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The History of Crucial Days.

News constantly reaches us from Germany about the industrial crisis and the scarcity of employment there, and of the speculation in wheat on the part of the "Yankee"—the country squire and large landed proprietor, who demand a still higher tariff on grain. All this, joined with the fact that the German army, in consequence of the excessive discipline maintained by its aristocratic officers, is by no means as loyal as of old—as is proved by the affair at Krosig and the mutiny on the German cruiser "Gazelle"—has suggested to the writer of these lines to hunt through a couple of the larger histories of the French revolution in order to see what it was that gave the immediate impulse to the outbreak of the great French revolution.

The history of those days is now so interesting that we are unwilling to withhold it from our readers.

Now let us see. What was the immediate occasion for the outbreaking of the French revolution of 1789?

To put it briefly: The impoverishment of the people, and the high price of grain, caused by the "pacte de farines" and the speculation in wheat by the French princes and courtiers. The scarcity of employment added to this, and also the stern measures of the government against the unemployed and the workmen generally.

Handworkers, embittered by the cruel suppression of the strike of Reville's workmen, together with French common soldiers, stormed the Bastille.

Their leaders were Hulin, a Swiss watchmaker, afterwards a general, and Westermann, an Alsatian journalist and also afterwards a general. So this was a kind of international affair.

Of course without the assistance of the troops this uprising could not have been successful.

The Amsterdam Zeitung of May 12, 1789, says in regard to the cruel punishment of the strikers: "The severe penalties which have been inflicted upon them, and the precautions which have been taken (the concentration of 20,000 soldiers in Paris) gives ground for hope that the peace will not be disturbed again for a long while." This Amsterdam account of the affair was evidently a cooked and dried official report, written to pacify men's minds.

But how was this army of 20,000 men constituted? With the exception of a few detachments of Swiss, one regiment of German dragoons, and one of Hungarian hussars, they were FRENCH troops.

Ever since the beginning of the reign of Louis XVI., so popular at first, the French war department had maintained a severe discipline, in view of the growing discontent of the people. Two years after the King's accession, a decree to that effect had been published. In the year 1788 the discipline was once again increased. It was ordered that slight offenses, which before had been punished by arrest, should be punished in future with blows with the flat of the sword.

The retaliation of the French royal army for this "discipline" made history.

On the 2d of July, 1789, part of the Fifth battalion of the French guards and two companies of the Third infantry left their barracks, contrary to the orders of their officers, and mingled with the excited people in the streets, artisans, students, men out of employment, etc. These soldiers refused to return to their barracks, and in view of the general excitement it was not deemed advisable to send other French soldiers after them to bring them back by force. The soldiers of the French guards had taken their arms with them.

On the night of the 12th of July the people (among them many of the French Guards who had gone over to them) stormed all the "barriers," that is the toll-gates and custom-houses, from Faubourg St. Antoine to Faubourg St. Honoré. The people would have no more duties on their food!

The military had stepped in on July 12, but the battalions of the French Guards had by that time gone over to the workmen and shot at the loyal regiments of German hirelings, the "Royal Allemand." On the same day the City Council of Paris ordered 50,000 pikes made and distributed among the people. It required thirty-six hours to get these ready, however, yet ere that time had elapsed the people had armed themselves in ANOTHER MANNER, as we shall see.

On July 12 the Paris municipality—that is, the City Council, which had constituted itself a permanent committee—voted to form a Paris militia of 28,000 men.

On the same day still larger detachments of the French Guards deserted and marched at the head of the people to the Place Louis Fifteenth, to attack the Swiss Guards and Hungarian Hussars (foreign hired troops) who were stationed there. These troops retreated.

The people now were most anxious for arms. The shops of the gunmakers and sellers were plundered, but of course the supply thus obtained was insufficient.

It was known that the government had concealed great stores of arms somewhere in the city, but the place could not be found.

At last it came out that the King's intendant had hidden 27,000 muskets and bayonets in the cellars of the Hotel des Invalides. To this place the people swarmed on the morning of July 14. If the French soldiers had remained true to the King, the regiments stationed there in the open square and the broad boulevard surrounding the Hotel des Invalides, could easily have annihilated the dense crowds of the unarmed people. But the French soldiers followed the example of their comrades (the French Guards) on the day before, and went over to the people. And the commander of the foreign troops in the Champs de Mars, under these circumstances, did not dare to give the command for an assault.

On this very same day the people—that is, the unemployed, the artisans, etc., together with the French Guards—stormed the Bastille. Thus the French revolution had its "official" beginning. The next day the King was obliged to withdraw the rest of his French troops from Paris. From that time on only the hired professional soldiers from Switzerland fought and died for him.

We do not wish, of course, to draw analogies between the French revolution and the present conditions of Germany. As is well known, the writer of these lines is no adherent of the "catastrophe theory" of Socialism, and the economic development in Germany has by no means gone so far that according to the rules of strict Marxism a Socialist revolution could take place there at present.

But one thing nevertheless must be remembered—the German emperor has NO hired professional soldiers; he has only an army of the German people.

His only reliance therefore rests today on the stupid peasant youths. But these are no longer in the majority, even in the army itself, since the gigantic growth of the great cities in Germany, and the spread of industries even into the country.

So we will not say that absolutely any event is impossible, yet neither will we prophesy.

Prof. Charles W. Pearson of the chair of English literature in Northwestern university, which is conducted under Methodist auspices, has thrown a bomb into the ranks of Methodism in Evanston, Ill., the seat of the university, by giving out for publication a statement of his belief that biblical infallibility is a superstitious and hurtful tradition. He says that the stories of the miracles in the Bible are myths and fairy tales, and that it is our duty as intelligent, honest men and women to come right out and admit as much. He says:

"The story about the three men in the fiery furnace, the one about Elijah and the ravens, the account of Elisha's dividing the waters of Jordan and going through dry shod, together with similar accounts in the Old Testament, are crude and childish legends."

The New Testament fares no better at the hands of the professor.

The gates which opened "of their own accord" before Peter; the feeding of the multitude by Jesus; Jesus' walking on the water; the story of the raising of the dead of the widow of Nain are all declared to be nothing but legends.

The professor makes no distinction between the miracle stories of the Old

Testament and the same sort of stories in the New. They are all stories—that is to say, myths.

There is, however, one New Testament story—that of the resurrection of Jesus—that Prof. Pearson does not mention along with the others.

If the other miracle stories are myths, why is not the miracle story of the resurrection also a myth? And if the miracle story of the resurrection is a myth, what becomes of our Christianity?

These are some of the questions that will soon be buzzing about in the public mind.

But the professor says he doesn't care. He is going to tell the truth and take the consequences, believing, in the meantime, that the truth will, in the end, prove to be the best for us all.

Prof. Pearson's paper is entitled "Open Inspiration Versus a Closed Canon and an Infallible Bible."

It is needless to say that there is a tremendous outburst of indignation from all Methodist pulpits against Prof. Pearson, and he may thank his stars that he lives in the Twentieth century and that they have not the power to roast him otherwise than with words—otherwise the fate of Servetus might be his.

It is needless to say that he is going to lose his job.

Director Merriam gave out a census statement concerning the growth of the North and South. The statement shows that in the North the proportion of the population living in large cities is more than three times as great as it is in the South. The population living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants increased 41.0 per cent. between 1890 and 1900, partly by the growth of the 124 cities of that size in 1890 and partly by the addition during the following ten years of thirty-six other cities to the list: The population of the country outside these cities increased between 1890 and 1900, 14.5 per cent. The 160 cities of the United States each of which had over 20,000 inhabitants in 1900 increased in population 32.5 per cent. between 1890 and 1900; the rest of the United States excluding Alaska and the recent insular acquisitions increased 17.16 per cent.

