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Prof. Walker A. Wycoff has an article in the Churchman on "The Attitude of Wage-Earners to the Church." What Mr. Wycoff says may be condensed into two statements. First, the wage-earners of America have a distinct class feeling. Second, the church is regarded by the wage-earners in general as an organ of their opponents.

With regard to class feeling, Mr. Wycoff adduces his experience as a day laborer. "During the eighteen months," he says, "which, two years ago, I spent as a day laborer among wage-earners, I received no impression stronger than those that resulted from class feeling."

Mr. Wycoff, being a college man, evidently felt the degradation of proletarian life much more than some men who are born proletarians. But that does not change the fact.

"The tendency toward the estrangement of those who have little from those who have much is as old as humanity. But this tendency is not what is meant by the moderns when they say 'class feeling.' 'Class feeling' now implies the division of society into two parts, the arraying of the capitalists against the proletariat, and the consciousness on the part of those persons who form the proletariat that they are members of another and that they are bound together against a common antagonist."

This is the way the Chicago Tribune defines "class consciousness." But it adds:

"If wage-earners really feel that they are a distinct class with rights to enforce and enemies to overcome they are exceedingly slow in taking united action."

The Chicago Tribune is right in this statement. Learn from your enemy, Mr. workman, the fact that such class feeling is natural. Prof. Wycoff is also correct when he says that the Roman Catholic church, with its rigid discipline, has been able to keep its hold on its members better than the Protestant churches, but the time is near when even the Roman church will have to give an account to the proletarian masses of its adherents.

In his report of the meeting of the national committee Job Harriman of New York says:

"STATE AUTONOMY, BEING ONLY A PEACE MEASURE, WILL NOT LONG BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THE CONSTITUTION AND WILL BE ELIMINATED ACCORDINGLY."

Please remember this statement. It means that certain people intend to renege De Leonism, only with different men filling the high places of the hierarchy. But if we were to have De Leonism we would prefer the real article; we would prefer De Leon to the clique that gave us a party constitution, which is simply a pretense and was never meant to be obeyed.

We consider it the height of silliness to have a NATIONAL REFERENDUM on the question of a "party button." It can be of no moment at all to the Socialist movement in this country whether we have a flag or "clasped hands" printed on the buttons. And we hope that the Socialists of every state will continue to wear the buttons and mottoes they like best, no matter what the referendum decides. It is not the "button" that makes the Socialist.

The regular Republican politicians—the so-called stalwarts—are no doubt

male capitalistic prostitutes, fellows many of whom we will have to shoot down some day for the sake of improving the human race. But there is one thing in their favor: They are not hypocrites. They do not as a general rule lay claim to any goodness. They deceive nobody; in fact, they carry their "red lantern" right with them. But the Kronshage-Kempfe-Bahr crowd of "reform politicians" is not only fully as bad, but it is hypocritical besides. These, common hoodle-politicians claim to be "reformers." Such fellows, in case of a revolution, ought to be dressed in scarlet when they are hanged.

Wealth, we are told, is the result of abstinence. The wealth of the nation is the aggregate abstinence of its individuals.—Capitalist Speaker.

Very true. It is the result of the abstinence of ninety-nine per cent. of the individuals of the nation in favor of one per cent., who lives on an affluence that degenerates them as badly as the ninety-nine per cent. are degenerated by their poverty.

The question of re-electing Mayor Rose and his crowd in this city is also the question of whether the criminal element sans phrase—the hoodlers, thieves, contractors, gamblers and keepers of houses of ill-fame—shall with the help of a couple of brewery bosses and other "great business men," continue to "run" this town, or whether we are to have a change? And what kind of a change are we to have?

Senator Depew owns 150 pairs of trousers, which allows for a change of one pair and fifty-six hundredths of another every quarter hour of the twenty-four.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

And in the same ratio Mr. Depew and a number of other of the same ilk own everything else and they can make just about the same use of their wealth—while millions live in abject poverty and degradation.

The question for everybody at this municipal election is clear: Shall the community be misused in behalf of the corporations, millionaires, contractors and office hunters, or shall the municipality be an institution to provide for each and every citizen equally the highest opportunities which a good organized and well managed community can afford to give to all its members. Shall a plutocracy reveling in superfluity rule the city while the masses of workingmen live in misery, or shall the city be organized and managed for the welfare of all?

It is for you, Mr. Voter, to answer this question. The Social Democratic party gives you an opportunity.

The outlook for the Social Democratic party in Milwaukee—for the just cause of the workingmen and all progressive people in this city—is truly promising this spring. We are not underestimating the difficulties of the battle. With the Democrats and the Republicans the money will flow, for the capitalists know what there is in it if one of these corrupt parties are elected. Through the press, by pamphlets and well-paid speakers they will daily and hourly try to mislead the workingmen and dull and lull their brains. The capitalist politicians will use all low means, even to split the laborer's vote by drawing national and re-

ligious lines. There are also some so-called labor leaders who, to share in the spoils and recommend themselves with the capitalist, will work for the capitalistic parties, either Republican or Democratic. But the idea of Socialism and the Social Democratic party has taken deep root among the trade unions of this city and no amount of humbug or floundering can shake them in their convictions. And then there are many intelligent members of the middle class who understand now that the question of politics is largely a social question, and that the "social question" is largely a class question, and that the class question can ultimately only be solved by Socialism.

There is political music in the air, you can hear it everywhere, and who is playing the fiddle? For it is a proverbial fact that fiddlers, especially political fiddlers, do not labor for love.—The State, Gov. La Follette's personal organ.

A large part of this music is paid for out of the state treasury in the form of salaries to state employees who are kept busy in the governor's political services. Mr. Stephenson, too, foots some of the bills.—Milwaukee Sentinel, capitalist machine organ.

Mr. Stephenson is also a millionaire—a "lumber" millionaire—and a candidate for the United States Senate and hopes to get there with the help of the reformers, and that is the reason why he furnishes the hoodle for them. He tried to buy his seat right out some two or three years ago but got left—the other crowd was a little more liberal and unquestionably had also a little more brains. And everything else that the "stalwarts" say about the "half-breeds" is true if it is anything bad or uncomplimentary, but so is also everything true that the half-breeds say about the stalwarts. They are both a fine crowd—and we are wishing for at least one revolution in order to have a chance to have both crowds exterminated wholesale—for the sake of improving the human race.

The capitalists among themselves don't know any discrimination in regard to nationality, politics or religion. They stick together for their interests in an intelligent way. Let the workingmen do the same thing, and we shall see different conditions very soon.

The workingmen, supported by the just, thinking elements of the middle class, and made wiser by experience and instructed by the propaganda of the Social Democratic party will adopt steps to take possession of the political power in city and country, for bringing about an order founded on justice.

And now the time has come again when the citizens and taxpayers address us—the common herd—also as "esteemed fellow citizens" and shake hands with us. The capitalist likes to call himself a "citizen" at such times so as not to let the mind of the masses awaken to the "dangerous idea" that they belong to a different class—although they in reality do. And it is the business of the politician to deny and cover up the class distinction, at least, during election time as much as possible. Just now the workingman who owns a little hut with a mortgage on it is also the "fellow taxpayer." But the capitalists forget that the working class, who whether its mem-

bers own property or not, pays ALL THE TAXES and the expenses of the living of the capitalists besides, has a right to question the title of "fellow taxpayer" as long as the capitalists in their role as "taxpayers" so successfully exercise the art of tax dodging. The enormous wealth of which they boast in commercial, and social life shrinks to ridiculously small sums on the tax roll. And as far as the name "fellow citizen" is concerned—it is a mere formality. Besides we are now "fellow citizens" for a few weeks, because our votes are wanted; otherwise we are nothing but mere "hands," and if we are not quite satisfied with our condition we are the mob; we are the "dangerous class" for which the militia and police are kept ready.

To deceive the workingmen the sham battle between Republicans and Democrats will be exhibited in this election again—but surely not for long. All capitalist parties will unite as soon as the capitalists see that the workingmen are awakened. We have seen an example of it after 1886 when the Union Labor party carried this city.

Vote the Amendment Down.

The constitution adopted at the Unity convention in Indianapolis provides for considerable state autonomy, that is, for the right of every state having a certain number of locals united in one central organization to conduct its own party affairs without any interference from the national committee. Section 4 of article VI. reads as follows:

"In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such state or territory respectively, the state or territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such state or territory, and the national committee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations."

