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The History of Crucial Days.

News constantly reaches us from Germany about the industrial crisis and the ty of employment there, and of the speculation in wheat on the part of the ker"—the country squires and large landed proprietors,—who demand a still tariff on grain. All this, joined with the fact that theterman army, in connce of the excessive discipline maintained by its aristocratic officers, is by means as loyal as of old-as is proved by the affair at Krosig and the mutiny the German cruiser "Gazelle"—has suggested to the writer of these lines him through a couple of the larger histories of the French revolution in order see what it was that gave the immediate impulse to the outbreak of the great reach revolution. nch revolution.

The history of those days is now so interesting that we are unwilling to with-

hold it from our readers.

Now let us see. What was the immediate occasion for the outbreaking of

the French revolution of 17:59?

To put it briefly: The impoverishmen; of the people, and the high price of in, caused by the "pacte de farine" and the speculation in in princes and courtiers. The scarcity of employment added to this, and the stern measures of the government against the unemployed and the

ringmen generally.

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

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 a successful.

of course without the seminar to 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 Hungian hussags, they were FRENCH troops.

an hussars, they were FRENCH troops. Over since the beginning of the reign of Louis XVI., so popular at first, the Freach 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 rest, should be punished in future with blows with the flat of the sword.

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 companies of the Third infantry left their barracks, contrary to the orders eir officers, and mingled with the excited people in the streets, artisans, stu, men out of employment, etc. These soldiers refused to return to their cks, and in view of the general excitement it was not deemed advisable to other French soldiers after them to bring them back by force. The soidiers

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--houses, from Faubourg St. Antoine to Fanbourg St. Honore.

e people would have no more duties on their food!

The military had atomed in military had stepped in on July 12. but the battalions of the ards had by that time gone over to the workingmen and shot at the loyal meats of German hirelings, the "Royal Allemand." On the same day the City mell 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 elspeed the people had armed themselves in ANOTHER MANNER, as we shall

On July 12 the Paris municipality-that is, the City Council, which had con-

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

The people now were most anxious for arms. The shops of the gunmakers ers were plundered, but of course the supply thus obtained was insuffi-

It was known that the government had concealed great stores of arms some

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 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 deuse 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 Bastile.

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. French 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 revolu-

and the present conditions of Germany. As is well known, the writer of lines is no adherent of the "catasrophe theory" of Socialism, and the the rules of strict Marxism a Socialist revolution could take place there at

But one thing nevertheless must be remembered—the German emperor ha

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

Prof. Charles W. Pearson of the chair English literature in Northwestern iversity, which is conducted under IL, the seat of the university, by giving for publication a statement of his ef that biblical infallibility is a suat the stories of the miracles in the t is our duty as intelligent, nonest men

"The story about the three men in the story furnace, the one about Elijah and a ravens, the account of Elisaha's dividities the waters of Jordan and going rough dry shod, together with similar ecounts in the Old Testament, are crude ad childish legends."

New Testament fares no better a

hands of the professor. se gates which opened "of their own a of the widow of Nain are all de-med to be nothing but legends.

The professor makes no distinction be-men the miracle stories of the Old

Testament and the same sort of st 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. the other miracle stories are mythe

why is not the miracle story of the resur rection also a myth? And if the miracle story of the resurrection is a myth, what ecomes of our Christianity?

These are some of the questions that

He is going to tell the truth and tak the consequences, believing, in the mean-time, that the truth will, in the end,

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—other-wise the fate of Servetus might be his.

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 sincreased 41.0 per cent between 1890 and 1890, 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 in creased between 1890 and 1990, 14.9 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 accessions 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 47,379,698; population of cities of 25,000 or more, 2,488,553, or 10 per cent. West, 4,091.349; cities of 25,000 or more, 2,488,553, or 10 per cent. West, 4,091.349; cities of 25,000 or more, 2,488,553, or 10 per cent. West, 4,091.349; cities of 25,000 or more, \$1,500.00 or more,

better advantage in other parts of the

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

reace. M. Schlerand, the limits of of commerce said:

"Noy doubt Socialism is making great headway in France. While aiming at high ideals, it is becoming more practically 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."

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

M. "filleran" is hardly considered a Socialist can be read to prove the consequent of the states."

M. 'filleran' is hardly considered a Socialist any Jonger (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 ystem, the Socialists did not inoculate it here,-they simply see it and point it out to those who try to blindfold themselves of employers and a class of employed. letarians, there must be class antagon ism 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 conidered "good fellows" by the capitalists But as to M. Meline, a leader of the derical 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 of the overwhelming majority of the lab-oring people of the United States.

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

Friedrich Wilhelm has been living rather rapidly while attending the university in and had to come home and behave. May be he wanted to get everything pos 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 Ninetcenth Century club upon "Anarchy," which is attracting considerable attention. part the recorder said:

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 narrchy 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."

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 aritocracy and nobility of France took the same position before the Revolution is regard to what they called their rights. But was it not their lives which cause the Bevolution? The nobles amused the Bevolution? The nobles amused themselves in luxury and wealth while the people starved. Who were the Anarchists? The people or they?

It is needless to say that he is going to "You cannot extirpate ideas by legislose his job. lation. 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 shout So-

Recorder Goff said nothing about So-cialism, at least we did not see anything in the press reports. But evidently the background. The parts of the speech quoted above show Mr. Goff to possess mon amount of knowledge of historical and philosophical facts-for a

per cent. Netween 1890 and 1900; the rest of the United States excluding Alaska and the recent insular accessions in creased 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 of 25,000 or more, 16.196,580 or 34 per cent. South, total 24,523,527; cities of 25,000 or more, 16.196,580 or 34 per cent. South, total 24,523,527; cities of 25,000 or more, 24,885,553, or 10 per cent. West, 4,001,349; cities of 25,000 or more, \$1,003,179, 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

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 Catholes 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 attack ing Socialism in this manner were unanimously adopted with cheers by a thou sand delegates and plans were prepared for combatting Socialism by the estab lishment of Christian associations of la-

A similar occurrence took place in Italy lately where the Pope started the organ ization 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 So-cialism considerably since 1891, when he wrote the famous encyclica Rerum No-

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

Democratic party of this city will hold its city convention at Lincoln hall. Every trades union of this city has an oppor tunity to send delegates to this conven ideals are very queer indeed, and they are surely not in accord with the ideal zen 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

> Mayor Rose is ambitious. That is the reason, according to his own statem 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 im will be commenced, and there will be an may demand a re-election and so ad in "reform," public ownership and other 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.

oropodentale * ropodentale * caronomodentale A Ridiculous Proceeding. A A IOMOROROROROROROR * RORORORORORORORO

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 workingmen been hoodwinked into subscribing to stock only to find that when it comes to employing labor 'the cheapest we can get' is to be used; but even the small business men have been beautifully jollied 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 workingmen 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 indorsement 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 unioning 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 employes 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 bu

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 busiess of the St. Louis workmen and we do not care to meddle.

But we also read the following in the Missouri Socialist:

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 Vandervelde, 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. Herron, who represents the Socialist party of America on the International bureau, is now in Europe and will be advised 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

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 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. Be-fore 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 opposite the granting of any appropriations for foreign exhibits at the World's fair in St.