The proportion of inhabitants of the three sections, the North, South and West, into which the census divides the United States, follows: North, total population 47,379,699; population of cities of 25,000 or more, 16,196,580 or 34 per cent. South, total 24,523,527; cities of 25,000 or more, 2,488,553, or 10 per cent. West, 4,091,349; cities of 25,000 or more, \$1,033,170, or 25 per cent.

This shows that there is very little chance for an active Socialist movement in the South for some time to come, and that we ought to spend our money on propaganda in the North and in the West, where there is a growing chance for results as these figures show.

We cannot build up a Socialist movement where there is no economic basis for it. The population of the South is overwhelmingly agricultural. It is comparatively thin and poorly educated and contains a very large percentage of negroes. Aside from a few favored localities in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and Texas, we consider the case of Socialism as almost hopeless in the South at the present stage of the game. We therefore think that moneys gathered from national dues can be spent to much better advantage in other parts of the country.

A cable dispatch says: Discussing the growth of Socialism in France, M. Millerand, the minister of commerce said:

"No doubt Socialism is making great headway in France. While aiming at high ideals, it is becoming more practical every day. Strife among the classes is no part of the Socialistic creed.

"Socialism should take into consideration the interests and prejudices of the people. Briefly, it will make more progress when it recognizes the difference between the real and the ideal."

M. Millerand, ex-Premier, disagrees with M. Millerand. He said the form of Socialism called revolutionary collectivism is the saddest of all utopias, as it is both seducing and impracticable. "It gives workmen illusions which make them lose sight of their real interests," he added, and consequently the presence of M. Millerand, in the collectivist movement, does not auger well for France. There should be an intelligent understanding between labor and capital such as you have in the United States."

M. Millerand is hardly considered a Socialist any longer in France or anywhere else. Strife among the classes is not a part of the socialistic creed, but the class strife is inherent in the present system, the Socialists did not inoculate it there,—they simply see it and point it out to those who try to blindfold themselves and others. As long as there is a class of employers and a class of employed, a class of capitalists and a class of proletarians, there must be class antagonism and class strife. So it is not the real Socialists who fail to recognize the difference between the ideal and the real, but those who would like to lose sight of facts as they are, in order to be considered "good fellows" by the capitalists.

But as to M. Meline, a leader of the clerical party in France, if his ideal is "the intelligent understanding between labor and capital such as you have in the United States"—Monsieur Meline's ideals are very queer indeed, and they are surely not in accord with the ideal of the overwhelming majority of the laboring people of the United States.

What are you going to do to increase the circulation and the influence of the Social Democratic Herald?—Answer.

The Kaiser's son—the crown prince—Friedrich Wilhelm has been living rather rapidly while attending the university in Bonn and had to come home and behave. May be he wanted to get everything possible out of it as long as it lasted—for the chances that any crown prince will ever rule in Germany are rather slim, considering the tremendous growth of the Social Democracy in Germany.

Recorder Goff of New York has just made an address before the Nineteenth Century club upon "Anarchy," which is attracting considerable attention. In part the recorder said:

"For us who are gathered here in this well-appointed and beautifully-decorated chamber under the glare of these electric lights, it is perfectly proper to agree that anarchy is abominable. We would be false to our surroundings if we did not. We are all well dressed and pretty well to do financially, and it is only natural for us to take the position of the party in possession."

He continued: "I think we assume a little too much if we make the mistake of congratulating ourselves on the present state of our society or our position in it. The aristocracy and nobility of France took the same position before the Revolution in regard to what they called their rights. But was it not their lives which caused the Revolution? The nobles amused themselves in luxury and wealth while the people starved. Who were the Anarchists? The people or they?"

"You cannot extirpate ideas by legislation. Laws never made men and women virtuous. Do not endeavor to repress an idea. If the idea is right, it will triumph, and the repressive methods will prove only so much fuel to feed the flames. When wrong, ideas die of themselves. In dealing with anarchy, let us remember that if our government is founded on righteousness, then anarchy is a craze and this craze will pass as other crazes have in the world's history."

Recorder Goff said nothing about Socialism, at least we did not see anything in the press reports. But evidently the thought of Socialism is lurking in the background. The parts of the speech quoted above show Mr. Goff to possess an uncommon amount of knowledge of historical and philosophical facts—for a judge.

In his criticism of Socialism Bishop Corrigan says: "According to Socialism the entire state is a beehive. In this beehive there are to be no drones. That the present evils of things can be set right by dividing property." Rich, isn't it? According to Corrigan, then, there ought to be no drones who do nothing, yet about the results of the industry of the others! Such, for instance, as his worshipful. He does not like the destroying of the drones—such action might require him to do something useful. Think of him defending the drones that live off his flocks! And as for dividing up property, he is exceedingly ignorant or willfully misstates. I think he is ignorant of what Socialism means. Socialism does not propose to divide property. That is just what the drones today are doing—dividing the property and keeping most of it from those who produce it. He never read a work on Socialism that advocated never heard a Socialist who proposed dividing up property. Corrigan is a sample of the fellows who oppose Socialism. He refuses to debate the question with Father McGrady. He dare not meet him. Corrigan is talking for the corporations and other feeders of the people. Every Catholic Socialist, and there are hundreds of thousands of such in the world, knows that the statement that Socialists propose to divide up the property of the world is false.—Appeal to Reason.

Talk about Socialism being hostile to religion, it is usually the other way: Official religion is hostile to Socialism. For instance: Socialism is attacked by the German Catholics of Chicago as the enemy of God, the enemy of government and the enemy of laboring men of the country. At the annual meeting of the Chicago district of the Federation of German Catholic societies resolutions attacking Socialism in this manner were unanimously adopted with cheers by a thousand delegates and plans were prepared for combating Socialism by the establishment of Christian associations of laborers.

A similar occurrence took place in Italy lately where the Pope started the organization of Catholic trade unions in order to combat the trade union movement in Italy, which he claims is honeycombed with Socialists and Socialism. The Pope has changed his attitude towards Socialism considerably since 1891, when he wrote the famous encyclical Rerum Novarum.

Well, well, but the world is rather hard on the Hon. David S. Rose, reform mayor of Milwaukee and candidate for re-election. There he has been hustling up the building of Grand avenue bridge in order to have the "celebration of the opening" with a greased pig, the mayor's speech and the popularity that goes with it, and now there are some hard-hearted individuals who would stop the celebration as undignified for a city of the size of Milwaukee. "This is the most unkindest cut of all," considering that Dave depends no little on his "weenie worst" act for a re-election.

On Friday, January 31, the Social Democratic party of this city will hold its city convention at Lincoln hall. Every trades union of this city has an opportunity to send delegates to this convention. Every union man in this city and every honest, upright and progressive citizen will have an opportunity this spring to rebuke capitalism and the servants of the capitalist class by voting for principles and men opposed to the capitalist system.