Now this provision ought to be considered a matter of course in any political party of a democratic or half-democratic commonwealth. Every party of the capitalist parties has as much autonomy and a great deal more. Yet, this section of our party constitution is a thorn in the side of some of our leaders who would like to "rule" outside of their respective city or their state, since there is usually nothing to "rule" where they live. Usually there is no Socialist party worth speaking of where the great lights and orators live.

There was a strong tendency in the last meeting of the national committee to crush home rule of states by evading the constitution. Now, there is an attempt made to curb state autonomy by inserting a clause that the national secretary or the local quorum may send out agitators into organized and autonomous states without the consent and eventually against the will of the state organization.

A referendum has been submitted for that purpose by the national secretary, but we hope that this miserable attempt to abolish an essential part of the constitution adopted at the Unity conven-

tion in Indianapolis just a few months ago, will receive the full attention of Socialists everywhere and particularly in Wisconsin, and be thwarted.

Vote NO on the amendment.

A strict and centralized form of organization undoubtedly has its advantages, but the history of the American Socialist movement during the last fifty years has proven beyond any doubt that it never will succeed in this country. Centralization naturally leads to sectarianism, bossism and splits. This fact was recognized by the Unity convention in Indianapolis (held July 29, 1901), and hence the constitution which was built upon the principle of state autonomy.

Therefore, we say again, vote the amendment down. It is certainly not fair to begin to tear down the constitution adopted just a few months ago and before the underlying principle had any chance to prove its worthiness.

Vote the amendment down.

Should the workingmen not succeed this time in winning the city of Milwaukee for the Social Democratic party because so many do not understand their own interests—one thing we can accomplish: Cast such a heavy vote that the capitalist can plainly read "the handwriting on the wall." To accomplish this it is only necessary that the workingmen should understand that in all elections there is a struggle of interests between the TWO CLASSES OF OUR society; that in elections there are only two real camps—capitalists and workingmen. The voter needs only to perceive if he belongs to the first or the last, either to the satisfied or the hungry, to the idle or industrious, to the oppressor or oppressed, the exploiter or the exploited—and perceiving this he will vote according to his class interest and vote rightly.

The laborer who don't know which side to take on election day should learn from the capitalists. They use all elections to keep themselves in power, to promote their own interests, to secure more profits, more privileges and more advantages to exploit the community and particularly the workingmen. Can't you see this, Mr. Overall's?

The objection of politicians that to carry out the municipal demands of the Social Democratic party in this city would cause an increase of taxes is not true. It has been proven by plain figures over and over again that not only could all the demands of the platform of the Social Democratic party be carried out, for the common welfare, but also the small homes of workingmen be freed from all taxes, if the rich corporations were compelled to pay taxes on the full value of their property and if the frequent tax dodging of the rich were stopped.

The Social Democratic party stands for such changes in the administration of municipal government as are just and necessary; which, when carried out, will prove to the benefit of all citizens. The workingmen can bring about these changes if they stand for their own interest, for the Social Democratic party. The better element of the middle class, such as have an insight into economic conditions, are with the workingmen.

It is only the stupid and selfish elements of the middle class which on one side oppose the demands of the workingman, and on the other side would like to kill trusts and monopolies and do condemn the department stores because—well, because they, the small storekeepers, are not yet in the trust and are not running department stores. In their ignorance they become an easy prey for all kind of "reformers" from the Republican "reform" governor to the Democratic "reform" mayor.

Even the least intelligent workingman in Milwaukee knows by experience that all platforms and "issues" and all promises of the capitalistic parties are not worth the paper on which they are written. To politicians politics is a business to make money. Is there really a single workingman who believes that an office hunter spends hundreds or thousands of dollars to serve the commonweal?

The capitalists have at their disposition the great daily newspapers, most of the pulpits, the influence of the employers; they all know how much profit there is in having the workingmen vote for interests of the rich instead of their own.

We cannot find fault with the working class for doing all it can to keep up its domineering power, but the workingman is to blame for voting for the interests of the rich, allowing himself to be used as a voting mule by the capitalists and their tools—the Democrats or Republicans, instead of voting for his own interests, for that of his family and standing for his own class as a man, by voting for his own party, the Social Democratic party.

The capitalists do not fear riots or any other crude form of uprising because all the powers of the state are under their control. The laborers have elected the tools of the capitalists to office; they have changed from Democrats to Republicans, and from Republicans to Democrats, thus giving the capitalists political rulership over the working class.

But what the capitalists really fear is: a laboring class which is class conscious, which knows its rights and duties; a laboring class acting with intelligence and in unity at the polls; a laboring class which in a lawful and peaceful manner takes possession and management of the city, the state or the country.

The workingmen, because of their numerical power, can take into their hands the management of all public affairs in all large cities and with the help of the progressive farmers can create a true social order—an order which is directed to the welfare of all, to the benefit of all, which don't know any privileges or favors for the rich, so that a few may tax and exploit the community; an order which would insure plenty to all; an order of social justice, brought about by the laboring class. That is what the capitalists fear.

The idea of doing the best one can for one's self is the ruling idea of the competitive system. So we have one class of men doing the best they can for themselves by cracking safes; another by cracking heads; another by wrecking trains; another by wrecking railroads; another by wrecking banks; another by wrecking religion, and another by skinning industry.

ROBERT BLATCHFORD ON CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

Socialists are often accused of "setting class against class." As a Socialist, I have been asking myself lately whether we Socialists are innocent or guilty of the offense with which we are charged.

Do we set class against class? is one question. Ought we to set class against class? is another question.

I answer both questions—under reserve—in the affirmative. Socialists do set class against class, and Socialists ought to set class against class as long as ever one class suffers injury or disdain at the hands of another.

I have myself always been strongly class conscious. I have always tried to awaken the class consciousness of the workers, and my new book, "Britain for the British," is a more direct appeal to the class consciousness of the masses than was "Merrie England."

Therefore, when I find other Socialists deprecating class consciousness, and speaking of the Socialist movement as based, not upon class consciousness, but upon the brotherhood of man, and the common humanity of all classes, I speak to myself; and the situation.

I am quite convinced in my own mind that no difference of purpose really exists between myself and those Socialists who reject the appeal to class consciousness. We mean the same thing, but we express it differently.

The Labour Movement, and the Socialist Movement, in which these Socialists and I are engaged, is commonly spoken of, and has always been commonly spoken of by us all as "the class war." And it is a class war. And if it is a class war, how are we to wage it unless the class we help is class conscious?

But you may say it is not a class war. What, then, is it? When you try to get a Socialist candidate elected, for what votes do you appeal? Do you appeal for the votes of the workers? Do you not appeal especially for the support of the trade unions? Do you not put up the candidate as the best person to defend the interests of the working class? Against whom, or what, then, is he to defend the working class if not against some other class? And what is that but a class war?

If you ask a Socialist what he complains of in the present system he will tell you he complains of the inequality of wealth; the hardships and injustices of the poor. If you press him further you will find that he will come to class privilege, class government, and the exploitation of labor by wealth; of the poor by the rich. What does all this lead to? It leads to the inference that one class oppresses another; and how can the oppressed class be saved unless they are made class conscious? And how can one deny that their revolt and resistance are a species of class warfare?

Broad charity, human kindness, universal brotherhood; I believe in all these; but my belief does not hinder me from helping brother laborer to resist the encroachments of brother landlord any more than it would hinder me from assisting brother slave against brother tyrant. It was just because the Northerners DID believe in the brotherhood of man that they abolished slavery by war against their brothers of the South.

I go even farther than the doctrine of universal brotherhood, for I maintain that the sole difference between the worst man and the best is a difference of opportunity; that is to say, that since heredity and environment make one man capable and another foolish; one generous and another mean; one faithful and another treacherous; one wise and another foolish; one strong and another weak; one vile and another pure; therefore the bishop and the bootlegger, the poet and the boor, the idiot, the philosopher, the thief, the hero and the brutalized slave in the kennel, are all equal in the sight of God and of justice, and that every word of censure uttered by man is a word of error, growing out of ignorance. As the sun shines alike upon the evil and the good, so must we give love and mercy to all our fellow creatures. "Judgment is mine, saith the Lord." But do these convictions stay me from helping one brother when he is

wronged by another? If there were no class injustices there would be no class war. Class war is one thing; class hatred is another.

I do not hate a man because I resist him. One in a crowd treads heavily upon my corn, I do not hate him. I do not regard him as a scoundrel or a brute. But I tell him sharply to remove his heel.