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 ki d. 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 "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 it we The Socialists of the European parliaments would be kept rather busy it 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 move-

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.

nas demonstrated that fact. But the He realized long ago that it was use less for him longer to war with the whites, and he has submitted to almost any proposition made him, either will-fully or under the influence of fire wa-

him.
"The mandatory order that the Indi an's hair be clipped, his paint aban doned and his blanket and treasured or

doned 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 also submit
to almost every kind of exploitation and
fleecing, to almost every sort of indigaity, but take away from them their
beer or their clay pipe, then look out
for a revolution.

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 secout, 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

Nowadays no manufacturer or employsurely 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 workingmen ought to work in order to live—whether they must work in order to live—that is a matter of no censid-

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 somewhere 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 fiyin' down the track at about minety 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 tops, 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

ready to jump, and 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 afther jumpin' an' me makin' money as fast as I am?"

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1902.



HERALDRIES.

dropped a bomb into the circles of com placent-minded people by declaring tha most potent leaven for the progress of the people," in a recent lecture pronounced the leading rulers of irresponsible or irretrievably riminal lunatics. Among those who craniums were examined by plaster casts were the Czar, the Kaiser, King Edward, the Sultan of Turkey, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Archduke Otto, heir to the Austrian throne, and King Alfonso of Spain, all of whom he said are lunatics.

When Prof. Lombroso had finished his ne in the notable com nany remarked that Europe was at the Championiere, another famous criminolo gist, supported Prof. Lombroso, saying "It is appalling to consider the real men-tal level of most of those people who have inherited or achieved political or other prominence.

Then Napoleon III., Emile Ollivier, Jo seph Chamberlain, Cecil Rhodes, Rudyard Kipling and Felix Faure were dis cussed, and they also were pronounce mentally unsound. Another assertion made incidentally during the talk was that President Roosevelt is descended from a Franco-German Hebrew family called Rosenfeldt, members of which emigrated to Holland, where the name tool

'Caesar Lombroso, the Italian crim inologist and alienist," says the new York World, "is one of the foremost leaders of modern science. His specialty is the science of crime, in which he has no ri-

President Cleveland (Democrat) did his utmost to assist the strengthening of the Roosevelt (Republican) emulates his ex ample. On January 15, in the white house in the east room, Cardinal Gib stood in his robes of cardinal silk and his jeweled cross worn conspicuously lia is to show the depth of his sincerity nats, etc., crowded round the cardi knelt at the feet of the prelate and kissed the signet ring. Not in the memory of the oldest white house employe has a similar incident occurred." It has remained for the Twentieth century to be hold the spectacle of Americans white house bending their knees, bowing and going through the other humiliating, degrading and hypocritical maneuvers, which can only thrive in a country of tyrants, titled or untitled.

The inherent hypocrisy of capitalistic civilization and its "efforts" to correct abuses under it is being well brought out in stories that are leaking through doors of the room where the grand jury in Milwaukee is now meeting. The other day President Haasch of the board rvisors was a witnes 'ury, when this dialogue is said to have taken place:

District Attorney-"Do any of the members of the jury wish to ask any questions?"

if any of the supervisors got a rake off from the planking at the time the old morgue site was sold to the street car

people?"
Mr. Haasch—"No, sir, I do not know.
But the contractor himself is a member of this jury, and is sitting right over there. Ask him."

Do you see it!

Gambler Charles H. Schwab of the in an interview printed the other day by the Paris Journal. Said he: "It is true that our power is greater than that of any monarch who ever lived. Our trust is POWERFUL ENOUGH TO DIC TATE ITS WISHES TO THE RAIL ROAD COMPANIES, to whom it gives material." Then he repeated that old lie that the trust pays the salaries of 600,000 people, "amounting," he said, "to \$200,000,000." When asked if the trusts not afraid of Socialism, his reply "That question has never bothered not afraid of Sc fore long. The rise of democracy has been marked by the fail of monarcha and you fellows who are "more powerful than monarcha" will go down before the slow but irresistible growth of the social conscience discerning the fundamental iniquity of private mastery over social

Schwab, the gambler, says American sorkmen are becoming "happier and hap-

seriously hurt. He was remove as the law requires, suspicion was aroused in the workman's family only when he failed to return home. His wife to the mills, but was denied admis-The only information she could get was that her husband was still living but see him she couldn't. A slave during dying condition, his frenzied wife and George Shipley is, no doubt, "happie and happier," according to Gambles Schwab and his heartless hirelings in the steel mill private hospital.

While British soldiers are devastating South Africa and murdering innocen in the name of civilization, the capitalist system is accomplishing its verity. The great city of London, exclusive of the so-called outer belt, has a pauper population which numbered 107, 539 souls during the record week of December, 1901. And of the persons cared for by the public 68,130 were inmates of workhouses, while 36,409 were assisted

The total is the largest at the time of year named since 1872, and this notwith standing 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 pre

The minister of justice in France is at country in the Seventeenth century, and that when a man receives a summons of a legal friend to know what is required caused prisoners at the bar to suffer pen alties more severe than was necessary from making a wrong answer to a ones trouble with France and every other largely by laws enacted by the dead. Progress is impeded by statute books An international bonfire would be a bless

English and Scotch ironmasters facing a puzzling situation. They find the control of the trade slipping away from them and at the same time Amercan agents are busy getting options or their plants, no doubt with a view to losing them down, thereby paving the way for importing American finished ma-It's a bitter pill for the Britishers, but Dr. Trust is a dispenser of dras

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 Socialistic creed. Social-ism should take into consideration the inerests 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 lob-by. Morgan is for the Panama purchase and determined that his plans shall go through. Schwab might have said in his Paris interview that the trusts, beides dictating to the railroads, also dictate to the government.

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 embodied in municipal platforms notably in those formulated by Milwanee Social Democrats. Society is compelled to adopt these ameliorative re

During the past week Miss. Heler Gould has been traveling across the coun try to California. It was deemed necessary to protect Miss Gould against bandits and so the train on which she jourdetectives armed for a fight. They first advertised her going, inviting the atten-

in the factories and stores of the cities in that state: He says the es per week are \$5.26 and 4.83—a deficit of 43 cents ving expen \$4.83—a deficit of 43 cents A deplorable condition of afper week. A deplorable condition of af-fairs, 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 am ssador to the coronation of Edward Baccarat of England is eminently fitting and does justice to Roosevelt's sense of ourt proprieties. Reid is an Anglophil to the core, out of sympathy with a vast majority of Americans and fully in accord with the monarchical ideas of the eigning lunatics of Europe.

A New York preacher says stock gam bling is one of the necessary feature of civilization. Once in a while a preach-er says that the cure for civilization is the golden rule. This New Yorker, how ever, has no sentimental notions of that

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

The Ouestion of School Seats.

A good deal of interest and some mis-mderstanding having arisen from the question of school seats and the action of the Federated Trades council and its egislative committee thereon, the follow-ing communication addressed to the loard of public works of Milwaukee, is midished:

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 turnished 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. But in the last four of five years the city had these seats made in small towns in Northern Wisconsin, at factories that did not even have a tenhour working day. This is quite astonishing when we consider that some of our citizens under the name of "The Milwaukee Advancement association" are very energetic, in their efforts to secure factories and industries for our city. The city gives work away, which for years has been done by the city itself, better and cheaper than contractors did it from the outside. We wish, therefore, that your honorable body would give this matter your full attention, and hope that you will return to your former custom of patronizing our laborers and citizens, by making the seats directly in our own city under fair conditions by union wages and eight-hour working day.