Mayor Rose is ambitious. That is the reason, according to his own statement, why he has decided to run for a third term. He is ambitious, he says, to carry out the public improvements which have been inaugurated by his administration. He even points with pride to the garbage plant, which he prophesies will be in operation before the close of this month. No doubt during his next term—if he should be elected—some other public improvement, for instance, a few sewer, will be commenced, and there will be another fine issue upon which his honor may demand a re-election and so ad infinitum. But it seems that the cries of "reform," public ownership and other great problems have not the ear of the public—at least not this year. It seems that those who really want reform or who want real reforms, will go about it in the right way, i. e., by voting the Social Democratic ticket.

If the government insists that Indians in its charge cut off their long hair, abstain from the use of paint and the gaudy habiliments of savagery, the aborigines will dig up the hatchet and shed their blood in resisting so sudden a wiping out of racial characteristics. This is the opinion of J. B. Bottineau, son of Pierre Bottineau, Northwestern pioneer and scout, who is connected with the red race by ties of blood.

He said: "The white man has pushed the red man back and back from the

A Ridiculous Proceeding.

We read in the Missouri Socialist: "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is now practically on the boycott list of organized labor of St. Louis, and before many days the official announcement of the boycott is likely to be in the hands of every trade unionist in America.

"Not only have workmen been hoodwinked into subscribing to stock only to be used; but even the small business men have been beautifully jolled into parting with their money under an illusion that their business would increase with the number of additional men employed in constructing the fair buildings. These little business men now find that a great model city is to be constructed on the fair grounds to accommodate the thousands of workmen employed, and instead of these workers living in the city and spending their wages with the corner grocer and butcher, the contract to supply the food for this model city has been let to one Truitt, who fed the scabs used by the Transit company in 1900. Is it to be doubted that these small business men will lend their endorsement to the move on foot to boycott the World's fair and show the capitalists at the head of that institution that organized labor is just as powerful as the day it shut down every street car in the city, and that a successful exposition cannot be held without its consent?"

"The report of the sub-committee reviewed the entire controversy. The directors had flatly refused to enter into any contract of any kind with a view to unionizing the fair. The printing work used by the World's fair committees and officers had not borne the union label. The contract to feed the employees at Taylor City had been let to Truitt, a man who had been in the business of feeding scabs before; the contract for building the iron fence had been let to Mesker Bros., a firm that is notoriously unfair to organized labor; the wooden fence was being put up by non-union men."

So far, so good. While we understand that practically all the building on the fair ground is being done by union men under the supervision of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis—(Steinbiss, the national secretary of the Building Trades Council, is one of the directors of the World's fair)—there is no doubt that the same disagreement between the Building Trades Council and the other labor unions exists in St. Louis as exists almost everywhere else. Still we have our doubts whether the fact that "the printing work does not bear the union label" and that the fences are alleged not to be "union fences" is in itself sufficient cause to boycott a World's fair whose buildings are being put up by union labor. Even the "little business men" and the "corner grocer and butcher" with whom the workmen at the fair do not spend their wages, would hardly furnish sufficient reason for such a step—from our standpoint. However, that is the business of the St. Louis workmen and we do not care to meddle.

But we also read the following in the Missouri Socialist: "Acting under instructions of the national committee of the Democratic party, whose headquarters are located in St. Louis, Leon Greenbaum, national secretary of that party, communicated at once with the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, Belgium, with which the Socialist party of America is affiliated, requesting the secretary of that body to notify the Socialist members of the various European parliaments of the situation in St. Louis and to warn them to vigorously oppose the granting of any appropriations for foreign exhibits at the World's fair in St. Louis. Communications were also sent to Emil Vanderveelde, Socialist deputy of Belgium, and to August Bebel, the leader of the Socialists in the Reichstag of Germany. In many of these countries the Socialists are powerful enough to prevent an appropriation, especially as the different governments are in constant fear of the Socialists, and would not fight them very hard on a matter which only involved foreign interests. Prof. George D. Heron, who represents the Socialist party of the situation and instructed to see that the powerful Socialist parties of Europe leave nothing undone to aid the organized workers of St. Louis in their fight."

This puts a different aspect on the whole business. We ask what right have the national secretary and the "local quorum" in St. Louis to make a laughing stock of the entire Socialist movement in America? The St. Louis "wooden fence" is a local affair. It is neither national nor international. The boycott up to date has not even been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor. We must protest against the national Socialist movement being made the tail of little trades union squabbles in St. Louis,—in fact, we do not care to have the Socialist movement made the tail of the trades union movement in any way.

The local quorum in St. Louis evidently takes too much upon itself. Before such an important step as writing to the International Bureau is taken, the national committee ought to be consulted. The local quorum in St. Louis seems to have a very queer idea of the size and the scope of the national and international Socialist movement, judging from their attempt to make it an accessory to the fight about the wooden fence.

But let us consider the details of this great act a little further. We find that the secretary of the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels is requested by Comrade Leon Greenbaum "to notify the Socialist members of the various European parliaments of the situation in St. Louis"—(the wooden fence and the refusal of the label on the printing?) and "to warn them to vigorously oppose the granting of any appropriations for foreign exhibits at the World's fair in St. Louis."

What does the local St. Louis quorum think the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels is? Do they imagine it is a sort of a Supreme court or supreme government for all Socialist parties of the world? It is nothing of the kind. It is a statistical bureau, that is all.

The International Socialist Bureau had its first meeting on December 30, 1901. All the work before the members was accomplished in one day's session. The report in the Berlin Vorwaerts hardly fills a column and a half, including the four resolutions adopted. It is significant that it was unanimously refused to let the Bureau play any kind of a political role whatsoever—Germany and France protesting—or to have Socialists in the parliaments act upon the suggestion of the Bureau. No matter of how much general importance for the proletariat of the world a subject may be, even the suggestion of parliamentary action must properly be left to the respective Socialist parties of the different countries.

And now comes the St. Louis Quorum and requests parliamentary action and "warns" against appropriations, etc., on account of the wooden fence at the fair in St. Louis. Is it not ridiculous?

The Socialists of the European parliaments would be kept rather busy if we proceed in that way. But we "warn" the St. Louis Quorum not to proceed that way in the future. There are a few Socialists in America outside of St. Louis who have a different conception of the national and international Socialist movement.

land formerly occupied and has pinned him up on reservations which are now being run for him by unscrupulous schemers without a recent murmur from the Indians.

"The red man knows how to fight; he has demonstrated that fact. But the red man also knows when he is whipped. He realized long ago that it was useless for him longer to war with the whites, and he has submitted to almost any proposition made him, either willfully or under the influence of fire water, opiously administered by the civilized persons who would bargain with him.

"The mandatory order that the Indians' hair be clipped, his paint abandoned and his blanket and treasured ornaments thrown aside for the plain garb of the civilized man is, in my opinion, the last straw."

The red men seem to be in that respect very much like the masses of the white people. These masses do submit to almost every kind of exploitation and fleecing, to almost every sort of indignity, but take away from them their beer or their clay pipe, then look out for a revolution.

So far as "security of work" is concerned, the workman of the present time is worse off than any of his predecessors in history. He is worse off than the black slave was. In fact, the irregularity of his employment, the frequency with which he is out of work is the most alarming feature of the workingman's condition. The workman of today cannot work when he wants to work, or when he ought to work, in order to support himself and his family. Oh, no. He can only work when the profit of the employer permits him to work.

Nowadays no manufacturer or employer can afford to give his men work when there is no profit in it for him. For he surely cannot carry on his business at a loss, at least not for any length of time. In such a case he has to stop business, he has to stop production. Whether his workmen ought to work in order to live—whether they must work in order to live—that is a matter of no consideration. The only matter of consideration is the "profit."