So to the landlord whose extortions compel the poor to herd in styes I feel no ill-will. I say to him, in effect, "My dear sir and brother, you are no doubt a most excellent gentleman, learned, cultured, chivalrous; a model statesman, husband, father, son; a man incapable of any cruel or dishonorable act; but the law, as it stands, enables you to take wealth to which, in justice, you are not entitled; and by taking that wealth you make it impossible for a number of hard-working people to live decent, healthy and happy lives. Therefore—therefore, sir, confound it, sir, you are standing on MY CORN, sir!"

Of course he is not standing on MY corn; but it annoys me quite as much to see him standing on some poor woman's baby, and the nobility of his disposition does not at all decrease the weight of the pressure nor the hardness of his heels.

It is not only Socialists who set class against class. Read the newspapers at the time of some industrial crisis or great strike, or look over The Times' articles on trade unions, and you will find class hatred, as well as class war.

The wealthy class look upon the workers as inferiors, and treat them now with contempt and now with a patronage that is even more insulting. I am not angry with the rich for this, nor do I blame them. But as brothers they should be reasoned with, and their error should be pointed out to them.

On the other hand, I do not curse nor despise the workers for their tame endurance of patronage and scorn, nor for their snotty subservience to a silk hat or a title; but as I think they would do better and manlier by paying less honour to the dress and titles of strangers and more honour to their own wives; and as I hold that more self-respect and less respect to rank and money would be good for the workers; and as I wish to see all English children fed, washed, clothed, taught, and loved, even if there be fewer palaces in the West End of London, and fewer pampered poodles, fat menials, and ladies sick of luxury and ennui in those palaces, why, I hold it right and needful to point out to the worker, in a brotherly way, that as a husband, a father, a citizen, a Briton, keep a man it is his duty to stand up for the rights of his class.

The working man does not do his duty. He submits to exploitation, to dictation, to disrespect, to insult; he does not fight for, defend, and cherish his wife and children; he does not pity, cheer, and stand by the more miserable and unfortunate of his own class; and why? Because he is not class conscious.

And I want him to be class conscious. I want to rouse his human instinct of love and loyalty; I want to sting his pride. For if you can wake in the workers the pride of true manhood, and the right love of home and wife and children, the class war will soon be won. And then our rich brothers will be saved from pride and vainglory and from all the lusts of the world, the flesh and the devil, and our country will be great, and her women will not be dishonored, nor her little children left hungry and neglected.

Let us put ourselves into the working man's place. Let us suppose that we are working men, have been born of working class parents, and have lived, married, and settled at work in our own class.

I am, let us say, a laborer, and I earn twenty-five shillings a week; on which I have to keep a wife and three children. For a two-roomed house I pay 5s. a week. That leaves a pound. Now, what kind of clothes, of food, of comfort, and of pleasure would my wife and children get on that weekly allowance? Here in London what kind of a life would the wife and children lead? The smug gentlemen who write indignant leading articles about the thriftlessness and laziness of the working man think if a man, by dint of hard and trying labor, can keep a roof over his head and find enough coarse food to feed himself and family he ought to be content.

I suggest, on the contrary, that no man ought to be content if he can secure more rest, more comfort, more pleasure, and more ease of mind for his wife,

and a better life, a better education, and a better prospect for his children. Content in the case of day laborers in such a case as have supposed is a crime. The man is neglecting his wife and children if he rests content and does not try all he knows to better his condition for their sakes.

Suppose, as I said just now, that I were such a laborer here in London. Do you suppose I would rest content? Do you suppose I should not be class conscious? Can you imagine me voting for a Tory brewer, cheering a royal pageant, or quietly submitting to the extortions of rich men which made it hard for my wife to find food and impossible for her to secure rest and happiness? Do you think I should touch my hat to a successful stockbroker, take a tip, with a "Thank you, sir," from a contractor's tout, and allow a West End lady, or a district visitor to patronize my wife and interfere with my children? Would you do those things? Hardly.

Would you not, on the contrary, become keenly class conscious? Would you not put every atom of mental and bodily power you possess into the ceaseless effort to win respect and freedom for yourself, and comfort, rest and honor for those you love and are in honor bound to protect? Of course you would, and the fact that your landlord was a noble old gentleman, and his daughter a sweet and accomplished lady, would not alter your determination nor change your aim, nor diminish your class consciousness in the least.

Well, I want the workers to feel as I should feel, and to act as I should act in their place.

As it is I have no class, I am a man apart. I have no party! I have no employer; I am entirely self-contained and independent, a kind of human island. Neither the rich nor the poor have anything in their gift that I want.

I can live unto myself, and I do, as a matter of fact, spend more than 90 per cent. of my time in my own home. The more reason why I hate to think that others are less fortunate or less free, or that millions have no home worthy the name, and their children not enough food.

I suppose that is how H. M. Hyndman feels, how William Morris felt, how thousands of middle-class Socialists feel.

We will be unjust to no man; we will hate no man; we will not scorn nor condemn any; we will act brotherly to all. But we will begin with the poorest, for they need us most.

All men are brothers? Good. Let us try, then, to persuade them to treat each other as brothers. The lion shall lie down with the lamb? Let him lie down first; and we will not urge the lamb to refuse. We should love all men? True. Let us begin by loving the weakest and the worst, for they have so little love, and our rich brothers have so much.

By setting class against class we shall alienate the rich and powerful? I did not know they were of our side. Still I would say to them that we work for their good as well as for the good of the poor. For are not the rich and high-placed Britons? And is it not to the honor and the interest of every Briton that his country should be righteous and great and free? And can any real patriot be proud of England while idleness is rich and industry poor; while women and children are starved or sick, or miserable, or degraded; while her cities are mean, hideous, barbarous, unclean; or while it may be said with shame of millions of Britons that they are ignorant, brutish, slavish; and may be driven, cajoled, insulted and exploited without anger and without resistance?

I want a nation of men and women, not of masters and servants, and I believe that one of the best ways of helping towards that end is by appealing to the class consciousness of the masses.

Without any animus against the rich; having myself nothing to ask nor to fear from any class, I say it is the duty of the workers to strive for the freedom, the comfort and the honor of their class; for right's sake, for the sake of their wives and children, for the sake of their country and for the sake of their own manhood.

Is there any Socialist who cannot agree with me?

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HERALDRIES.

We don't expect society to jump into Socialism, but we know that Socialism is growing in society. And the conditions are such as will accelerate the growth.

Why do you believe in political and educational democracy, but deny the practicability of industrial democracy? Do you know why? Or have you never thought about it?

If your house was on fire you would not think of calling your neighbor who babbles about "individual enterprise" to come in with his individual water pail. Not if there was a public fire department handy, would you?

"It is all right for Congress to vote the money necessary to entertain Prince Henry," says the Chicago American, but "it is not all right for Congress to vote money to send a special embassy to the coronation of King Edward." Bosh! and again—bosh!

Production is carried on for the convenience and enrichment of the capitalist class. If all men were well clothed, there would be no overproduction of clothing. If the men who produce things owned the things produced, and all things were distributed under an equitable system, there would be no overproduction.

To deny that the industrial revolution of the past century has created a class possessing the mastery of productive forces, the potential means of life, as well as a class that is dependent upon the first for the privilege of laboring and living, is to deny the most palpable fact of the century—the class struggle.

The basis of the capitalist system of industry and of the robbery of the workers that occurs under it, is the appropriation by the capitalist class of labor that is never paid for. These surplus values, which the workers produce, it is that constitutes the vast capital in the hands of the possessing class to exploit the world and all who labor to live.

There is a "smartism" in your town who objects to socialism because he thinks it proposes "enforced labor." Ask him if a reasonable amount of enforced labor would not be better than a whole lot of enforced idleness? Then ask him if enforced idleness can be abolished while the present system remains? Labor is made necessary by the needs of men. Nature enforces labor. Men should enforce justice in the distribution of labor's products.

Private monopoly of natural resources, of social functions, or of the indispensable utilities of production, is the enemy of freedom, and though inevitably the result of competition, must not be permitted to remain as a permanent form of society. Neither will it remain; it is as certain to go and be succeeded by the next great economic stage in human history—Socialism—as individual production has been destroyed by the capitalistic mastery over machines.

In Bavaria a movement is afoot for declining to serve in the army. The leaders come from Austria and are members of a widespread religious and socialistic organization there called the "Nazarenes." Several of the young members of this sect, having declined to join the army or carry arms, have been arrested and will be tried by court-martial. A short time ago one Nazarene died in a Hungarian prison after having maintained his principles for more than eight years.

