A. Brefke.

BEER BOTTLER'S UNION No. 213 Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays,

Sixth and Chestnut Street.

HERMAN A. HEIN, Secretary.

Office, 331 Chestnut St.



Cigarmakers' international Union.
No. 25, office and employment bureau,
318 State Street. Regular meetings
second and fourth Tuesday, at 602
Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Financial
Secretary.

GLEANINGS.

The Home Field.

Missouri has thirty-nine branches Newcastle (Pa.) Socialists will start a local paper.

The national propaganda fund now foots up \$376.18. A French branch will be organized at Westbrook, Me.

Father McGrady spoke at Brockton, Mass., on Monday last.
Comrade Charles H. Vail will arrange a lecture course in Boston this fall.
Comrade Martin H. Wefel of Fort Wayne, Ind., has been nominated for Congress.

Comrade A. Barkowski of Chicago, a Polish agitator for Socialism and editor of the Robotnik (Workingman), has been secured to rouse up Polish toilers in Milmake three addresses on the south side and three or four in the Eighteenth ward. He will disseminate Polish literature also.

ature also.

Comrade Emile Vandervelde, the leading figure in the movement in Belgium, who did most of the headwork for the recent demand for one-man one-vote in that country, will visit the United States in September, accompanied by Mrs. Vandervelde, who is also a speaker. He will make a tour of the country and remain until after the elections.

When we said last week that the Advance of San Francisco had gone out of business we inadvertently stated what was not so. The error arose from the fact that it some time ago dispensed with a regular editor and that shortly afterward we ceased to receive it in exchange, The paper came to hand again this week and we hasten to make this correction.

Across the Herring Pond.

In the general elections in France this month the Socialists polled close to 900,-

)r. Thomas Lenschau has recently written a pamphlet on "The American Dangers."

Dangers."

The unemployed of Zurich were assisted in the past winter with \$11,400 from the city funds.

Justice, of London, says that the Socialists of Dewsbury have defeated a proposal to spend £500 out of the town rates on coronation festivities.

Commade Claudio Traves a belliant

rates on coronation festivities.

Comrade Claudio Treves, a brilliant
young lawyer and journalist, is editor
of Il Tempo, the Republican daily in
Milan, Italy, that has been transformed
into a Social Democratic paper.

In an agreement, made in April be-tween the employers and the workers in the hat factories of Monza, Italy, the employers arranged that in every case the overseers should be elected by the workers.

In Gelenau, Saxony, the police administration refused to confirm the appointment, on the police force, of a man who is a conservatist and member of a military union, because he has a brother who is a Socialist.

In a meeting of the Press Association at Rome, April 22, a petition, signed by 121 journalists, including several Socialists and a good number of editors of different parties, asked for a day's rest in each week.

The Socialist section of Florence in a large meeting held April 20 voted to form no alliance with political friends, but to go into the approaching municipal campaign with twelve candidates who are strict Socialists.

The following Socialist periodicals are published in Germany; 53 daily journals, 8 issued three times a week, 3 twice a week; 9 weekly; 1, twice a month; 2 monthly; 2 fortnightly humorous papers, and two illustrated papers.

Baron von Feilitzisch, Bavarian minister of the interior, has introduced the secret ballot into the elections for the Bavarian diet. This is the first German state to introduce that reform. The secret ballot has heretofore been contined to the Reichstar elections.

What the collectivists

are doing throughout

the world. A MANAGE

The German, Austrian and Hungarian Socialists of Switzerland, have in their organization thirty-six sections with about 2500 members. Socialist publications were sold last year, amounting to \$900. An international socialist convention will be held the coming August, in Basel.

Washington, who think he over the factors of the fa

a	
1	Branches I and 2, Kiel\$10.00
ı	Fred Koll
9	Albert Fox
ä	A. Mahncke
8	
ğ	A. Wendt
J	J. Hunger 1.00
1	Charles Dippel
ч	P. Mishel 95
21	Henry Harbicht
š	William Carstenson 50
Š	Otto Harbicht
ä	Frank Steindl
ä	Kosta Georgewitch
	Kosta Georgewitch
Ğ	M. Weissenfluh
î	Nick Dingfelder
в	Edward Krupp 95
a	Samuel Ruvin
ğ	Fred Weingart 1.00
ŝ	Charles Klossner
ŝ	
ŝ	Total\$20.50
į	
B	

That Ball Game.

Well, the day of the great battle is at hand! Next Sunday the warriors of the north side and the warriors of the south side will meet face to face on the dia-mond at the Milwaukee Baseball park. side will meet face to face on the diamond at the Milwaukee Baseball park, Sixteenth and Lloyd streets, and fight it out, through nine or more sangulnary innings, to the breathless delight of as much of Milwaukee as can get through the gates. The tickets, adorned with the red flag, have been in great demand and extra ones had to be printed. As the game is for the campaign fund, the purpose is worthy, and every toiler in Milwaukee ought to be on hand. And they must either see this game or go to the boycotted Quin park.

And here is the lineup!

North side—F. Dorn, catcher; R. Paetow, pitcher; H. Dohmen, shortstop; M. Hinz, first base; M. Liebherr, second base; A. Haas, third base; F. Haerter, left field; C. Slaby, center field; L. Haas, right field. Substitutes—C. Janier, H. Harbicht, V. L. Berger, Edward Ziegler, J. Hunger. J. Doerfler, Jr., manager from the bench.

South Side—Krause, third base; Jensen, left field; Luell, second base; Struck, pitcher; Rehfeld, shortstop; Fotsch, right field; Wildy first base;

Hinz, center field; Hackendorf, catcher. Substitutes, Ferber, Ratzmann, Cor-neille, Meister. Captain, Rehfeld.

We have a fine paper edition of Bellamy's Equality, selling at 50 cents. Has a portrait of Bellamy. It ought to be on your parior table.

The Herald is an ideal paper for pro-paganda. It is a clean looking paper; no one need be ashamed of it. The day of mussy, dirty-looking papers is past.

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

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.

The National Platform

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT, IN PRObate.—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, ss. In the matter of the estate of Marie Ellese Nieser, deceased.

On this 19th day of May, A. D. 1902, up on reading and filing the petition of Katle Nieser, Louis Nieser, Mary Nieser, Charles Nieser, Louis Nieser, Mers Nieser and Ella Huemme, nee Nieser, fred Nieser and Ella Huemme, nee Nieser, stating that Marie Ellese Nieser, of the county of Milwaukee, died intestate, on or about the 9th day of May, 1902, and praying that Charles Nieser some other suitable person be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased. It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court at a special term thereof, to be held at the court hodge in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1902, at 9 o'clock a. ml., or as soon the eafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

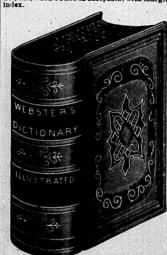
And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social Democratic Herald." a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing. By Casimir Gonski.

CASIMIR GONSKI.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

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