Here is one that a young man who knows a good story when he hears it heard one railroad man tell another in a depot up the line the other day, says the Portland Oregonian.

"We picked up a new Irishman some where up-country and set him to work brakin' on a construction train at 3 cents a mile for wages. One day when him an' me was on the train she got away on one o' them mountain grades, and the first thing we knowed she was flyin' down the track at about ninety miles an hour, with nothin' in sight but the ditch and the happy huntin' grounds when we come to the end. I twisted 'em down as hard as I could all along the top, and then of a sudden I see Mike crawlin' along toward the end of one of the cars on all fours, with his face the color of milk. I thought he was gettin' ready to jump, an' I see his finish if he did."

"Mike," I says, 'for God's sake don't jump.' "He clamps his fingers on the runnin' board to give him a chance to turn round, and, lookin' at me contemptuous, answers: "Jump, is it? Do yez think I'd be arther jumpin' an' me makin' money as fast as I am?"

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1902.

HERALDRIES.

Prof. Lombroso, who about a year ago dropped a bomb into the circles of complacent-minded people by declaring that "Socialism is the most potent lever for the progress of the people," in a recent lecture pronounced the leading rulers of Europe irresponsible or irremediably criminal lunatics.

When Prof. Lombroso had finished his discourse someone in the notable company remarked that Europe was at the mercy of crazy rulers. Thereupon Dr. Chamberlain, another famous criminologist, supported Prof. Lombroso, saying: "It is appalling to consider the real mental level of most of those people who have inherited or achieved political or other prominence."

Then Napoleon III, Emile Ollivier, Joseph Chamberlain, Cecil Rhodes, Rudyard Kipling and Felix Faure were discussed, and they also were pronounced mentally unsound.

President Cleveland (Democrat) did his utmost to assist the strengthening of the Catholic church, and now President Roosevelt (Republican) emulates his example.

On January 15, in the white house in the east room, Cardinal Gibbons stood in his robes of cardinal silk and his jeweled cross worn conspicuously on his breast.

It is declared that the change of front of congressmen who are now in favor of the French route for the isthmian canal, but were formerly committed to the Nicaragua route, is due to the work of Pierpont Morgan's agents in the lobby.

During the past week Miss Helen Gould has been traveling across the country to California.

The Rev. Dr. Nichols of New York recently said: "A social court has been established in this country as difficult to be presented to as any court in Europe. IT IS FOUNDED UPON WEALTH, and only those of great wealth can be a part of that court or even aspire to a mere presentation thereto."

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per." A few days ago a workman in the Illinois Steel mills at South Chicago was seriously hurt. He was removed to the company's hospital and, as the officials never report accidents to the police, as the law requires, suspicion was aroused in the workman's family only when he failed to return home.

While British soldiers are devastating South Africa and murdering innocent people in the name of civilization, the capitalist system is accomplishing its deadly work in England with equal severity. The great city of London, exclusive of the so-called outer belt, has a pauper population which numbered 107,530 souls during the record week of December, 1901.

The total is the largest at the time of year named since 1872, and this notwithstanding the fact that England is fairly prosperous now. It appears, moreover, that it is relatively large in proportion to the population, the number of paupers in every 1000 inhabitants being greater than it was in any of the four years preceding.

The minister of justice in France is attacking the judicial law instituted in that country in the Seventeenth century, and proposes to reform it. It is so complicated that when a man receives a summons of any description he must generally call in a legal friend to know what is required of him. It has, on frequent occasions, caused prisoners at the bar to suffer penalties more severe than was necessary from making a wrong answer to a question which they did not understand.

English and Scotch ironmasters are facing a puzzling situation. They find the control of the trade slipping away from them and at the same time American agents are busy getting options on their plants, no doubt with a view to closing them down, thereby paving the way for importing American finished material.

Discussing the growth of Socialism in France, M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, said: "No doubt Socialism is making great headway in France. While aiming at high ideals, it is becoming more practicable. Strife among the classes is no part of the Socialist creed. Socialism should take into consideration the interests and prejudices of the people. Briefly, it will make more progress when it recognizes the difference between the real and the ideal."

It is declared that the change of front of congressmen who are now in favor of the French route for the isthmian canal, but were formerly committed to the Nicaragua route, is due to the work of Pierpont Morgan's agents in the lobby.

District Attorney Jerome of New York has established a branch of his office in the slums of the city in order to afford legal aid to the poor without charge. This reflects great credit upon Mr. Jerome. It is a Socialistic idea and has been embodied in municipal platforms, notably in those formulated by Milwaukee Social Democrats.

During the past week Miss Helen Gould has been traveling across the country to California. It was deemed necessary to protect Miss Gould against bandits and so the train on which she journeyed was loaded with a small army of detectives armed for a fight.

The Rev. Dr. Nichols of New York recently said: "A social court has been established in this country as difficult to be presented to as any court in Europe. IT IS FOUNDED UPON WEALTH, and only those of great wealth can be a part of that court or even aspire to a mere presentation thereto."

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women in the factories and stores of the large cities in that state. He says the living expenses per week are \$5.26 and the wages \$4.83—a deficit of 43 cents per week. A deplorable condition of affairs, truly, and yet the fathers of plenty of these women slaves vote to continue the system that produces it.

The selection of Whitelaw Reid as ambassador to the coronation of Edward Baccarat of England is eminently fitting and does justice to Roosevelt's sense of court proprieties. Reid is an Anglophile to the core, out of sympathy with a vast majority of Americans and fully in accord with the monarchical ideas of the reigning lunatics of Europe.

A New York preacher says stock gambling is one of the necessary features of civilization. Once in a while a preacher says that the cure for civilization is the golden rule. This New Yorker, however, has no sentimental notions of that sort.

And there's Archbishop Corrigan; he, too, believes, or says he believes, the golden rule to be a cure for civilization; but it is the golden rule modernized: Do others or they'll do you!

The Question of School Seats.

A good deal of interest and some misunderstanding having arisen from the question of school seats and the action of the Federated Trades council and its legislative committee thereon, the following communication, addressed to the board of public works of Milwaukee, is published:

To the Board of Public Works: We, the undersigned body, kindly call your attention to a number of new school buildings, which will soon be completed. These school buildings must be furnished with furniture, especially seats. It has been the custom of the city to manufacture these seats itself for years, under the supervision of the superintendent of school repairs.

At a subsequent meeting held January 10, the legislative committee adopted the following resolution to be presented to the City Council:

Resolved, That we ask the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee: Gentlemen: At the last meeting of the Federated Trades Council, the regularly constituted central body of organized labor in this city, we, the undersigned committee, were instructed to forward to you the following resolution, and to ask a favorable action upon them:

Resolved, That we ask the Common Council of the city of Milwaukee to grant the request which will be made by the board of public works for \$2000 with which to equip the new Eighteenth district school, without the intervention of contract, and that provision be made for the manufacture of such desks, seats, etc., in the city carpenter shop, union to be employed therein only, and at the prevailing union rate of wages; and furthermore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to go on record in providing that a similar policy be followed in the furnishing of all other schools built by the city.

Committee on Legislation, Federated Trades Council: JAMES SHEEHAN, Chairman. FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, FREDERICK BERGER, FREDERICK BERGER, NELS ANDERSON.

A sub-committee was also appointed to appear before the finance committee of the City Council and urge the matter upon their notice.

The point to be borne in mind in this connection is that it originated with an organization regularly affiliated with the Federated Trades Council and not with any individual.