The government of Italy has introduced a bill to facilitate the municipal ownership of public utilities on the principle adopted in Milan. The Socialists have done much to popularize the idea. The schedule of services that may be municipalized embraces water, lighting, tramways, buses, baths, warehouses, abattoirs, markets, bakeries, electric power derived from rivers, bill-sticking, the conveyance of coffins to cemeteries and the establishment of night refuges for the destitute. According to the bill, no service may be municipalized without a referendum.

Nobody denies that the principle of co-operation is good. Everybody admits it. Now the practice of a principle that is good requires the employment of all the factors essential to practical success. Co-

operation on a national scale in the production and distribution of wealth would bring all these factors into play and would be Socialism. The logical business of government in the world is to accomplish this result. All bad government has been destroyed by co-operating with the few. The only government that will endure will be based on the principle of co-operation for the good of all.

H. M. Hyndman has proposed the following basis for a union of all Socialists in England:

(1) The recognition of the class war between the workers on the one side (with the small shopkeepers and others dependent on them) and the landlords and capitalists on the other.

(2) The demand for the socialization of the means and instruments of production, distribution and exchange, including the land.

(3) The use of political and municipal action as an independent Socialist party, in order to obtain control of the entire social organization by degrees, and finally altogether.

You believe that the extension of the public powers over the postoffice business does not interfere with your freedom, don't you? That is, you are not less free with a public than you would be with a private postoffice? And you are not less free with municipal water than you would be with water from a private supply? Is that not so? And if you are consuming municipal gas you are not less free than you would be if you lived in Milwaukee and used private gas? Very well. Do you think you would be less free if all capitalist properties were socialized and operated for use instead of profit? Of course you don't—if you stop to think about it.

Prince Gustaf-Adolf, eldest son of the Swedish-Norwegian crown prince, has begun his studies at the University of Upsala, where it is necessary that a student belong to one of the so-called "provinces." It was proposed that the province of Stockholm should admit the prince as an honorary member, but that province decided that he must begin as a "youngster" and submit to the ordinary discipline. The prince declared his perfect willingness to enter on the common footing. Only a few generations ago even young noblemen were freely admitted as honorary members of the provinces; but such has been the development of Scandinavian democracy that now even prospective kings must yield to democratic requirements.

"It is one of the most cheering facts of our day that under present conditions the wages of labor tend to rise and the price of the necessities of life tends to fall," says Andrew Carnegie, and the only thing that is wrong about the statement is that it isn't true. It may be true that some few skilled workmen in some few industries have received an advance in wages; it may be true that the tendency of wages in most departments of production has during the last year or two been to rise, but the real and startling fact is that, taking the United States census figures for 1890 and 1900, we find that in the majority of states and territories the amount of money paid in wages has not increased proportionately with the increase in the number of laborers, so that the rate of wages has fallen. The fall for the country at large was more than 2 per cent., and for the state of New Jersey it was approximately fifteen times that.

Paul Kuntz, a Chicago man who has extensive interests in the South, now in Arkansas with a party of Northern capitalists, has a plan for the solution of the labor problem in the South. The remedy, says Mr. Kuntz, lies in the substitution of monkeys for the negro. Thus far Mr. Kuntz's plans only look to the replacing of the negro by a monkey in the cotton-picking season. He says he knows monkeys and their capacities, and is confident that they can be so trained as to make the most efficient kind of cotton pickers. They can not only pick as well as the negro, but they can pick twice as much in a given time. There are other advantages attendant upon their employment. One is that they will not demand wages, and that item will be an immense advantage to the planter. Neither will they form labor unions, and the union principle that is gaining a foothold among the negroes is not encouraged on the big plantations. This is one of the best things the capitalists have struck in many a day. Success to the monkey experiment and the elimination of wages from production.

A crippled father, a mother who is so ill that she is unable to leave her bed, and their 8-year-old son are starving in the squalid quarters they call home in the rear of 179 Orchard street, Chicago. For more than a week these poor, sick people have eaten nothing but a few pieces of dry bread begged from neighbors by the young boy, who is the only member of the family able to leave the house. Philip Kraft, the father, is a master electrician. Until four months ago he was strong and healthy and well able to provide a good living for his family. While cleaning a Mauser rifle a cartridge was exploded and his right thigh was so badly shattered that he hovered between life and death for several weeks. He is now a helpless cripple and will never again be able to resume the work to which he has devoted his life.

Mrs. Eustina Kraft, the mother, had never done hard work until the accident to her husband, but while he lay helpless at the Alexian Brothers' hospital she was compelled to take in washing to provide for him and their son. The work was too severe for her and in a few weeks she followed her husband to the hospital.

When the father and mother left the hospital two weeks ago they returned to their home without a penny and neither of them able to walk.

Since then they have been compelled to sell their furniture and everything of value in their home to supply themselves with food and pay for medicines through which they hoped to recover health. It is a common enough story of widely prevailing conditions that are curable only by the application of the Socialist remedy.

A Copper King.

The controlling power under the present system is always wealth. This wealth is almost always ill-gotten, but when acquired by the modern intricate method of fleecing the people twice, once as producers and wage-workers, then again as consumers and buyers,—the source of such wealth is not as plain to the unthinking multitude as when it is gotten by a privilege of some kind, a railroad or public utility franchise, for instance. Wealth gotten by having a monopoly on natural resources, as mines and oil wells, is now also looked upon with ill favor by the masses of the people, because everybody can see at a mere glance that nature's treasures ought by their very nature to belong to the people collectively. And yet some of the very greatest private fortunes in the country have been made in that way.

The Party Emblem.

The past has furnished abundant proof that our party must adopt, through national legislation, its emblem. It is a national matter and no individual, nor local, nor state organization, should attempt to prescribe for the movement what can only be done by party action. A contrary course has been followed. Members of the Socialist party will soon need an emblem directory if the comrades do not promptly adopt by referendum one of the two emblems suggested by the national committee.

Unfortunately the flood of buttons used to advertise every conceivable form of organization, to say nothing of buttons advertising purely commercial objects, has made the idea of wearing OUR SIGN very unpopular. We must extend to our comrades who have not reflected upon the far-reaching influence, which the display of OUR SIGN upon the breasts of half a million persons in these United States would exert. Remember, it is not only party members who would wear the OUR SIGN. Women, extended local, nor state organization, should attempt to prescribe for the movement what can only be done by party action. A contrary course has been followed. Members of the Socialist party will soon need an emblem directory if the comrades do not promptly adopt by referendum one of the two emblems suggested by the national committee.

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One of the richest mines in all the world, a property which brings its owner an income of something over \$12,000,000 each year, is the United Verde, at Jerome, Ariz., which is owned by United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana. The mine, the principal source of the copper, so far as it has been developed, including the explorations of a diamond drill below the present workings, shows an immense ore chimney, 400 by 600 feet across, that has been explored by shafts, tunnels and drill holes, to the depth of 1500 feet. It is possible to work the mine before reaching the heat limit it would be impossible to say, but with a reasonable estimate is 3000 feet; but without trespassing upon the future, the proved ore bodies contain values that almost stagger belief. The mine, of the depth of 1500 feet, contains 338,000,000 cubic feet of ore, and estimating eleven cubic feet to the ton, which is a liberal allowance, there are 33,000,000 tons practically in sight. At \$75 a ton, a conservative estimate of value, the ore represents more than \$2,475,000,000, with more than half of the available ore body yet untouched.

There can be no doubt that the ore in sight represents but a small fraction of a percentage of the mineral still uncovered, and such a condition furnishes ample foundation for the report that Senator Clark recently refused to have the enormous sum from an Eastern syndicate for his property, which cost him a trifle over \$200,000 about ten years ago. In many respects the United Verde is the most wonderful mine on earth. It is a treasure of wealth that might pay the national debt, and having this and a copper king, a railroad magnate, a United States senator, William A. Clark is the man who was expelled from the United States Senate some years ago because it was PROVEN that he had bought up the Montana Legislature at a price of \$1,000,000. He was elected shortly afterwards and although everybody knew that he had bought the "toga" again—this time he had been more careful—or there was nobody to challenge him; at any rate, he took his seat and is now considered one of the most influential men in Washington.

The story of the life of this Montana bonanza king has few parallels in the Rocky mountains or west of it. He is a Pennsylvanian, and at 23 years of age hammered a yoke of oxen across the mountains and having the right of way into the Pike's peak excitement he went north to Butte. He worked in the mines for wages a while, but found that working hard does not pay, and, therefore, very soon peddled goods from camp to camp in a wagon. This led to his establishing a store, and having this and selling goods to the mines as did another future millionaire and senator, Tabor of Colorado, Clark gradually acquired mining interests, some of which were taken for debts.