Respectfully,

Federgied Trades Council.

This action was taken in response to a resolution, presented by Painters' union No. 159 and referred to the committee on legislation. This committee met January 12, and approved the action of the Painters' union.

At a subsequent meeting held January 19, the legislative committee adopted the following resolution to be presented to 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, was instructed to forward to you these resolutions, and to ask a favorable action upon them:

Whereas, It has been the custom, up to five City of Milwaukee it gentlements, and whereas, It can be proven that such seats fully answered the needs of the pupils, excelling in durability, and costing the city l

men to be employed therein only, and at the prevailing union rate of wages; and furthermore be it.

Rsolved, 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 in the future.

Respectfully,
Committee on legislation, Federated Trades Council:

JAMES SHEEHAN, Chairman.

FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, VICTOR L. BERGER,

FREDERIC HEATH,

NELS-ANDERSON.

A sub-committee was also appointed

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

connection is that it originated with an organization regularly affiliated with the Federated Trades Council and not with any individual.

SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS IN MASSACHUSEITS HOUSE.

net of the Work of Members of Sociali Party in the Bay State Legislature.

By WILLIAM MAILLY

The Massachusetts Legislature opened a annual session as usual on January 1. Journades James F. Carey of Haverhill and F. O. MacCartney of Bockland were 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 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 entitled to recognition 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 on the two committees on which he has served since he first entered the House, that of counties and on libraries. MacCartney is retained chairman of the committee or parishes and religious societies, and the committee on towns. It developed later that the committee on towns will this year be more important than herctofore.

mittee of parishes and religious societies, and the committee on towns. It developed later that the committee on towns. It developed later that the committee on towns will this year be more important than herctofore.

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 to that extent this year. 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. If the speaker in his wisdom thinks, because of my studies and previous training, 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 remedies therefor is so limited that I am unfit to be on the committee on labor, it 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, MacCartney being in the from 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.

of work.

Nearly all brick work at Richmond.
Ya., 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.
The bricklayers want the chours to be
from 7 to 4. 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: The bricklayers want the chours 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 indignant depositors in this bank started a run on the funds of the institution, from the effects of which I was ward only by the timely sesionary.

ises 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 Legislatures 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 Democratic 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 anaetment, but that would require a constitutional amendment and a vote of timity to place the Democratic 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; even then 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; and I believe this bill is the 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 consist-ently oppose this bill."

During the next few days Carey will probably introduce a bill requiring that 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. Heretofore they have worked twelve; and they demanded to proportiant committee. The Democrats regardly pleased at the Democration of the Senate of the Senate

worked tweive; and they demanded ten hours, reaching an agreement by compro-mising on eleven. Carey's bill will try and secure the teamsters their original

e neyed was loaded with a small army of detectives armed for a fight. They first advertised her going, inviting the attent of the strong of th

The Glass Struggle.

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 workingmen are tramping the streets.

thousands of working in 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

was saved only by the timely assistance capitalist friends. Great anxiety is manifested in minis-

by the management recently voted down by the men.

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 several others. 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.

Waiters have been locked out of all favored an increase of 10 per cent, by hotels in Havana, Cuba.

Gov. Odell requests the New York Leginature to enact a compulsory arbitration convention at Indianapolis this week.

islature 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.

menations 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 conter with the Building Trades council and report plans for the erection of a building.

E. H. Theis 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, the proceedings printed, and now Theis 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 on the seventy of the Amalgamated Society of 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 of the Amalgamated Society of the Amalgamated Society 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 of the Amalgamated Society 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 of the famous Rocket locomotive. He is now 90 years old and has been for twenty-seven years of a ship when the sev 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 chiefly upon pickings from the garbare 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 10 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.

contained a wanted white read as a lows:

"MARRIED couple, with daughter 15 years or over, man to milk and plow, woman to cook for men and wash to house; must be a good laundress; girl belp; wages, 180. Apply by letter, A. J. Cotton, Hidden Vale, Grandchester."

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

The consolidation of the net and twins

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 stocholders who are dissatisfied were not field that their holdings would be takes at par by local capitalists.

fied that their holdings would be taken at par 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 district. This is said will result in less than three weeks in closing forty mills in the state of Wisconsin, throwing out of employment 3305 laborers and cutting off over 902 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 cleavers and cutters has declared war against the jewelers who supply 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 4469, 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 convention of iron and steel workers at Wheeling. Antil 15 has been

of capitalist friends.

Great anxiety is manifested in ministerial circles at Rome on account of the peremptory demand made by all the employes 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.

Employes of the Michigan Central railroad have voted down a proposal for service pensions, the fund to be largely created from their own wages. A similar plan presented to the employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad by the management recently was also was about \$24,000.

Call for convention of iron and steel workers at Wheeling, April 15, has been issued. The question of another strike and other important matters will be un. 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 strive economically and politically 's secure a state of society where exploitation will cease and labor will get the full value of its product." United Mine Workers' convention at Pittsburg went on record by vote to ask an advance of 40 cents a ton for the run of mine coal. The convention also

Another bill was introduced by reques of the state committee of the Democratic Social party to change the name of the party so that hereafter it will be know officially in this state as the Socialist party. Under the election laws, this is the only means by which an off ial party carchange its name.

MacCartney came to the front of Wednesday with three bills. One of these is of vast importance, being an employers' liability bill, identical with one field last year, and which was defeased. The bill seeks to place responsibility for accidents incurred through faulty a pliances directly upon the railroad comporations. The first section reads as for

"Whenever upon any railroad or rail operate properly, such a fact shall, in any action to recover for injury or death, we both, caused thereby, be deemed printacle evidence of the negligence of the person, persons, or coporation owning managing, controlling or operating sale 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 munichal affairs upon request of 15 per cent. of the voters in any city.

The resources of the two Socialist means.

trol, the interests of capitalism will be subserved.

WILLIAM MATLIX:

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 in good 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 hitterly 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 those sought are informed of the exist-

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 tim for introducing bills, they will press additional measures, thus assuring myo discussion during the remainder of the session and also creating some agitation. While some of the Boston daily paper seek to minimise the actions of the Socialist legislators, and sometimes to it more them altogether, yet there are other which give some little space to them This is true particularly of the Boston Traveler, which has the largest circuit ition of any evening paper in Boston and which circulates principally amount the working people. This japer has a ready commended, in leading editorials Caret's bill looking toward a unifor eight-hour law in the various states, and MacCartney's shorter election day measure. On Tuesday of this week it Traveler contained an able article by Comrade MacCartney on the state of the Traveler contained an able arried by Comrade MacCartney on the labor situation in which he predicted that the present flurry of so-called prospect cannot proceed much longer, and gareasons why an industrial depression sectial 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.

WILLIAM MAILLY

SERMONS WITH (OUT **PREACHERS**

ugh in the air to make

frost enough in the air to make to walk.

In walk, to walk, to wind whistled in from the lake, at's a winter's wind when you are and cheery, with a bright fire for you, and a face that you love in the shadow till you come home? In air to warm and cheery and is no fire?

In a little different?

In a little different?