Unsolicited Testimonials. Dear Comrades: Enclosed please find 25 cents for which please send me the Social Democratic Herald for six months, beginning January 4.

I cannot agree with everything that appears in the Herald, but for that reason and because of its recent improvement I consider it one of the most interesting Socialist papers in the country. Fraternally yours, WILLIAM MAILLY.

A dispatch from Meridian, Miss., says: "F. Ceilley of St. Louis, a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, has been compelled to stop his efforts to organize negro laborers of Meridian into local unions. Ceilley began last week an attempt to organize white and negroes into separate unions. When his purpose became known he was waited upon by a prominent railroad man, who handed him a warning to desist. The warning was signed by the mayor and twenty-one prominent business men. Ceilley was told plainly that if he persisted in organizing the negroes into labor unions, he would be compelled to leave town. He accepted the warning, and is now working among the whites only."

Wiltshire's Magazine and The Herald one year for One Dollar.

SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS IN MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE.

Report of the Work of Members of Socialist Party in the Bay State Legislature.

By WILLIAM MAILLY.

The Massachusetts Legislature opened in annual session as usual on January 1. Comrades James F. Carey of Haverhill and F. O. MacCartney of Rockland were again on hand to represent the Socialist party in the old Bay state.

The first few days were occupied in organizing the House and Senate, the first matter of general interest being the appointment of committees by the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate. In the House, Speaker Myers once more honored the Socialist representatives by a recognition of their advocacy of working class interests by again appointing them upon the most harmless and least dangerous committees, so far as the capitalists are concerned, that exist in the House.

By reason of Carey serving his fourth term and MacCartney his third, they were not included upon the most important committees; and assuredly if they had been Democrats or Republicans, they would have been so appointed, as the interests which control the House would have had nothing to fear from them. Carey was, therefore, appointed upon the committee on education, which served since he first entered the House, that of counties and on libraries. MacCartney is retained chairman of the committee of parishes and religious societies, and the committee on towns. It developed later that the committee on towns was the least important of those mentioned heretofore.

There was some comment even among the members because one of the Socialists was not placed upon the committee on labor; and many expressed the opinion that Carey at least should have been recognized in this manner. One of the other members asked Carey why he did not go to the speaker and ask to be placed on the committee on labor. Carey replied: "There is only one thing I ask of the speaker; that is, to give me the floor when I want to express my views on the subject of the eight-hour law. I am especially adapted for service on the committee on counties, it is his duty to appoint me on that committee. On the other hand, if he thinks my knowledge of labor conditions and the great interest which I have in the subject is his right to exclude me from that committee. We have no favors to ask of the speaker, and intend to ask none."

In the drawing for seats it happens that Carey and MacCartney change places. Carey being in the front row, while Carey is in the third row. They are both in position where they can catch the speaker's eye, whether that gentleman wishes to recognize them or not.

So far Carey has introduced but one bill, although he has many others in preparation which will appear later. This bill has already attracted a great deal of attention throughout the state and promises to become famous nationally. It relates to the eight-hour law, and is as follows:

Section 1. There shall be appointed annually by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House, in the same manner in which other committees are appointed, a committee, consisting of one member of the Senate and two members of the House, to be known as the eight-hour law committee.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of this committee to invite the Legislators of other states to appoint like committees, and if any such are appointed, to arrange for conference with them; and to take all other proper steps to procure the passage by the states of a uniform law making a legal day's labor to consist of eight hours.

Carey's object in introducing this bill is to bring about concerted action toward securing a uniform eight-hour law in all the states. This would remove the objection of the manufacturers to such a law because those in one state can compete more successfully than those in other states. It will also give the trades unions in the respective states an opportunity to place the Democrats and Republican friends of labor on record as to whether they really want an eight-hour law enacted or not. Carey says: "It is argued that the law should be a national enactment, but that would require a constitutional amendment, and a vote of three-fourths of the states; and the amendment could only empower Congress to regulate the hours of labor without specifying the number of hours to be worked. The adoption of an eight-hour law by all the states would remove all objections to this bill, and it is a scientific move for obtaining the desired end. I fail to see how those representatives who have so loudly proclaimed their desire for an eight-hour law can consistently oppose this bill."

During the next few days Carey will probably introduce a bill requiring the hours of teamsters and express drivers be restricted to ten hours a day. The Teamsters' union of Boston after many conferences which threatened to develop into a strike, have reached a settlement with their employers providing for eleven hours a day. The bill would restrict the hours to ten; and they demanded ten hours, reaching an agreement by compromising on eleven. Carey's bill will try and secure the teamsters their original demand.

Representative MacCartney introduced his first two bills yesterday: one providing for the establishment of a fund, the whole or any part of which may be used in time of extreme hardship for work on state highways. Labor is to get \$2 for a day of eight hours. MacCartney has prepared the bill carefully. The fund is to be \$100,000, and it is known as the state highway emergency fund. Script or certificates of indebtedness are to be issued therefor for a term of thirty years, bearing interest at 4 per cent, payable semi-annually. They are to be sold at public auction or in such other way as may be deemed best, but at a rate of interest not higher than 4 per cent; and a sinking fund is to be established for the purpose of extinguishing the debt at maturity.

The other bill seeks to give mechanics and factory operatives the opportunity to vote on election days without loss of time by making eight hours a day's work on all election days.

The bill provides that the hour of beginning work on election days in any factory or machine shop in which voters are employed, shall not be earlier than 8 a. m., and not more than eight hours' work shall be required therein of any person on such days. A penalty for establishing different hours or requiring employees to work more hours on that day is fixed at \$100.

The bill provides for its submission to the voters of the state in the next state election, and the answer shall be to this effect: "Shall a law be passed that on election days work in factories and machine shops shall not begin before 8 o'clock a. m. and shall not continue for more than eight hours on such days?"

The first contest occurred in the House on the governor's recommendation that the location of street railways be placed in the hands of the state railroad commission. The question was on the referendum. This recommendation to the street railway committee, which was un-

The Glass Struggle.

News of the Labor Movement Throughout the World.

Walters have been locked out of all the big hotels in Havana, Cuba. Gov. Odell requests the New York Legislature to enact a compulsory arbitration law.

There is a movement on foot to establish a daily labor newspaper in Brisbane, N. S. W. Sewer pipe combine has been formed at last. It will control twenty-two plants east of the Mississippi.

The shirt and collar makers of Melbourne, Austria, recently organized a union of 150 members. The government tramway drivers and conductors of Sydney, N. S. W., will operate in future under an eight-hour day.

The proportion of suicides in France far surpasses that of any other country and out of every 130 suicides 30 are of women. It is asserted that more than 300,000 of the 2,500,000 inhabitants of Paris subsist upon pickings from the garbage boxes.

The war department has decided to send 200 teachers and civilian employes to the Philippines on the transport McClellan from New York about February 15.

A national movement is on foot in Germany to abolish night work of women and minors under 18 years of age, and to cut down the number of hours of men to eight maximum.

One million dollars has been offered by Robert Lebaudy, the French multimillionaire, for the establishment of a French industrial school in connection with the University of Chicago.

Tonight, January 25, the organized labor forces of Los Angeles, Cal., will make a great demonstration against the leading department store of that city, which opposes trade unions. The speakers are Rev. J. Stitt Wilson and L. W. Rogers.

European exchanges, as well as government figures, still report a gloomy situation in industrial affairs. In Great Britain and on the continent hundreds of shops and factories are closed and thousands of workmen are tramping the streets.