From that time he speedily began to ascend the ladder. He devoted his attention closely to copper properties. From a single mine he took out the stupendous amount of 30,000,000 pounds of copper in two years. He now owns large pay silver and copper mines and many other interests, besides a bank in Butte. He has also extensive range and stock interests, and altogether has very few men in the country so rich as he. Clark is the largest individual owner of mining property in and around Butte. He owns and carries the controlling interest in fully 100 silver and copper-silver properties. And especially his Arizona mine has made him richer than any monarch and perhaps may make him as powerful to the great detriment of this country, for there is no more unscrupulous corrupter of men than Senator W. A. Clark of Montana. Fortunately the time is near when our modern banana Samplings will be shorn of their power, by their own mines. It is hardly to be doubted that mines of all descriptions—coal, and metal mines—will be among the first properties that will be taken possession of by the people and made collective property.

Municipal Ownership in Practical Operation.

The municipal plant of Logansport, Ind., is permitted to do both commercial and public lighting. It charges enough for commercial service to get its street lighting free. The city furnishes private lights at 5 cents per 1000 watts or 18 cents per candlepower light, assuming 3600 watts in sixty hours, the average period each light is used per month. The city has had constantly to increase the capacity of the plant to meet the increased demand for lights. At the time the city purchased its own plant there were 500 consumers for private light; this has increased to 1100 customers, who burn more than 24,000 incandescents of 16 to 32-candlepower, from which the city last year derived a revenue of \$19,570.81. The cost of operation last year was \$13,907.20, leaving a net profit of \$5636.61, and the city has secured private lighting for all public buildings absolutely free.

The city is now using 132 arc lights. Since the city bought the plant the incandescents have increased from 3600 to 24,000. The receipts of the plant doubled the second year the city owned it, and the third year it increased so rapidly that now the city is unable to supply all that has made application. On referring to the books of the city we find the prices paid by different consumers and patrons of the plant. The price is the average price per month of the entire number of lights used for the first nine months of the year 1899. Barber shops, using six 16-candlepower incandescents, \$1.50 a month. Grocery, using nine 16-candlepower lights, \$1.18 a month. Dry goods store of twenty-five lights, \$1.75 a month. Carpet stores of fifty lights, \$3.05 a month. Dwellings of sixty-seven lights, \$1.29 a month. Dwellings of fourteen lights, 98 cents a month. After several years of effort directed toward that end, although there is a private company operating in the city, the Logansport town council finally obtained authority some months ago from the general government to install a municipal telephone system. Following the issue a few weeks ago of a prospectus of the proposed undertaking, 2200 subscribers have already been enrolled, and the outlook for the enterprise appears to be promising. The service is to be first-class, with metallic circuit equipment, the unlimited rate is fixed at \$26 and the limited at \$17.50 plus 2 cents for each call originated by the subscriber; the long-distance lines, which belong to the general government, will be available to the customer at a charge. And the system will be open in October. The unlimited rate of the private company is \$50 for the first year and \$42.50 afterwards. With the exception of Tunbridge Wells, Glasgow will be the first municipality in Great Britain to own a telephone system. Furthermore, when this is in operation the city will be an exception of the telegraph, which is a monopoly of the general government, own and operate all these services which are generally regarded as essentially public—namely: its water, gas, electric lights, hydraulic power, street car and telephone systems, all these except the last being a municipal monopoly.

A VOICE FROM ENGLAND.

Masterly Reply to an English Critic by Rev. Thos. McGrady, from Book Published by Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Price 10 cents.

Father McGrady's Book should be circulated by every Socialist.

Socialism is the public ownership of capital, as defined by Father Kicks, and its purpose is to control the production of the comforts and luxuries of life. The physician, the author and the artist are not capitalists, for they do not employ servants with the intention of making profits, and it would not be necessary for the public to manage their professions. The aim of Socialism is to manage the machinery, the railroads, etc., which are used to administer to our necessities. The physician might practice medicine in the Co-operative Commonwealth, and collect his fees as he does today. And would the Co-operative Commonwealth be an advantage to the physician? Certainly it would, for 75 per cent. of the population, would for 75 per cent. of the income of \$3000 dollars annually per person and they could pay all their debts; whereas, today the same people do not receive \$500 annually per person, and therefore the physician, the grocer, the druggist, the clothier, etc., cannot collect their accounts, and the poverty of the masses is felt by the professional and mercantile classes. Works on literature, art and science will be published by the public printing press at cost, and the author may sell his product and enjoy the income derived from this source. A first-class newspaper, devoted to a discussion of all questions pertaining to every large city at the expense of the public; but private individuals may establish journals and have them printed at cost by the municipal press, and maintain the enterprise by the voluntary cooperation and patronage of the people. There will be no interference with personal liberty, as long as it does not trammel the freedom of the people, which can only occur when the means of production, or the means of subsistence, are owned by private individuals. "The state will not have full power over the individual" and "the state will not have a lower grade of life." The collective individuals will constitute the state, and every worker will receive what he produces, or will be paid according to his labor time. I will give an illustration from The Co-operative Commonwealth, by Grolund, and which Father Kicks pretends to have read, but which he either does not comprehend or maliciously misinterprets. Let us take the shoe industry as an example. There are nearly 8,000,000 people in the United States, and if each person wears five pairs of shoes in the year, it will be necessary to make 400,000,000 pairs of shoes. Let us presume that it requires the labor of 300,000 men to make this quantity of shoes. By employing 1000 men in each factory we have 300 factories. The workmen in each factory will elect their foreman, who will be vested with the right to discharge any worker for incompetency, laziness, infringement of rules, etc. But the workmen, as a body, will have the power to dismiss the foreman and elect another to fill his place. The foremen throughout the state will elect a state superintendent, who will be elected by the majority of voters in each county, and whose power will be limited by the voice of the majority. The state superintendents will elect a bureau chief, or congressman, to represent that industry in the national assembly. The rights and duties of the chief will be accurately defined, and he will be recalled by the use of the imperative mandate without a moment's notice. Every regulation pertaining to the workmen or the shoe industry will be submitted to the entire body of laborers employed in that line of business, and the matter shall be decided by the majority of voters. No referendum will prevent every abuse suggested by Father Kicks. The iron industry, and every other business, will be conducted in the same way. The chiefs, convened in the Assembly, will be informed of the requirements of the nation, and can easily give directions for the supply. There will always be an abundance preserved for years of famine or failure, and in case the annual supply of a commodity should be insufficient to meet the national requirements, the reserved stock can be called into requisition. This will simplify matters, and it will not be necessary to store up "into myriads of sovereign cities and communes," as the Jesuit has said. But the sacerdotal capitalist still summons forth "spectres from the vasty deep." "Socialism," he writes, "to be successful would need to embrace the world's wealth, and would hasten to their wealth to countries where private capital is allowed." What would the Socialist state lose by the emigration of the capitalists? They would lose only a band of leeches who suck the blood of the nation, who accumulate wealth on the unpaid toil of the laborer, and who go abroad to spend the ill-gotten gold in purchasing the privilege of fawning at the knees of a titled boor, or wiping the feet of enthroned royalty. The Rev. Father seems to forget that capital is created by labor, and the creator is not dependent on his creature. The wealth of the world is constantly perishing, and it is recreated every ten years. What power is the new wealth called into existence? By the magic wand of Capital? No, by the prosaic power of labor! If the capitalist should desert our land, the toiler would soon fill the country with new wealth to take the place of the wealth withdrawn by the emigration of the parasitical hoards. Socialism will embrace the civilized world, for it is an international movement, and its triumph in one country will stimulate the downtrodden millions in every region beneath the sheen of the sun; and in a few years the crash of empires, and oligarchies and aristocracies and plutocracies, will echo throughout the world; the throne of Mammon will fall to rise no more, and the banner of liberty, fraternity and equality will wave proudly over land and sea, and the temple of Justice will be erected on every shore, and humanity will emerge from the "slough of despond" and thrill the universe with songs of gladness. Socialism stands for love and peace, and under the new regime the gyres of bondage will fall from every human limb, the battle song will no more resound over land and flood, and the Angel of Joy will have her throne in every realm, and be shrined at every hearth. Today peace cannot dwell upon the earth for our system is built upon spoliation. The capitalists and the ruling class not only rob the laborer of his hire, but fill their coffers with the gold wrung from the sweat and toil and blood and the life and soul of the subjugated masses, but they drive forth the hungry millions to crimson distant lands and floods with the purple tide, that their masters, dwelling in crystal palaces and gilded castles, might enjoy the fruit of conquest and power. When you recognize the right of one man to possess the wealth created by another, you must accept the doctrine that one nation has a right to the wealth created by another nation, and in the competitive struggle the strong will conquer and the weak must perish. In the primeval state of society every man was free, and all enjoyed equal privileges, for there was no private property, and no one defrauded another of his substance. We are frequently told that man is older than the state, and enjoys rights which the state cannot abolish. The Socialists admit the truth of this statement, and hold that the state does not interfere with man's innate rights, when it gives one individual the power to enjoy the wealth created by another individual. This was not the case in the early days of human society, for then every man owned and used the product of his toil. We hold that the state has no power to interfere with the original right, and whenever the government recognizes the right of exploiting labor, it contravenes justice and violates the innate rights of the victim. Primeval man did not intend to relinquish his innate rights when he entered the social compact. The desire of happiness is the motive which has stimulated the human race in all its efforts in all its achievements, in all its triumphs. The savage hunter, who tent beneath the canopy of heaven, and beheld the glory of the Creator in the shimmer of the moon and the sheen of the sun. Nature lay before him in rushing beauty and splendor. He gazed on the smiling meadow and the verdant slope, and ordered the powers that were to be obedient through this man, and He looked out on the far Eastern horizon and contemplated the glory of the landscape. He turned his eye toward the West, and he beheld the gigantic mountain chain and gazed in rapture on those ponderous folds and mighty piles of rock and stone, crowned with glistening peaks and in the crown of eternal winter. He gazed on the grandeur of creation in meadow and field and wood and grove. He was inspired with the glory of the morning dawn and the stillness of the twilight shadows. He gazed on the power of nature as manifested on sky and flood, and sought to find a companion like unto himself, and he beheld the voice of the howl of the rill and the music of the howl of the tempest and the drip of the deep. Though nature lay before him in all her virgin purity, and thrilled his soul with her ravishing symphonies, yet nature was deaf and could not haden to the voice of man's soul. He wished to find a companion like unto himself, and he beheld the voice of the howl of the rill and the music of the howl of the tempest and the drip of the deep. 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DECOY DUCKS AND QUACK REMEDIES.