In a little woman over on Walreet who thought yesterday a bit-

ilked the streets all day long

swiked the streets all day long, as for work.

didn't get if.

doesn't look very strong, and peoanot bother with invalids. times, too, when she asked for work of the control of the contr

knows?
cares?
cares?
calest daughter has found work
then she found it there was such a
of happy weeping in the dank lit
sement that the woman from upsement that the woman from uplaw down to see what

ippened.

dollars a week the girl gets. She
every cent of it home, and the
have milk and bread and coffee

there are no fires in the house and er for the landlord, and out in the they must go even with the best m do with the \$2 a week that the

or and o with the \$2 a week that the st girl earns.

In red ticket, and was motioned out of the line.

The little girl sat by the window all yesterday watching for her mother come home. "I can tell the minute I her." she said. "if she has got work." I when she did see her mother coming run and hid her pinched little face would not let her mother see her cry, that this morning the boy you would for complained because the oatmeat his breakfast was not cooked exactly as taste. And the little girl who is a price and joy cried because you had notes instead of grape fruit for her strast.

Sentiments from a Calendar.

The Plymouth church of Rochester, N., of which Comrade William T. Brown pactor, Ins issued a calendar for 1902 in Socialist sentiments for each month, I of which are well worth reproducing. It was the willing to rise while others are using in the mire; to be willing to have a eminence in the world which is atied by standing on a pyramid of struging human bodies; to be contented to ave and enjoy while others starve; to estimated to prosper while any earest, honest toller plods on toward the oil of despair and death, sums up the tributes of a fiend. "It is not because of their moral statter that some men and women have to

of despair and death, sums up the thutes of a fiend.

It is not because of their moral statthat some men and women have to p in order to touch their fellows a below. If the artificial pedestats cheapitalism furnishes were removed the transposed would have to be in order to look into the faces of who are now social outcasts. For and wide over the earth, permegevery civilized country, is this ement toward industrial justice. No created and no man can destroy movement. It is the product of age-tevolution. It is the awakening of

before a providence that lifted the of drudgery from tired shoulders, leads of a loss and a linspiration, shed sums and tenements, and estated all mankind in proprietorship and was and lakes and mountains and of health and freedom, would not heart of the world leap with a hithman gladness?

The you looking for the eternal world?

The you looking for the eternal world?

The proposition of the strength wo

"Are you looking for the eternal world? It is here and now. Are you seeking for contact with the power that makes for righteousness? It is you, you are it. On the individual trying to find salvation from the hell of a theological nightenay, but the city and state and nation misstering bravely and reverently to the week, not of dollars, but of men. The labor which it is the right of every man to have and to do is that which the him the chance to express in marrial form the joy of his own soul. That the chance to live. And the task of searing for every man and woman that the chance to live. And the task of searing for every man and woman that the chance to live. And the task of searing for every man and woman that the chance to live.

in stead of continuing the fruitless and of a political pendulum, now this say, now that, but always in the director of exploitation and murder, we are the put our thought on the idea getting rid of the whole iniquitous line.

A terrific labor war is expected in St. and The building trades demand that work in their line for the World's ar be done by union men. The connectors' league has issued its ultimate. It is declared that sympatic unities will not be tolerared and aminon men will be hired when nec-

Child labor statistics in Chicago form interesting feature of the annual releast to Gov. Tates by Louis Arring chief inspector of factories and workfor illinois. It is reported that me numbers of children under the least of 14 years are sent to work by Barents, with amdavits for their works to the effect that they are legal age. It is pointed out that the present law the only charge which parents can be prosecuted for take affidavits is perjury, which is with it a penitentiary sentence, it is considered too severe. Me. The considered too severe. Me. Th

NUMBER NINE

SERMON-NUMBER TEN. ..

How would it be to take that little girlend that little boy over to Waldron street and let them talk with those children over there, those children who have not eaten decent food in weeks and who have not known what it is to be warm since winter begun?—Winifred Black in the American. United States Consul at Cologne, Germany, makes Report to State Department.

PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

United States Consul Charles E. Barnes at Cologne, Germany, in a report to the state department, presents the following facts in connection with a remarkable success in municipal ownership and management of street railways:

The first street railways in Cologne owed their origin, as did many similar undertakings in Germany, to the enterprise of foreign capitalists, the concessions being granted to a Belgian campany in the year 1878. A fresh concession was granted by the town for each line to the outlying suburbs, and some of the concessions would not have expired until the year 1924. The city authorities appointed, in 1897, a committee to ascertain on what terms the company would dispose of the property.

A contract was finally agreed upon, the most interesting terms of which are given below:

The city of Cologne was to pay to the street railway company: (1) An annual sum of 1,000,000 marks (\$238,000) from January 1, 1899, to June 30, 1913, amounting is all to 14,500,000 marks (\$33,510,00); (2) from 1903, 25,000 marks (\$33,927,-000).

The actual cost to the town, therefore, including the cost of any buildings they might subsequently take over, was in round figures 10,500,000 marks (\$39,27,-000).

For the conversion of the existing lines into electric traction and for the laying of one or two new lines the city granted an appropriation of 18,000,000 marks (\$44,284,000). The overhead-wire system was decided on, and one section was opened for traffic on October 15. The installation was carried out by Messrs. Siemens & Halske of Berlin.

In 1898 the clear profits amounted to 1,028,000 marks (\$244,600), and, as the profits have increased regularly, it is hoped that in 1914 they will amount to 2,380,000 marks (\$246,000).

The fares charged at present are:

and followed the service in silence and without motion. They seemed to be waiting. Their years ranged from youth to old age; their faces were smooth and bearded, their faces were smooth and bearded, their features dissimilar, their clothing alike only in its general appearance of being too long worn. Yet, in every face, in every steady eye and submissive mouth there was some unnamed terrible familiarity. In this old man, with shag sy beard and gray, matted hair, it was the unmistakable record of a useless life, years of struggle against poverty, the gradual fading away of hope, the yielding at last to the hardness of defeat. In his youth, with thin, unshaven cheeks, it was the beginning of the same story, but the struggle would not last for years; it was already over. And so in all the faces. Everywhere the bitterness and hopelessness of failure, the deadly certainty that self-reliance was gone, the weary acceptance of defeat, the dull conviction of failure. They were the New Year's guests of the Sunday Breakfast association, which		the city of Cologue was to pay to the street railway company: (1) An annual sum of 1,000,000 marks (\$238,000) from January 1, 1899, to June 30, 1913, amounting in all to 14,500,000 marks (\$3,451,000): (2) from 1903, 25,000 marks (\$350) for each year until June 30, 1915. All the lines passed, without any indemnity other than that specified in this contract, into the possession of all real estate, buildings and accessories used by the company. The actual cost to the town, therefore, including the cost of any buildings they might subsequently take over, was in round figures 16,500,000 marks (\$3,927,000.) For the conversion of the existing lines into electric traction and for the laying of one or two new lines the city granted an appropriation of 18,000,000 marks (\$4,284,000). The overhead-wire system was decided on, and one section was opened for traffic on October 15. The installation was carried out by Messrs.	
3	the Sunday Breakfast association, which	Siemens & Halske of Berlin.	
ĝ	not only in holiday time, but all the year, seeks to reclaim the unfortunate.	In 1898 the clear profits amounted to	
Spirit.	The service was over at last and the	1,028,000 marks (\$244,600), and, as the profits have increased regularly, it is	
10 10 10 10 10	crowd was permitted to descend to the	hoped that in 1914 they will amount to	
ğ	dining room. They moved down the	2,380,000 marks (\$566,400).	
į	narrow stairway, slowly and steadily, but	The fares charged at present are:	
ı	with a repressed eagerness. There was no talking. Each man clutched a white	Marks, Equal to	
Š	ticket in his hand. Four abreast the	Yearly tickets, good on all	
i	throng rolled out of the gloom at the	lines 120.00 \$28.56 Monthly tickets—	
	head of the stairs and down the steps.	Good on all lines 10.00 2.38	
ě	with shuffling feet.	Good on any one line 7.00 1.66	
	One of the omerals stood at the landing.	Ordinary fares-	
É	and as the line crushed a little he flung	For maximum distance15 .035 For minimum distance10 .024	
	up his hand. The silent men looked at	Chikiren under 10 years of	
	him submissively, and moved more slow-	age, maximum distance05 .012	
į	ly. As they reached the dining room	Hersons attending educational institu-	

Hersons attending educational institutions may secure commutation tickets
whereby the; are allowed to ride the
maximum distance for 5 prennigs (1.2
cents).