Robert P. Porter, formerly director of the census, is authority for the statement that American manufacturers are establishing factories in England in order to escape the tariff taxes which foreign countries propose to levy against American-made goods.

An assessment of a dollar a member has been levied by the Spinners' Association of America to secure the passage of fifty-eight hour laws in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, so as to place those states on a level with Massachusetts in the matter of a weekly eight-hour day.

Nearly all brick work at Richmond, Va., was suspended on January 2. About 200 bricklayers are out of work. They claim that they were locked out by the contractors' association, which demands that the working hours be from 8 to 5, and that bricklayers want the hours to be from 7 to 4.

The mayor of Reynoldsville, Pa., who is also president of a bank, sent three striking mill girls to jail for picketing a factory, and the indignation depositors in this bank started a run on the funds of the institution, from the effects of which it was saved only by the timely assistance of capitalist friends.

Great anxiety is manifested in ministerial circles at Rome on account of the peremptory demand made by all the employees of the two railway companies in the kingdom for an increase of wages and a diminution of hours. The workmen threaten to strike February 10 unless their demand is granted.

Employees of the Michigan Central railroad have voted down a proposal for service pensions, the fund to be largely derived from their own wages. A similar plan presented to the employees of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad by the management recently was also voted down by the men.

United Mine Workers' convention at Pittsburgh went on record by vote to ask an advance of 10 cents a ton for the run of mine coal. The convention also

understood to be favorable to the street railway corporations. MacCartney sought to have the recommendation referred to the committee on towns (of which he is a member), claiming that it came properly within the jurisdiction of that committee. The contest aroused considerable interest, and a roll call was demanded, with the result that the matter was referred to the committee on towns. This is not at all satisfactory to the friends of the corporations, and a fight will be made in the Senate next week to kill the House amendment, and have the matter go to the street railway corporation. There is also talk of having a special committee appointed, and it seems that efforts will be made to prevent it going before the committee of which MacCartney is a member.

In connection with the committee appointments it is interesting to note that the Democrats are greatly pleased at the appointments given them by the Republican speaker and the Republican president of the Senate. The Democrats have been appointed on some of the most important committees, notably the ways and means, public service, metropolitan affairs, railroads, cities, harbors and public lands, taxation and other matters. The Democratic representation on these committees has increased. In view of the fact that the Socialists are retained on unimportant committees, it will be seen that the Republican leaders of Massachusetts have no fear of the Democratic members doing anything that would be injurious to capitalist class interests. It again illustrates that no matter which of these two parties are in control, the interests of capitalism will be subserved.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1902. The sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature are short these days. Most of the time is occupied in introducing bills, of which the two Socialist members manage to do their share. As Carey and MacCartney are not on important committees they are able to give some time to devising measures by which working class conditions may be improved, and the Republican and Democratic members of the House are kept guessing. After a while, when the Legislature gets into working order, our friends on the other side will be kept busy dodging roll calls on labor bills and inventing reasons why said labor bills are "impracticable."

Following up their bills for eight hours, a state highway emergency fund for the unemployed, and a shorter election day, Carey and MacCartney introduced others during the past week which will give the capitalist members an opportunity to show their fealty to the horny-handed working man. These bills vary in importance, the one receiving the most attention from the press being introduced by Carey and heralded by one of the papers as a startling labor bill. The proposition is a new one, of interest especially to the trades unionists, and will undoubtedly be opposed bitterly by the corporations. It proposes making it a crime for the agents of the factories to induce laborers to take the place of strikers unless they are first informed of the existence of the strike.

avored an increase of 10 per cent. in the price of machine mining. These recommendations will go before the national convention at Indianapolis this week for approval.

Boston is the latest city to consider the project of building a labor temple, and in all likelihood the workingmen of that city will have one before long. After agitating the question for several years the Central Labor union has set to work to accomplish the object, and a committee has been appointed to confer with the Building Trades council and report plans for the erection of a building.

E. H. Thies of Dayton, O., who was recently expelled from the trades council for conduct unbecoming a union man, secured an injunction to prevent the Montgomery County Reporter from printing the report of the meeting at which he was expelled. The injunction was dissolved after the proceedings printed, and now Thies sues the Reporter and the trades council for \$25,000 damages.

Thomas Atkinson of England has attained his seventieth year as a trades unionist and is the first on the list of membership of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. He served his apprenticeship under George Stephenson and helped in the making of the famous Rocket locomotive. He is now 90 years old and has been for twenty-seven years drawing 10 shillings a week from his society.

A Brisbane (Australia) paper recently contained a "wanted" which read as follows: "MARRIED couple, with daughter 12 years or over, man to milk and blow woman to cook for men and wash for house; must be a good laundress; girl to help; wages, £80. Apply by letter, A. J. Cotton, Hidden Vale, Grandchester."

Four hundred dollars for three grown people, working hard and with long hours!

The consolidation of the net and twine mills of the country is practically complete. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Gloucester (Mass.) Net and Twine company it was voted, 1100 to 20, to submit an offer of the property to the promoters. The officers were empowered to conduct the negotiations. Any stockholders who are dissatisfied, and who held their holdings would be taken care of by local capitalists.

A general strike was ordered at a joint meeting of the Appleton, Kaukauna and Neenah lodges of the United Brotherhood of Papermakers and a decision reached to present an ultimatum in the plants in the rest of the Wisconsin paper manufacturing industry. This is said will result in less than three weeks in closing forty mills in the state of Wisconsin, throwing out of employment 3300 laborers and cutting off over 900 tons a day from the supply of the paper market, unless the demands of the union for shorter hours are granted.

Amsterdam is again in the throes of a strike. The board controlling the diamond cleaver and cutter industry has declared war against the jewelers who supplied them with the rough stones, purchased from the Hatton Garden syndicate, and a fierce fight is being waged concerning various international industrial disputes.

In Queensland during 1900 the number of persons registered as unemployed was 6490, of whom 5311 either obtained engagements or were assisted to reach localities where work was obtainable. The cost to the government for this service was about \$24,000.

Call for conservation of iron and steel workers' strike. On Wednesday, April 15, another strike issued. The question was whether the workers and other important matters will be up.

New York Central Federated Union received a long letter from President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., explaining his reason for becoming a member of Hanna's arbitration committee. The same was submitted to a referendum vote, as was also a resolution handed in by the painters condemning the so-called peace conference and urging all workers to strike economically and politically to secure a state of society where exploitation will cease and labor will get the full value of its product."

Another bill was introduced by request of the committee of the Democratic Social party to change the name of the party so that hereafter it will be known officially in this state as the Socialist party. Under the election laws this is the only means by which an official party can change its name.

MacCartney came to the front on Wednesday with three bills. One of these is of great importance, being an employer's liability bill, identical with one he filed last year, and which was defeated. The bill seeks to place responsibility for accidents incurred through faulty appliances directly upon the railroad corporations. The first section reads as follows: "Whenever upon any railroad or railway, any part of any car, locomotive or any propelling or drawing engine, machine or appliance, used in connection with such railroad or railway, breaks, gives way, comes off, or falls or operates improperly, such a fact shall, in any action to recover damages, be deemed prima facie evidence of the negligence of the person, persons, or corporation owning, managing, controlling or operating said railroad or railway."

Another bill seeks to give cities and towns the power to purchase and construct gas and electric light plants and to operate the same. The third looks to the adoption of the referendum in municipal affairs upon request of 15 per cent. of the voters in any city.