LEON GREENBAUM.

the life and property of the capitalist class. The working class of the United States consists of 85 per cent. of the population, but they own only 14 per cent. of the wealth, and this consists principally of household effects and personal property.

Millionaire and Newsboy.

Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—Matthew 5:16.

The Class Struggle.

News of the Labor Movement Throughout the World.

Anti-Injunction Bill.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has presented to Congress an anti-injunction bill. It has the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and also of the railroad organizations.

A Minimum Wage Proposed.

Sir Charles Dilke, supported by Mr. John Burns, Mr. Bell, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Tennant and Mr. Trevelyan, has introduced into the House of Commons a bill.

National Cash Register Co.

The Butler County Press of Hamilton, O., says that while the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, O., professed uncommon friendship for its working people, it nevertheless kept hired detectives in close touch with their organizations.

GENERAL NOTES.

Five hundred miners at Moccasin have gone on strike against nonunion men. Court of Orange county, N. Y., has declared the state eight-hour law unconstitutional.

A POLITICAL STRIKE.

I have gone on a strike against capitalist political parties. A capitalist political party is one that is controlled by capitalists; that makes laws and administers government in the interest of the capitalist class.

Like the Average Workman.

A laborer called on a Socialist who was reading and the following conversation took place:—What are you reading?

Who Endorses Socialism?

Our attention is called to the attacks made upon Socialism by one of our citizens who thinks he knows a great deal.

Misapplied Prayers.

Many of our capitalistic Christians are decidedly inconsistent in their prayers. A wealthy man not long since prayed, "O Lord, make me more like Jesus, that I may not have the attitude of the Lord; that I may be, a terror to the other nations and be able to whip the world in the name of Christ."

An Instructive Tale.

Once upon a Time, there was a Socialist who asked a Man to Go and Hear a Distinguished Speaker upon the Subject. The Man Thought He Just Hated Socialism, so he said: "No, I Will Not; Socialism is the Worst Thing I Ever Heard of and Only Naughty Persons Believe in It."

are carried on an endless belt, and each one picks up a label as it passes. The self-feeding platen press prints 10,000 or more cards an hour, registering to a hair.

Under the machine method a worker makes a pair of shoes in one hour, and it works ten hours a day, his product is ten pair of shoes, which would ordinarily retail at \$2 per pair.

COMPETITION IS THE DEATH OF WAGES. The people in the working class combine to trade unions to maintain wages at an agreed point.

WHY WE ARE SLAVES. "Self preservation is the first law of nature," and competition is the result of this law.

At the beginning of society competition took the form of crude force, and the strong arm of individual might was right. The courage and strength of one individual caused him to engage single-handed two or more opponents.

It is futile to attempt to stay the progress of the age and to return to the former crude methods of primitive times. Socialism is in order. Put your shoulder to the wheel and help the advance movement of the times.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Please find enclosed 50 cents, for which send THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD to my address for one year.

Name, Residence, City, State

Workers in the packing house at Nebraska City, Neb., are on strike for 17 1/2 cents an hour.

The greatest single purchase of typewriters ever made has been ordered by the ministry of justice at Vienna, Austria, which, after three months of exhaustive competitive tests, has contracted to equip the entire ministry with not less than 1200 Smith-Premier typewriters, supplying every court.

The total number of copies of newspapers printed throughout the world in one year is estimated at 12,000,000,000. To print these papers requires 781,200 tons of paper.

The linemen employed in the construction of an extension to the Colorado Springs street railway are on strike over a misunderstanding concerning the operation of the nine-hour day.

The general secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen reports a membership of 40,720 out of a total of about 50,000 employed as locomotive firemen in the United States and Canada.

The Western Labor Union will convene in Denver, Col., May 26. It is expected that the meeting will be largely attended.

The annual profits to the government of New Zealand from the railroads, telegraphs, telephones and post offices are sufficient to pay all the federal taxes, though New Zealand is a sparsely populated country, says the Philadelphia North American.

There is no millionaire in that country. Two-thirds of its counties have no poorhouses or paupers. A general eight-hour workday, a weekly half-holiday and six full holidays, with wages, are all in force in New Zealand.

Ingersoll on Modern Cannibalism. In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually at their flesh. In spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless, still live on the weak, the foolish.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it is now. No man can truly enjoy what he really earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow men are in misery and want.

Are there to be no change? Are the laws of "supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation always to be the enemies of those who toil?

There are over 1000 union carpenters in Denver. They are asking for a raise from 41 to 45 cents per hour.

The United Ironworkers of America gained 42,800 new members during 1911, bringing its total membership to 252,280.

The Supreme Court of New York has denied the grant of a municipal aid society cannot be used for strike purposes.

Spain is in the throes of an incipient revolution. Thousands of workers are on strike and many have been shot in pitched battles with soldiers.

It cost 79 lives to mine 7,000,000 tons of coal during the past year in the fifth district of the anthracite field, according to Mine Inspector McDonald.

No more 5-cent slaves in Philadelphia. Owing to the agitation of the unionists about 150 cheap shops signed an agreement to charge 10 cents a share.

New Orleans the machinists, blacksmiths and helpers and street railway employees succeeded in having their working hours reduced, and other trades are busy in the same direction.

Ben Tillet, the English organizer of dock laborers, is now in New York trying to organize a large longshoremen's union in that port and bring those already organized under the one head.

The Timmers & Hecht rolling mill of Scranton, Pa., has asked its employees to organize and they have formed a local union of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

The Reading company, a branch of the anthracite coal combine, has decided that no more coal will be sold to commission men. The trust is moving to wipe out all middlemen and scoop in their profits.

An association of the solicitors and collectors of the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton, Pa., has been organized by the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. The association has delegates in the central body and promises to be an active factor in the labor movement.

More strike talk in the anthracite coal region. Several union men have been discharged at Scranton and at Nanticoke 5500 men threaten to walk out if any men without cards are employed.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SHOULD READ DIE WAHRHEIT Subscription Reduced to \$1.00. Oldest established Social Democratic Paper in the United States. 56 columns weekly. Subscription \$1 per year. VICTOR L. BERGER, Editor, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MERRIE ENGLAND (GERMAN EDITION.) The Famous Book by ROBERT BLATCHFORD, translated into German by VICTOR L. BERGER. 188 Pages. Price, 15 Cents. Admirable for Propaganda among Germans. Send Orders to 614 State St., Milwaukee. A BOOK THAT WILL BE READ.

SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Every Socialist who expects to vote must be registered. The first opportunity to register will be Tuesday, March 4, and the next Wednesday, March 5. Booths will be open from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The Fifteenth Ward branch will hold a meeting to nominate candidates for the offices of this ward, Tuesday, March 4, at 8 p. m., in Bressler's hall, 2002 Chestnut street, corner Twentieth.

There will be a meeting of the Social Democrats of the Second ward, March 7, at Brewers' Union headquarters, corner Fourth and Chestnut, for the purpose of nominating candidates for alderman.

At Paul Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-second and Brown streets, Tuesday evening, March 4, there will be a meeting of Social Democrats for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Twenty-second ward.

The Twenty-third ward meeting for nominating candidates for ward offices to represent the Social Democratic party will be held Friday evening, March 7, at 8 p. m., at 389 Eleventh avenue, downstairs.

Friday evening, March 7, at Bahn Frei Turner hall, corner Twelfth street and North avenue, there will be a meeting of Social Democrats for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Tenth ward.

Rev. Thomas McGrady can be secured for a lecture at a point in eastern Wisconsin, early in April, by communicating with State Secretary E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

Sale of Fair Tickets.

- Previously acknowledged \$214.10
Robert May, city, 1.20
Henry Zens, city, 1.20
Mrs. Mueledy, city, 1.75
Mrs. Protive, city, 1.30
Mrs. Bockert, city, 1.50
Miss Meta Enters, city, 1.50
F. Clausen, Michioct, 2.40
F. Otto, Cleveland, O., 1.20
William Hoppe, Cleveland, O., 1.20
M. Hillquit, New York, 2.40
F. Tribus, city, 1.20
John Stein, city, 1.20
E. W. Christy, E. Norwood, O., 1.20
George Latham, West Superior, 1.20
Fred Kuster, Sheboygan, Wis., 1.20
F. Cummings, West Superior, 1.20
R. Bandolet, Cleveland, O., 1.20
W. H. Clark, Two Harbors, Mich., 1.20
Mrs. Minnie Koehler, Indianapolis, Ind., 1.20
R. Harris, Frostburg, Md., 1.20
Jos. Ammann, Kiel, Wis., 1.20
Wm. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo., 1.20
J. Kalal, St. Louis, Mo., 1.20
J. Fix, Lincoln, Neb., 1.20
James Hansen, Deerfield, Wis., 1.20
73 Sumner St., Adams, Mass., 1.17
H. Dorkin, New London, Ct., 1.20
F. Gesswein, Red Lake, Falls, Minn., 1.20
Wm. Wilkins, New Glarus, Wis., 1.20
Jos. Holubek, city, 1.20
Ellen Gruber, Los Angeles, Cal., 1.20
Mrs. J. Devine, city, 1.20
Alex. Glaeser, city, 1.20
Arnold Zander, Two Rivers, Wis., 1.20
Math Barth, city, 1.20
C. Warnke, city, 1.20
Herm Schirer, city, 1.20
Chas. Alstedt, city, 1.20
Henry Maus, city, 1.20
Mrs. F. Bauer, city, 2.40
W. Benesi, Kalamazoo, 2.40
Jac. Winnes, Chicago, 2.40
Jac. Martz, Easton, Wis., 2.40
John Miller, Blocton, Ala., 5.00
A. E. Martin, city, 5.00
Beer Drivers' Union, No. 91, Cleveland, O., 5.00
Brewers' Union, No. 9, city, 10.00
Millsters' Union, No. 89, city, 10.00
Engineers and Firemen's Union, No. 25, city, 10.00
Brewery Teamsters, No. 72, 10.00
Martin Mayer, city, 1.20
Albert Bushmann, city, 1.20
F. Lehne, city, 1.20
F. W. Bistorius, city, 1.20
Geo. Freusung, city, 1.20
P. Gerstenkorfer, city, 1.20
J. Underhill, city, 1.20
G. Teske, city, 1.20
G. Pomrening, city, 1.20
O. Krause, city, 1.20
H. Richter, city, 1.20
Brewery Workers' union, No. 60, Toledo, O., 2.50
Brewery Workers' union, No. 222, Shamokin, Pa., 2.00
Brewery Workers' union, No. 11, Syracuse, N. Y., 2.00
G. L. Rice, Siloam Spring, Ark., 1.00
H. H. Stillman, city, 1.00
P. J. Doyle, Brownsville, Ill., 1.00
Wm. Fuzge, Brazil, Ind., .50
W. Coleman, Janesville, Wis., .50
Mrs. Glaeser, city, .50
E. K. Evans, Broadhead, Wis., .40
M. Wallenberg, Evansville, Ind., .20
N. Vorheis, Western, Wash., .20
E. M. Raymond, East Norwalk, Conn., .10
Chas. Ulrich, city, .20
E. Illing, Bradford, Pa., 1.00
Wm. Bogart, Murry, Utah, 1.20
Max Siegel, New York, .80
O. S. Lawrie, city, 1.20
Christ Kirschner, St. Louis, Mo., 1.20
N. H. Secrist, Blue Ridge, Ga., 1.70
John H. Brellard, Schuyerville, N. Y., .10
Bricklayers and Masons' union, No. 5, city, 10.00
Wm. Mann, city, 1.20
Fred Weissenberg, city, 1.20
Alb. Papke, city, 1.20
Brewers' union, No. 2, Newark, N. J., 2.50
Mr. Max Haack, city, 1.20
Typography, No. 10, city, 10.00
Eleventh Ward branch, 3.60
Herm. Schloerke, city, 2.40
Louis Jahn, city, 2.40
Martin Buettner, city, 1.20
P. Redmond, city, 1.20
John Doerfler, city, 10.00
Max Teske, city, 1.20
Paul Klug, city, .60
Chas. A. Bonmann, Goodfield, Kas., .80
Mrs. West Paul, Nardin, Okla., 1.25
R. J. Whale, Franklin, N. H., 1.20
Rob. Gliese, city, 2.00
Charles Kleist, Portage, Wis., 5.20
S. B. Reed, Monmouth, Ill., .80
Paul Blinn, Murry, Utah, 1.20
H. Geyer, Columbus, Ga., 1.20
Brewers' union, No. 5, Philadelphia, Pa., 5.00
Brewers' union, No. 14, Boston, Mass., 5.00

Total \$484.57
The attractive and artistic drapery work at the fair was done by Koepf & Mueller, 105 Wisconsin street.

Arrangements can be made for a lecture by Rev. Thomas McGrady, the well-known Catholic Socialist, by comrades at some point in eastern Wisconsin early in April. Communications should be addressed to the state secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street.

Socialist News.

Colorado has applied for a state charter.

August Klenke will tour Indiana during April and May.

In Delmenhorst, Germany, Socialists gained ten seats and control of the city.

The national secretary reports donations to the propaganda fund amounting to \$68.55.

John C. Chase will lecture in Kansas, Missouri and Illinois during March and April.

Local charters were issued to Tampa, Fla.; Chloride, Ariz.; Altman, Col., and Delta, Cal.

Connecticut Socialists are rigging up a wagon and will send speakers on overland trips through the state.

North Dakota held a state convention at Fargo on February 14. The state organization has five locals with 102 members.

Communication has been received by the national committee requesting collection of funds in the United States to enable Porto Rican Socialists to establish a paper.

Ex-State Senator Manwaring of Michigan, a wealthy lumberman, who is now in Florida, has embraced Socialism and says it must come. "It is time for the people to organize and act," he writes.

In the great tariff struggle in Germany the Socialists and Liberals gained another point by forcing through committee a resolution stipulating that the new tariff is not to take effect until January 1, 1905.

The visit of Rev. Comrade McGrady to Milwaukee was made feasible by the Milwaukee comrades freeing him from an engagement on March 10, when he will speak here. He will lecture at Manitowoc on April.

Socialism is spreading to the East Indies, where the natives are raising a fund to be sent to the Netherlands to aid in campaign work because of Von Kol's brilliant fight for freedom for the colonies in Parliament.

Special elections in Dublin show that the Socialists polled from one-fourth to one-third of the total vote despite the fact that several meddling priests went about coercing electors with threats of consigning them to hell's fire.

Walter Thomas Mills has been holding great meetings in Utah. At Provo, Salt Lake and Logan, the Mormons furnished their great church assembly halls for the meetings. Mills says the party has a great future in Utah.

A cable from Rome says Cardinal Rampolla has about decided to suppress the so-called Christian Socialist party that certain priests in Europe have been attempting to organize generally for the purpose of stemming the tide of Socialism.