The management of the railways is in
the hands of a committee of the Town
Council, the actual manager being appointed by the Council, and having the
usual staff of engineers, inspectors, etc.,
whose salaries are the same as those paid
by similar concerns; the exact amounts
are not obtainable.

The town may at any time let or sell
the right to work the railways, should it
be found that this would be most satisfactory; but the general impression is
that when the final payment has been
made to the old company the profits will
in a short time amply repay the initial
expenditure.

CHARLIES E. BARNES, Consul. xpenditure.
CHARLES E. BARNES, Consul.
Cologne, Dec. 4, 1901. The Landlord stands at the coal mine door "Stand back! Stand back!" saith he. "The bounties of God are all my store, And ye may but work for me.

The Old Slavery and the New.

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, but because of the discovery of actual advantages in the new wage-slavery. This is distinctly perceptible from the history, that most instructive history, of the cotton industry of Lancashire. One advantage of the new system of slavery is this: that you need no longer care for the physical or moral welfare of your slave. You simply stand at the mill door and take him in on Monday morning, and dismiss him, on Monday night perchance, when you do not wanthim any longer. In so doing, you simply obey economic laws.

Then, as another advantage, it is also discovered that not only do you get rid of an unpleasant and too costly responsibility for the mainterance of your slave, but you actually have a new and stronger means of compulsion to urge on his labor. The slave of old knew that he had a market value; that if he was put on the block, and the auctioneer stood over him and said: 'How much?' so long as he had some life in him, some power to use his limbs, there was somebody who would give something for him. And this being so, the slave knew it to be his master's interest to give him food and shelter, as to a horse or cow; therefore he did not worry about his subsistence for the morrow. After all, notwithstanding the horrors depicted in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' the old days on the cotton plantation were infinitely more pleasant for the ing the horrors depicted in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' the old days on the cotton plantation were infinitely more pleasant for the black slave, than the new days in the manufacturing town are for the white slave.—J. C. Kenworthy.

Modern Wonders of Mining.

cars contaming the yield of the iron mines,
Giant steam shovels rank high among modern mechanical marvels. When there is any great work of excavation to be done, like cutting through a hill where a railway line is run, or mining on the side of a mountain, the steam shovel will do the work in the quickest, best and cheapest style possible. A giant shovel in use in an American mine will handle forty or fifty tons in ten minutes, lifting the ore in its great open mouth and loading it into freight cars. The machine can be operated by half a dozen men, and can do the work that formerly required 200 laborers.



THE NEXT MOVE OF EVOLUTION WILL BE SOGIALISM.

A A A A Elben Hubbard in The Philistine. A A A A



Renan has said that truth is always re-

pected when it comes to a man for the first time, its evolution being as follows: First, we say the thing is rank hersey, and contrary to the Bible.

Second, we say the matter really amounts to bothing, one way or the other. Third, we declare that we always believed it.

Two hundred years ago partnerships in business were very rare. A man in business simply made things and sold them—and all the work was done by himself and immediate family. Soon we find instances of brothers continuing the work that the father had begun, as in the case of the Elzevirs and the Plantins, the great bookmakers of Holland. To meet this competition four printers in 1640 formed a partnership and pooled their efforts. A local writer by the name of Van Krugen denounced these four men, and attacked partnerships in general as wicked and illegal, and opposed to the best interests of the people. This view seems to have been quite general, for there was a law in Amsterdam forbidding all business partnerships that were not licensed by the state. The legislature of the state of Missouri has recently made war on the department store in the same way, using the Von Krugen argument, for there is no copyright on stupidity.

In London in the Seventeenth century men fourd guilty of pooling their efforts and dividing profits, were declared guilty of "contumacy," combinance and contravention," and given a taste of the stocks.

When corporations were formed for the first time, only a few years ago, there was a fine burst of disapproval. The corporation was declared a scheme of oppression, a hungry octopus, a grinder of the individual. And to prove the case various instances of hardship were cited; and no doubt there was much suffering, for many people cannot adjust themselves to new conditions without pain.

But we now believe that corporations came because they were required. Certain things the times demanded, and no man, or two or three men could perform these tasks alone—hence arose the corporation. The rise of England as a manufacturing nation began

The tendency to co-operate is seen such splendid features as the St. Lo Union Station, for instance, where it twenty railroad companies lay aside env

prejudice, rivalry and whim and use one terminal. If competition were really the life of trade, each railroad that enters St. Louis would have a station of its own, and the public would be put to the worry, trouble, expense and endless delay of finding where it wanted to go and how to get there. As it ir now, the entire aim and end of the scheme is to reduce friction, worry and expense and give the public the greatest accommodation—the best posisble service—to make travel easy and life secure.

Before Co-operation comes in any line, there is always competition pushed to a point that threatens destruction and promises choas; then to avert ruin men devise a beter way, a plan that conserves and economizes, and behold it is found in Co-operation.

Civilization is an evolution.

Civilization is not a thing separate and apart, any more than art is.

Art is the beautiful way of doing things.

Civilization is the expeditions way of doing things.

Civilization is the expeditions way of

things.

Civilization is the expeditious way of doing things.

And as haste is often waste—the more hurry the less speed—civilization is the best way of doing things.

As mankind multiplies in number, the problem of supplying people what they need is the supportant question of earth. And mankind has ever held out offers of reward in fame and money—both being forms of power—to whomsoever would supply it better things.

Teachors are those who educate people to appreciate the things they need.

The man who studies mankind, and ascertains what men really want, and then supplies them this, whether it be an Idea or a Thing, is the man who is crowned with honor and clothed with riches.

What people need and what they want may be very different.

To undertake to supply people a thing you think they need but which they denot want, is to have your head elevated on a pike, and your bones buried in the Potter's Field.

But wait, and the world will yet want the thing it needs, and your bones may then become sacred relices.

This change in desire on the part of mankind is the result of a growth of intellect.

It is progress, and progress is evolution, and evolution is progress.

tellect.

It is progress, and progress is evolu-tion, and evolution is progress.

There are men who are continually try-ing to push progress along; we call them

There are others who always the reformer—the miklest name w for them is "conservative."

Here is what he is, regardless of what men think of him.

The man who is indicted and executed as a rebel, often afterward has the word 'savior' carved on his tomb; and some-

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

Conservation is a plan of Nature. To keep the good is to conserve. The conservative is a man who puts on the brakes when he thinks progress is going to land civilization in the ditch.