The resources of the two Socialist members are not yet exhausted, and before January 31, which is the limit of time for introducing bills, they will present additional measures, thus assuring much discussion during the remainder of the session and also creating some agitation.

While some of the Boston daily papers seek to minimize the actions of the Socialist legislators, and sometimes to ignore them altogether, yet there are others which give some little space to them. This is true particularly of the Boston Traveler, which has the largest circulation of any evening paper in Boston, and which circulates principally among the working people. This paper has already commended, in leading editorials, Carey's bill looking toward a uniform eight-hour law in the various states, and MacCartney's shorter election day measure.

On Tuesday of this week the Traveler contained an able article on the labor situation in which he predicted that the present flurry of so-called property cannot proceed much longer, and reasons why an industrial depression is certain in the near future.

He will follow up this article with others defining the Socialist proposition; and they are certain to reach a large number of readers.

Comrade Carey has also been requested to contribute an article on the eight-hour question to the Traveler; and altogether it is pretty certain that during the next few months, Socialism will be brought prominently to the attention of the reading public.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

SERMONS WITHOUT PREACHERS.

Two Dollars a Week for a Family of Eight. NUMBER NINE.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

United States Consul at Cologne, Germany, makes Report to State Department.

THE NEXT MOVE OF EVOLUTION WILL BE SOCIALISM.

Elben Hubbard in The Philistine.

Beautiful winter day yesterday. Frost enough in the air to make...

SERMON—NUMBER TEN.

In an upper room of an old-fashioned house, in Twelfth street, above Race...

United States Consul Charles E. Barnes at Cologne, Germany, in a report to the state department...

Renan has said that truth is always rejected when it comes to a man for the first time...

prejudice, rivalry and whim and use one terminal. If competition were really the life of trade...

times men who are hailed as saviors in their day are afterward found to be sham saviors—to wit, charlatans.

Sentiments from a Calendar.

The Plymouth church of Rochester, N. Y., of which Comrade William T. Brown is pastor...

MONOPOLY'S G. U. P.

The Landlord stands at the coal mine door. "Stand back! Stand back!" saith he.

Steel Trust Profits.

The announcement at the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation...

Suppressing Progressive Ideas.

Redlands, California, is a town with a small public library founded by one Stanley local capitalist.

The Old Slavery and the New.

It is safe to say that the old forms of slavery were abolished, not merely because there was seen to be no advantage left in them...

Modern Wonders of Mining.

Mining is a phase of activity which has been revolutionized by methods of transport.

THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF THE PROLETARIAN MOVEMENT.

THE ENVIRONMENT may or may not be favorable to the life of an individual species of animals at a given period of time.

the class struggle and class-consciousness as fixed dogmas of their creed.

Railroads of the World.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Miles. Includes United States (199,378), German Empire (31,084), Russia (29,894), etc.

Wiltshire's Magazine and The Herald one year for One Dollar.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SHOULD READ

DIE WAHRHEIT. Subscription Reduced to \$1.00. Oldest established Social Democratic Paper in the United States.

MERRIE ENGLAND

(GERMAN EDITION.) The Famous Book by ROBERT BLATCHFORD, translated into German by VICTOR L. BERGER. 185 Pages. Price, 15 Cents.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Illustrious High Council of Kraehwinkel.

To all Men, Women and Children to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

It is hereby ordained by the Ancient and Illustrious High Council of Renowned and Antique Kraehwinkel, in accordance with the decision of said Council made in full session at a special convocation held on the Evening of Friday, January 10, in the year 1902, that for the entertainment and enlightenment of the free-and-easy and unregenerate bipeds of North America, said Council will assemble, attended by all the functionaries of its august and honorable body, in the City of Milwaukee, Commonwealth of Wisconsin, for the purpose of inaugurating an extraordinary, Seven-days' Carnival, the like of which has never heretofore been witnessed.

The place chosen for this unique spectacle, which will be nightly enacted by the High Council aforesaid, is the great hall of liberalism, otherwise known as Freie Gemeinde, situated on Fourth Street in said City of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin. The doors of the said Freie Gemeinde will be opened to the multitude at 2 prompt in the afternoon of February 24th, and will not be shut till Kraehwinkel bell tolls the hour of 11:30, and this program will be duly observed each day thereafter up to and including Sunday, the second day of March.

Kraehwinkel will be the onliest and originalist thing ever seen. It will do you good to be there whether you be rich or poor, or famous, or unknown. Whatever you are, there is in store for you a "new vibration." The High Council will dispense prizes galore and "your own will come to you"—if you have the ticket.

It is, therefore, ordered by the High Council that each and every member of the General Fair Committee (and everybody else) get a move on themselves in preparation for the Carnival of Kraehwinkel hereinbefore mentioned.

By order of the Illustrious High Council of Kraehwinkel, (Signed) LAURENTIUS PUMPERNICKEL, Mayor. HANS TINTENKLEX, Clerk.

SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS.

National Secretary's Report.

Leon Greenbaum, national secretary, has sent out his report to be made at the meeting of the national committee in St. Louis, a copy of which is on file at the Herald office. The report deals with the following subjects: Location and equipment of national office; the trade union movement; Labor day demonstrations; Scranton convention of the A. F. of L.; Agitation; Report of Charles H. Vail; Correspondence; Conflicting Plans in the Movement; Organization. As the question of national organizers is attracting a good deal of attention and the work of Charles H. Vail has been subjected to criticism in this and other papers, we append Comrade Vail's report: "Number public lectures: 241. Average attendance, 214; attendance ranging from 25 to 2000, the bad weather now and then bringing down the average. Received from locals, \$1497.30. Railroad expenses \$488.91 (This does not include expenses of Mrs. Vail who usually accompanied me on the tours.) Received from National Secretary Butcher on salary, \$600.00; on railroad expenses, \$148.00. Received from National Secretary Greenbaum on salary, \$282.85. Itemized statement of above has been furnished the national secretary from month to month in past. Amount collected from locals was three-fourths of salary, leaving balance to be paid by national committee of only \$42.00 per month. Space will not permit statement of work done aside from public lectures, in talks to locals, members, etc. Nearly all places where I was sent were organized in part. The result of meetings was shown by the public interest aroused and the applications for membership to locals. The press here was generous in the amount of space given to reports of meetings and hundreds of columns of Socialist doctrine has thus been given gratis. During the whole year I missed but one appointment and this was due to change of date of which I had no knowledge. New locals were organized in nearly every place visited where no organization existed. The meetings with but few exceptions were held in halls and in a number of places an admission of 10 cents was charged. This method proved satisfactory, enabling the locals to meet the entire expense of the meeting and often netting a nice little sum in addition. CHARLES H. VAIL.

State Executive Board.

The state executive board held a meeting January 5, at which the resident members were present and also H. J. Ammann of Kiel. Communications were read from absent members of the board endorsing the action of the last meeting. A communication was read from National Secretary Greenbaum, asking for contributions towards the expenses of the meeting of the national committee. The board voted to suggest to the national secretary to postpone the national committee meeting, which provides that traveling expenses of national committee be paid from national treasury. J. Hunger and F. Heath were appointed a committee to supervise the referendum on the tie vote. The secretary reported receipts since last meeting: Eleventh ward branch \$ 5.40 Ninth ward branch 2.85 Branch 28 75 Branch 5 3.90 Fifteenth ward branch 3.15 Branch 8 2.10

Table with financial data for various branches and committees, including National Secretary's Report, Expenditures, and City Central Committee.