Brakemen are necessary, but in the language of Koheleth, there is a time to abstain from applying the brake. To clog the wheels continually is to stand still, and to stand still is to retreat.

Frogress needs the brakeman, but the brakeman should not occupy all of his time putting on the brakes.

The conservative is as necessary as the radical. The conservative keeps the re-

brakeman should not occupy all of his time putting on the brakes.

The conservative is as necessary as the radical. The conservative keeps the reformer from going too fast, and plucking the fruit before it is ripe. Covernments are only good where there is a strong opposition, just as the planets are held in place by the opposition of forces.

And so civilization goes forward by stops and starts—pushed by reformers, held back by conservatives. One is necessary to the other, as they often shift places. But forward and forward forever civilization goes—ascertaining the best way of doing things.

In commerce we have had: The individual worker, the partnership, the corporation and now we have the trust.

The trust is simply a partnership of corporations. The thing is all an evolution—a moving forward. It is all forman and it is all done by man. It is all done with the consent, aye, the approval of man.

The trusts were made by the people.

of man.

The trusts were made by the people, and the people can and will unmake them, should they ever prove an engine of oppression. They exist only during good behavior, and like men, they live under a sentence of death, with an indefinite reprieve.

Trusts are good things because they are economizers of energy. They cut off waste, increase production, and make panic impossible.

The trusts have come in spite of the men who think they originated them, and in spite of the reformers who turned con-servatives and opposed them.

servatives and opposed them.

The next move of evolution will be Socialism. Socialism means the operation of all industries by the people, for the people. Socialism is co-operation instead of connection. Competition has been segmenal that economists mistook it for a law of nature, when it was only an incident. Competition is no more a law of nature than is hate. Hate was once se thoroughly believed in that we gave it personality and called it the devil.

The trusts are getting things ready for Socialism.

Humanity is growing in intellect in

Humanity is growing in intellect, in patience, in kindness—in love. And when the time is ripe, the people will step in and take peaceful possession of their own.

THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF # # # By ISADOR LADOPP.

The environment may or may not be favorable to the life of a certain individual or species of animals at a given period of time. Animals are therefore compelied, under the penalty of death and extinction, to adapt themselves in a passive way to their environment. Man, however, has succeeded in modifying the environment artificially, in subjecting Nature to the dictation of his will, guided by brain-power or mind.

With the ever increasing subjection of Nature to human will and intellect, the struggle for existence between single individuals graually lost its sharp animal sting. The primeval man was a gregarious individual with very little developed social proclivities. His rules of life were akin to those of our modern philosophical anarchists and Spencerians.

The gradual development of the human mind led to a relaxation of extreme individualism and a strengthening of the dormant social instincts. The ties between the representatives of the opposite sexes deepened to life-long affection and tenderness. The nucleus of modern civilized society, the social molecule or cellthe human family—was formed. The attachment to progeny on the part of parents increased proportionately and lead to an extension of the period of infancy, devoted to the task of preparing the new generations to the emergencies of life.

However inimical the relations between man and man were at the period when the family shaped itself as a permanent so

eliminated from family life and the family formed an oasis of peace and good will in the desert of general hostility and strife. The struggle for existence between individuals gradually merged into a struggle between families.

The powerful civilizing agency of family-life worked in the direction of contracting the field of animal struggle for existence and extending the domain of

ly-life worked in the direction of contracting the field of animal struggle for existence and extending the domain of socialization. The family grew into a clan, the clan into a tribe, and so on from a simpler to a more complex social aggregate. This process of consolidation, is still going on and expresses itself in the daily growing consciousness of the identity of interests of larger and larger social aggregates.

The purest and most universal expression of this consciousness is the conviction that the INTERESTS OF THE PROLETARIAT AND THE ENTIRE PROLETARIAT AND THE ENTIRE HUMAN RACE ARE IDENTICAL. The CLASS ONSCIOUSNESS OF THE MODERN PROLETARIAT. Tightly understood, IS NOTHING FLSE BUT RACE CONSCIOUSNESS, the highest ideal of humanity, the ideal that inspired all those who labored and suffered in the interest of humanity from time immemorial to our day.

Modern Socialism is the latest expression of this ideal its gomes. The prole-

der the influence of economic conditions. The materialistic conception of history, as propounded by Marx, shows clearly the struggle for existence between the different economic strata of society from ancient to modern times, the struggle due to certain changeable social-economic institutions and their development.

stitutions and their development.

The social-economic institutions in question form a part of the artificial environment created by men for their convenience. Men created it and men may and do change it in time to suit the changed requirements of their time. Marx, as a thinker and scientist, states the facts of certain social-economic absurdities, incongruities and injustices and examines their bearings on the broad masses of the human-race. In conclusion he invited the proletariat OF ALL.

NATIONS to unite in the struggle for masses of the human-race. In conclusion he invited the proletariat OF ALL NATIONS to unite in the struggle for the emancipation from the capitalists OF ALL NATIONS and for the purpose of destroying FOREVER CLASS RULE. If that does not mean the final consolidation of the human race in one great family of families as an ideal—it hardly means anything.

tized society, the social molecule or cell—the human family—was formed. The attachment to progeny on the part of parcents increased proportionately and lead to an extension of the period of infancy, devoted to the task of preparing the new generations to the emergencies of life.

However inimical the relations between man and man were at the period when the family shaped itself as a permanent social institution, the mutual attitude of the members of the family were more or less friendly and intimate. The stuggle for existence between individuals was elliminated from family life and the family formed an oasis of peace and good will the following the family formed an oasis of peace and good will the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family formed an oasis of peace and good will make the family of families as an ideal—it hardly means anything.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE of the processor them class consciousness as a term easily understood by the masses, but not as class exclusiveness or hatred. In Marx's class exclusiv

GLE FOR EXISTENCE FROM HUMAN SOCIETY FOREVER.

Engels, in his introduction to the confmunist manifesto, says: "The proletariat
cannot attain its emancipation from the
sway of the exploiting and ruling class—
the bourgeoisie—without at the same
time, and once for all, emancipating society at large (the human race) from all
exploitation, oppression, class distinction
and class struggle. A clearer statement
of the very essence of Societism as the
highest ideal of the human race or race
consciousness, can hardly be imagined.
How truly Engels expressed the ideas of
Marx may be gathered from the following quotations from the communist manifesto: "If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeoisie is compelled by
force of circumstances to organize itself
as a class, it by means of a revolution, it
makes itself the ruling class, and as such
sweeps away by force the old conditions
of production, then it will, along with
these conditions, have swept away the
conditions for the existence of class antagonism, and of class generally, and will
thereby have abolished its own supremacy as a class. In place of the old bourgeoisie society with its classes and class
antagonism, we shall have an association in which the free development of
each is the condition for the free development of all. * All previous historical
movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities, or in the interest of minorities, or in the interest of minoripast few months a very active propagand, succeeding, among other things, in chapter style possible. A giant shoved in use in an American mine will handle in sectablishing a weekly Socialist newspation. This paper, the Undercurrent, however, in the face of a great deal of opposition. This paper, the Undercurrent, and the style possible of the projection of the interest of normal to our day.

Modern Socialism is the latest expression of this ideal, its gospel. The projection of this ideal, its gospel. The projection is the condition for the free development of the projection of this ideal, its gospel. The most miversal, the most miversal possible of the most that all Socialists publications and books have been excluded from the library by its capitalist of the conditions are employed for transferring the crude treasures of the rectors. Not only so, but in their fear and anniety less anything "unfit" remains on their shelves, the expurgators have thrown out the works of Ibsen, Bjornsen, Tolsto, Nordau, Zola, Howells, Markham, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Ernest the structure of a minute, will pick up a loaded coal market believed to teach doctrines inimical to cur day.

Mary strange utenails are employed for transferring the crude treasures of the earth to and from the boats which carry them over the seas. "Car dumpers" are thrown out the works of Ibsen, Bjornsen, Tolsto, Nordau, Zola, Howells, Mary transported to teach doctrines inimical to condition from the structure in the season of all countries uniters, in a call for the consolidation of the entire ingenious machines, which, in the space of a minute, will pick up a loaded coal track, empty the contents into a vessel's hold and return the car to the realizonal track of the proletarians, against a call of the consultation of the proletarians, against and call of the community of the proletarians of the proletarians of the proletarians of the pr

the class struggle and class-consciousness as fixed dogmas of their creed. The great trouble with our "revolutionists" is that they are cramped and handicapped by their "economic bias." They look upon the proletarian movement exclusively from the narrow economic point of view, do not see farther than their noses and confound means with ends.

It is hardly necessary to add here that the social unit—the human family—underwent many transformations due to various economic stages. The family of the patriarchal stage, for instance, was highly unfavaroble for the development of individuality in its members. The mercantile and capitalistic stage of civilization vitiated, corroded and disintegrated the family. The proletarian movement will purify the family from the drose of conventionality, by eliminating its economic basis and substituting for it unadulterated affection between the representatives of the opposite sexes.

Railroads of the World.

Railroads of the World.

Reports recently issued by the treasury bureau of statistics and the interstate commerce commission show that two-fifths of the railroad mileage of the world is in the United States, and that there are employed in the railroad service more than a million men, a number larger than that of any standing army on the globe. Out of the 484,384 miles of railroad on the earth's surface, 199,378 miles are in this country, enough to build thirty-three double-track roads between New York and San Francisco, or enough to go around the world eight times, or to do many other improbable and useless things that seem to delight the minds of some statisticians. No other nation begins to approach this country in the matter of railroad mileage, as may be seen from the following table:

the Tollowing (able:	
United States	199,37
Cerman Empire	31,90
Russia France	29,80
India	26,61 25,05
Austria-Hungary	22,91
Great Britain and Ireland	21,70
Canada	17,60
British Australasia	10,41
Italy	9,81
Mexico	9,60
Brazil	8.7
Spain	CELEBOTICS.
	2012年1月1日

Wilshire's Magazine and The Herald me year for One Dollar.

United Mine Workers spent half a mil-lion dollars in strikes last year.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SHOULD READ

DIE WAHRHEIT

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(GERMAN BDITION.)

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

188 Pages. A Price, 15 Cents.

A BOOK THAT WILL BE READ.

Suppressing Progressive Ideas.

MONOPOLY'S G UP.

The Landlord stands by the iron mine.

And "the iron trade grows slack,"
"Ye shall pay me more for the God m ore, Or for tools and labor lack."

And the tools are few in the farmers' fields And the coal in the kitchen stove scant-Alas, for the man who pays what he can, And takes what the Trust-kings grant.

And the workmen wait at the mills: And its, Oh, for the land in the gripping hand Of the Trusts whose earth-grip kills. —Virginia M. Butterfield.

Steel Trust Profits.

paying the railroad and ocean freights. The ocean freight alone is \$5.11 per ton. So that American steel rails are really being sold in England at \$17 per ton net. "The American price is \$28 per ton—\$11 higher than the English price. As 2,000,000 tons of steel rails are consumed in this country every year, the steel trails are consumed.

2,000,000 tons of steel rails are consumed in this country every year, the steel trust is collecting at least \$22,000,000 a year from its American customers in excess of what it would eagerly accept from its foreign customers for the same quantity of rails. "In view of those \$85,000,000 net earnings in nine months would it not be reasonable to take off the Dingley duty of \$7.84 per ton on steel rails? That would bring the American price down to \$20 per ton, which would still be \$3 a ton more than the trust is selling them for in England."

Suppressing Progressive Ideas.

Redlands, California, is 2 town with a small public library founded by one Smiley, a local capitalist. The place is fortunate in having a small body of Socialists who have conducted during the past few months a very active propaganda, succeeding, among other things, in establishing a weekly Socialist newspaper, in the face of a great deal of opposition. This paper, the Undercurrent, now brings the information that all Socialist publications and books have been excluded from the library by its capitalistic directors. Not only so, but in their fear and anxiety lest anything "unfit" remain on their shelves, the expurgators have thrown out the works of Ibeen, Bjornsea, Tolstol, Nordan, Zola, Howells, Markham, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Ecnest Orosby, John Brisben Walker and even the famous "Mr. Dodey, besides many others believed to teach doctrines inmired to capitalist interests.

There will still be found in the library catalogue such mental pabulum as Aesop's Fables, Mother Goose and Jack and the Beaustalk.

Mining is a phase of activity which has been revolutionized by new methods of transport. At some of the deepest borings in the world—those in the copper country, bordering on Lake Superior—buckets of ore are now hoisted from the depth of a mile at a speed of sixty miles an hour. Machinery has taken the labor from the back of plodding mules, which formerly dragged to the surface the small cars containing the yield of the iron mines.

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 entertoinment 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 on 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,

HANS TINTENKLEX.

SOGIALIST

National Secretary's Report.

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 \$468.91 (This does not incide expenses \$468.91 (This does not inci where I was sent were organized and
the result of meetings was shown by the
public interest aroused and the applications for membership to locals. The
press have been generous in the amount
of space given to reports of meetings and
hundreds of columns of Socialist doctrine has thus been given circulation.
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 quite
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 lifle 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 was a second of the communications was a second of the communications.

members were present and also it. 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; or if postponement should not be deemed advisable, that Wisconsin be permitted to deduct the exepuses of her national committeeman from the national does sent by her to headquarters, according to the national constitution, which provides that traveling expenses of national committee be paid from national treasury.

Hunger and F. Heath were appoint a committee to supervise the referen-non the tie vote. he secretary reported receipts since

last meeting:	
Eleventh ward branch	5.40
Ninth ward branch	2.85
Branch 28	.75
Branch 5.3	8.30
Fifteenth ward branch	3.15
Branch 8.	9 10

AR	y n	YEWS.	8
00000	000000	000000000	9
Branch 3	32		90 s . 2.10 i
Branch :	47		. 2.10 i

Committeeman Berger to the national committee meeting be paid, and that the national committee be reminded that expenses of delegates to the national committee are to be paid from the national treasury, according to the constitution. If was voted that meetings of the board be held in future on the first Sunday of every month.

be held in luture on the every month.

Comrades H. C. Berger, Seidel and Edwards were appointed a committee to arrange a meeting at Watertown plankroad and organize a branch there.