City Central Committee.

The central committee met Monday evening, January 20, at Kaiser's hall with a good attendance of delegates and party members present. Comrade Henry Harbicht was elected chairman for the evening. Comrade Hodek was present and reported that the Bohemian comrades of the city are arranging a celebration of the anniversary of the Paris commune for Sunday afternoon and evening, March 9, at the Bohemian Turn hall, Twelfth street. He requested that a speaker be furnished for the occasion and on motion his request was granted. Applications for membership were reported from various branches. The members of the fair committee reported that the ladies soliciting merchandise from the merchants had met with considerable success, the amount collected to date being of the value of about six hundred dollars. It is intended by the committee in preparing the programme for the week that special days be dedicated to the various organizations in the labor movement. All persons desiring to assist in the matter of selling tickets can secure the same by calling upon the secretary of the same, being the secretary of the fair committee, Comrade Bistorius, at his home, 516 Second avenue. Comrade Melms reported having had a satisfactory conference with the Musicians' union in the matter of amateurs volunteering to render musical selections. The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the literary agent reported the actual amount of books and pamphlets on hand, and on motion it was

decided to present these to the fair committee and the balance left unsold be tendered to the newly-formed state organization.

The committee in charge of the entertainment held December 7 reported that up to the present there had been a profit of \$108.00 and one branch had not yet made returns. Delegates from Branch No. 1 brought up the subject of pressing to an issue the matter of holding a joint debate with Judge Carpenter for the strictures he placed upon the Socialist party at the time of the assassination of President McKinley.

The comrades were largely of the opinion that an effort should be made to compel Judge Carpenter to accept the long-standing challenge and the committee which had the matter in charge at that time the challenge was issued was instructed to again take up the matter.

Delegates from Branch No. 3 reported that they had taken the initiative in the matter of forming a stock company to the end that the Social Democratic Herald be made secure and permanent.

The delegates from Branch No. 3 reported that branch desired the Central committee to procure some Italian leaflets for use among the Italian working people of the city and on motion it was voted to buy 1000 copies.

A Bullheaded Foreman.

Through the bull-headed and arrogant conduct of the superintendent at the Northwestern Straw works, located in this city and owned by E. R. Stillman, Republican postmaster, trouble has broken out between the organized hatmakers and their employers. Three union men whose ability in their trade is not questioned, but whose devotion to union principles had excited the ire of a small, intolerant and mischief-making foreman, Joseph Byers by name, are involuntarily idle and barred from their occupation because they will not submit to his annoyances and abuse. Byers should go out and kick himself for his insolence, instead of whining around that four men have "been struck" by the men whose patience has been exhausted by his bull-headed and contemptible treatment.

National Hymn Under Ban.

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GENERAL NOTES.

Charles H. Vail is now touring in New York state. George E. Bigelow is lecturing in Indiana with good results. Minnesota will hold a state convention at Minneapolis February 22. During December state charters were issued to Utah, Maine and Iowa. Wilshire spoke on the trusts at Philadelphia Wednesday evening, January 22. The vice-president of the Public Ownership party of St. Louis has resigned and declared himself a Socialist. We welcome this week another exponent of Socialist principles in the Rocky Mountain Socialist, published at Denver. The following National committeemen have been chosen: Job Harriman, New York; James O'Connell, Terre Haute, Ind.; B. Berney of Chicago, Ill. The postoffice department has notified the Appeal to Reason that the case against it has been dismissed and the right of that paper to the second-class mail privilege is established. Socialists of New York held an indignation meeting January 16 to protest against murder for profit, as illustrated in the recent railway tunnel tragedy. Mrs. Imogene Fagan plan to organize a woman's national Socialist league has been abandoned, owing to the starting of a rival organization in California. The International Socialist Review for January is a valuable issue, containing many interesting articles that bring it up to its earlier standard of excellence. William Mally has taken up the work of organization in Massachusetts. He will also furnish to the Herald regular reports from the Legislature of that state. Comrade J. W. Slattery has been nominated by the Socialists of New Castle, Pa., for mayor. He is a member of the local Carpenters' union with a good record as a worker for Socialism. The National Secretary's report for December shows a balance on hand December 1st of \$107.24. Receipts during the month were \$374.58. Expenses, \$420.94. Balance on hand January 1st, \$60.88. There is reported to be a plan under way, directed by B. H. Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin, to start a class in social economy in connection with one of the public school buildings. Many of the teachers are interested and it is said a course of studies would be well attended.

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Branch Meetings. FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Monday in each month at 836 North Water street. Chris Westphal, Secretary. SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, at Fourth and Chestnut streets. Joe Hunger, secretary. THIRTH WARD BRANCH MEETS the second Thursday evening of month at 614 State street. FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed street and National avenue. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 43) holds free lectures at the hall, corner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursday, 8 p. m. TENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Secretary, 1720 Lloyd street. ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller hall, corner Orchard street and Milwaukee avenue, every fourth Friday in the month. THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clark street. H. Schneider, secretary, 630 Twelfth street. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday August, Bremen's hall, corner Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Dr. Barkmann, secretary, 948 Wisconsin street. SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday at 1224 Kinnickinnic avenue. Schwab, secretary, 861 Hilbert street. TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaschell hall, Green Bay avenue, near Cassin, every second and fourth Thursday in the month. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third day of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Euclid streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twenty-fifth street. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie St. Louis, Mo. STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Standard Socialist Literature LIBRARY VOLUMES. The Co-Operative Commonwealth; Groundwork of Socialism; Paper, 60c; Cloth, \$1.00. On Paris; or Danton in the French Revolution; Groundwork; Paper, 60c; Cloth, \$1.00. Our Destiny; Groundwork; Paper, 60c; Cloth, \$1.00. Looking Backward; Bellamy; Paper, 60c; Cloth, \$1.00. Equality; Bellamy; Paper, 60c; Cloth, \$1.00. The People's Party; Bellamy; Paper, 75c; Cloth, \$1.00. Principles of Scientific Socialism; Vail; Modern Socialism; Vail; The Paris Commune; Bonham; The Eastern Question; Marx; Socialism; John Stuart Mill; Socialism and Unsocialism; Thos. Carlyle; William Morris; Post, Artist, Socialist; Fabian Essays in Socialism; Fabian; The Economics of Herbert Spencer; Owen; Horace Greeley; Farmer, Editor, Socialist; Sober; News from Newbery; William Morris; Beyond the Black Ocean; McGrady; Government Ownership in Production and Distribution; Froeman; History of Communism; H. L. Lasalle; (Translated from French by Eleanor Marx Aveling.) Cloth, \$1.00; Library Edition. Socialism from Genesis to Revelations; Sprague; Socialism and Modern Science; Ferris; Progressive Thought Library. ADDRESS: Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Purchase Cigars having this (Blue) Label on Box. Union-made Cigars. Cigarmakers' International Union No. 25, office and employment hall, 318 State Street. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday, at Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Finance Secretary. AGENTS FOR THE HERALD. I. Goldstein, 227 Clifton street, New York. Fruit stand. W. Rubinstein, 161 E. Broadway, New York City. H. Vigderson, 73 Graham avenue, Chicago. E. Vandervoort, 148 South Peoria St., Chicago. James Lambert, Socialist Temple, 22 Westery Street, Chicago, Ill. L. Juster, 42 Gouverneur street, York, takes subscriptions for this paper.