E. H. THOMAS, Secretary.

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

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 destring to assist in the matter of selling tickets can secure the same by calling upon the secretary of the fair, 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

he committee in charge of the enter-ment held December 7 reported that to the present there had been a profit \$108.00 and one branch had not yet

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 bolding 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 the 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 Heralb e made secure and permanent. After the subject had been generally discussed it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the present owners to learn their wishes in the matter of the forming of such stock company.

The chairman apointed as such committee Comrades E. H. Rooney, Henry Harbicht, C. T. H. Westphal, R. L. Schmidt, Nels Anderson.

The delegates from Branch No. 3 re-

bicht, C. T. H. Westphal, R. L. Schmidt, Nels Anderson.

The delegates from Bra::ch 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 copics.

Comrade Nels Anderson of the convention committee announced faere would be a meeting of that committee on next Sunday morning at 9 o'clock at 318 State street.

A Protest From Chicago.

We have received the following resolutions from Chicago:

"The members of the First and Second ward branch (local Chicago) Socialist party, do emphatically protest at the action of the national committee paying an organizer \$2000 yearly salary besides large unnecessary expense in the shape of car fare and expenses.
"Be it resolved, that as most of our comrades are able and willing to work (both on the stump and off) for the cause without remuneration, it is a criminal waste of money to hire a salaried exclergyman to do the same; more especially as his salary is five times as great as the ordinary protestarian worker from whom it is wrung.

"And in view of the fact that the Rev. Vall has not reported any of his doings to the membership of the party and no noticeable increase in membership throughout the country.

"We consider paying him any salary a gross injustice to the organization. It is to say the least very discouraging to the working members of the party to know that every cent which reaches the national organization eventually finds its way into the capacious pockets of the Rev. Vail.

"We demand this state of affairs in-

demand this state of affairs in cease. Be it further resolved, that "We demand this state of shalls in-stantly cease. Be if further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the following papers: Worker's Call. the So-cial Democratic Herald, the Worker. "RICE WASBROUGH." "Secretary."

. 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 it Minneapolis February 22.

During December state charters were ssued to Utah, Maine and Iowa. Wilshire spoke on the trusts at Phila-delphia Wednesday evening, January 22

The vice-president of the Public Own-ership 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.

Mountain Socialist, published at Denver.
The following National committeemen have been chosen: Job Harriman, New York; James Oneal of Terre Haute, Ind., B. Berlyn 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 Fales' plan to organize a

Mrs. Imogene Fales' plan to organize a woman's national Socialist league has been abandoned, owing to the starting of a rival organization in California.

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 Mailly 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. Slayton has been nomi-nated 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, or \$107.24. Receipts during the month were \$374.58. Expenses, \$420.94. Balance on hand January 1st, \$40.98.

\$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.

ed.
Subscribers to The Herald are requested to look at the number on the wrapper. If it is 182, or below that, your subscription has expired. We request a prompt renewal. We now offer a clubbing rate with Wilshire's Magazine. Will send you the magazine and The Herald one year for one dolair.
Buttons are being made a subject of

one year for one dolair.

Buttons are being made a subject of discussion in some of the Socialist papers. When we get a button of really artistic design, the discussion will end. The new Kerr button is little better than the first; it is not suitable for a national party emblem; suits "rising sun stove polish" well enough; abbreviate Socialist party to "S. P.," and you have a "rising sun stove polish" button couplete.

Local charters were issued to Purpose

polish" button complete.

Local charters were issued to Burma, Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark., Globe and Winslow, Ariz., Arequa, Cripple Creek, Golden, Goldfield, Norwood and Victor, Colo., Longwood, Fla., Augusta, Ga., Blackfoot, Idaho Falls, Magnolia, Medimont and Meirose, Idaho, Baltimore, Md., Angua, East Belle Prairie, New Ulm, Two Harbors and Wyoming, Minm., Chico and Helena, Mont., Enid, Fallis, Glencoe and Pawnee, Okia., Cayoto, Cedar City and Salt Lake, Utah, Nortolk and Richmond, Va.

The new First ward branch mat

Tolk and Richmond, Va.

The new First ward branch met Wednesday evening of last week and elected as delegates to the central committe: Comrades Richard L. Schmitt, H. Hansen and Joseph Bnechel. C. T. H. Westphal and H. Hansen were elected delegates to the city convention. The secretary of the branch is Chris Westphal and H. Hansen is treasurer. Reg-

ular meetings of the branch are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 836 North Water atreet.

The faction which controlled the Salt Lake convention deny that there were over 500 votes in the convention as claimed by the regular state organization. They say there were only 385 votes in the convention. The number of due paying members of the party in Utah in November was 52, in December 187. The faction which controlled the convention, disclaim any intention of irregularity, although admitting that the proceedings were possibly illegal from a technical point of view. The National Secretary, while recognizing the regular state organization is collecting evidence in the case to be presented to the National committee. The faction which controlled the convention and which appears to include men and women who have been workers in the movement indigmantly resent any imputation of their motives.

The Striking Bookbinders.

Up to the time of going to press there is no change in the strike of the book-binders and rulers in this city. The union men are receiving the moral and financial support of other organizations. A conference was held Wednesday to consider the situation. No men have been imported so far as known, but it is reported the employers are going to fight to a finish. There is unanimity among the strikers and a strong belief that the difficulty will end in their favor.

A Bullheaded Foreman.

Through the bull-headed and arrogany 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 minon principles had excited the ire of a small-minded, 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 for six years he "had been slurred" by the men whose patience has been exhausted by his bull-headed and contemptible treatment. Through the bull-headed and arrogant

National Hymn Under Ban.

National Hymn Under Ban.

At the close of a lecture in the Get-Together club course at Hanover Congregational church, Milwaukee, last Sunday night, the pastor, Rev. H. H. Jacobs, made a statement that startled some of his hearers, but proved him to be a man of courage and profound sympathy with labor's cause. The lecturer, Prof. Dowd of the State university, had declared in his discourse that 600,000 children of tender years were employed in the factories of this country.

"I had intended to announce as our closing hymn 'Onward, Christian Soldiers," said Mr. Jacobs, "but now I want to change the selection. After the statement made here tonight by Dr. Dowd, that there are 600,000 children under 14 years of age employed in the factories of this country, I do not feel like singing that hymn. I thought to substitute 'America,' but then I remembered the first line—'My country,' is of thee, sweet land of liberty,' and I thought once more of those 600,000 children working in the factories, stunting their physical being and dwarfing their mental powers'—and a less suggestive hymn was substituted.

BOTHERED WITH FALLING HAIR? Or is your hair gray? Have you Dand-ruff? Ever try any Hair Remedy that falled? If so







A NEW STORY BY TOLSTOY entitled "FORTY YEAR" begins in the February issue of THE COMEADE, which is the first American publication to print this new movel of the famous Russian writer. SPECIAL OFFER.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN - Milwaukee County-County Court-In Probate-In the matter of the estate of Adolf Vogel,

County—County Court—In Probate—In the matter of the estate of Adolf Vogel, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Adolf Vogel, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Josef Schmidt, by this court;

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of August, A. D. 1902, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Adolf Vogel, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Adolf Vogel, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room, in the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of October, 1902, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four convention that the court of Milwaukee, the first published in the county of Milwaukee, the first published in the county of Milwaukee, the first published the hereof.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1902.

By the court:

reation to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this lift day of January, 1902.

By the court:

FAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

DR. THEODOR BURNEISTER, Attainer,

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Branch Meetings.

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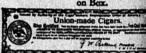
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