Church authorities believe that too much politics is liable to be injected into religious organizations.

Comrade Ellen Gubser of Los Angeles, Cal., writes us that J. Stitt Wilson is having tremendous meetings on the coast. At Los Angeles he spoke recently to an audience numbering 5000, while at San Diego he packed the largest theater to the doors.

His work is reported everywhere to result in a marked general increase in the cause of Socialism.

The Bohemian Social Democrats will hold a celebration of the Commune, Sunday afternoon, March 9, at Bohemian Turner hall, corner of Twelfth and Wine streets.

An address will be delivered by Howard Tuttle, and an attractive programme, including the Socialist Maencherchor, has been arranged. All Social Democrats are cordially invited to attend.

Detroit chamber of commerce recently discussed the advisability of inviting Albert Hubbard, of Phillistine fame, to address the body. A number of influential members objected on the ground that the utterances of that gentleman led to the belief that he had turned Socialist, to which President Neal of the chamber, replied: "As to the charge that Hubbard is a Socialist, that may be true, but he is still good company. Some of the greatest men in the world were Socialists, or would be so regarded by men of today."

In the Parliamentary election in Devonshire, England, the Irish electors were urged to vote for the imperialist candidate by the Home Rule bosses, although it was said to the credit of Michael Davitt that he protested vigorously against such a shameful dictation. For all that the Socialists increased their vote 50 per cent.

The Manchester Guardian, a Liberal organ, to remark that, "following on the numerous heavy Socialist and labor polls at the general election, it is a sign of the times which thoughtful men will not ignore."

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

Regular meeting of the Federated Trades council, February 19, 1902. The meeting was called to order by the recording secretary.

Delegate F. E. Neumann of Typographical union No. 22 was elected chairman for the evening, and Delegate James Sheehan of Cigarmakers' union No. 25, vice-chairman.

Credentials for delegates from ten different unions were read, and being favorably reported on by the committee on organization and credentials, the same were accepted and the new delegates obligated and seated.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The organization committee recommended that financial aid be extended to the striking carriage and wagon workers of Cincinnati, and that the various unions be so instructed by their delegates.

On motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

Committee on legislation and laws reported having made efforts to have the school board comply with the request of the Federated Trades council relating to the manufacture of school furniture in union factories, and were referred to school directors. On motion the committee was instructed to appear before the school directors and urge their demands.

Continuing its report, the committee stated that an ordinance had been introduced in the city council, calling for the union label on all public printing; that an ordinance had been drafted at a joint meeting of a committee from the Allied Printing Trades council and the legislative committee, which had undergone some changes at the suggestion of the president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, sided and abetted by some members of the legislative committee. A communication from Typographical union No. 23, objecting to said changes, was also read, and a motion to refer the ordinance back to the legislative committee for further consideration prevailed.

The resolution looking to invalid and old-age pensions was referred to State Federation of Labor.

The executive board recommended that a committee of two be appointed to call in bids for a park for the celebration of the next labor day festival. The

Workingmen of all Parties Attention!

Rev. Thos. McGrady,

(of Kentucky)

The Noted Socialist Writer and Orator, will visit Milwaukee

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1902,

under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party. He will address

Two Mass Meetings of the people at

Lincoln Hall and South Side Armory Hall.

No wage worker, no thinking man of any Class, can afford to miss hearing this brilliant orator and pleader for social justice.....

THE MEETINGS WILL BE FREE TO EVERYBODY.

recommendation was concurred in and the chair appointed comrades Paul Huebner and Fred Heath as such committee.

A request for the use of the black-board by the managers of the Fair was granted.

A motion was made and seconded that the meetings of the Federated Trades council be advertised in the columns of the Social Democratic Herald, and that the various delegates be instructed to ask their respective unions to do likewise.

Business Agent Nels Andersen made his regular report, and as usual made a good impression with his many wise recommendations. In the course of his report he showed that the council was making uniform and steady progress in its policy of concentration, as embodied in the constitution. Comrade Andersen stated that Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor had personally approved of the advanced and progressive policy of Milwaukee's central labor body.

Continuing his report, Comrade Andersen stated that his investigations had convinced him that there was something rotten in Denmark, so far as the label of the Garment Workers in this city was concerned. One large firm was reported to have the privilege of using the label for a term of years to the exclusion of smaller but no less deserving parties. The report included in recommending an investigation, and a meeting of the metal trades as soon as possible.

On motion the report was accepted and the recommendation concurred in.

A number of communications were read and disposed of.

That from the Western Labor Union called forth a resolution to instruct the secretary to procure constitution and proceedings of last convention and other matters pertaining to it, which was carried after some discussion.

A motion was made and seconded that the organization committee and the business agent be instructed to proceed to organize more shops of the garment workers in the city, and call a mass meeting if necessary. Carried.

A delegates from the Barbers' union reported that their consorciary artists were making very satisfactory progress, and that new shop cards had been adopted, which would be in effect March 1; also that they were successful in getting shorter hours, and hoped in a short time to do away with Sunday work entirely.

The Lake Stevedores' union, in endeavoring to secure the aid of the council relative to the passage of a bill before Congress, were asked to affiliate with the council.

An amendment to section 1, article IX., of the constitution, looking to the council of the Building Trades, was laid over for two weeks for final action.

Special committee introduced resolution donating \$25 to striking Carriage and Wagon Workers' union of Cincinnati, which was adopted by a vote of 57 to 2, 1 blank.

Woodworkers' union No. 8 asked that A. F. Meckelburg Sash and Door company and Pike and North Lakes Ice company be placed on the unfair list. One of the delegates told a remarkable story of attempted bribery on the part of one of the leading wood-working firms, which elicited much amusement. A motion finally prevailed to print 5000 circulars announcing the fact that a number of firms in the wood-working industry were on the unfair list.

A communication received by Comrade Brockhauson of the legislative committee from a benighted denizen of the wilds of Manitowoc occasioned much hilarity, and the secretary was instructed to write to the central body at that place and elucidate matters.

Delegates from the Brewers reported very material progress in organizing female help in the bottling department.

The Bartenders' and Waiters' delegates reported "The Triangle," corner West Water, Wells and Second streets, still on the unfair list, and requested that the business agent be instructed to help what orders call for the company to see if anything could be done to bring said resort to terms. The request was granted, and the business agent so instructed.

A motion to appropriate the sum of \$5 for labor literature was adopted.

After some routine business the council adjourned. VERITAS.

Will Temperance Cure Poverty? John Burns of England recently delivered a speech in London, which contained a note of pessimism. John, after many long years of experience with the working class, bewails the condition of that class in the spirit of a modern Jeremiah, whereupon the London Clarion, under the caption "Will Temperance Cure Poverty?" says editorially:

"That was an excellent speech which John Burns delivered to the workers on Saturday night, and I particularly appreciated its eloquent appeal for nobler popular aims and higher democratic ideals. Every man who has tried to help what errors call for the emancipation of labor has become convinced, soon or late, that what he could do towards it was pitifully little, and that the doing of it must depend, after all, upon the people who were to be 'emancipated.' If only they had brains and pluck and devotion to each other! The task then would surely do itself. An intelligent people, once they are free, it seems inconceivable that they should be otherwise."

"Then one recalls how the shrewd and sober Jews fell into captivity to Baby-

lonians and Persians, and how the civilized and refined Greeks were reduced to slavery under the Romans; and, being thus reminded that misfortune is not the exclusive prerogative of perversity, one feels that there is nothing for it but to keep pegging away helping the people, despite themselves, by dining the divine gospel of discontent into their reluctant ears, and by prodding and rousing them out of the easy, fatal stupor which precedes final degradation and decay.

"But in John Burns' speech one is struck by a certain sustained note of pessimistic protest which suggests that he is just going through one of the personal discouragement and popular disparagement unhappily inseparable from the disheartening business of democratic agitation. He appears to have come to one of those distressful halting places in the march of generous enthusiasm—veritable Sloughs of Despond—where it seems that what is most to be feared is that nothing can be helped, and that if Greeks are slaves to Romans it must 'sery'em right.' John is full of complaints against the people. His voice is that of Jeremiah crying in the wilderness. The nation are a sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupted; they have forsaken the Lord, they have provoked the Holy One of Israel unto anger, they are gone away backward." John has known homes that were dirty, because the inmates were drunken or because of their dealings with that curse of modern civilization, the bookmaker. * * * Drink, betting, gambling must be put down, and they can only be put down by your efforts.

"Here, alas! is a great deal that is true. Much suffering comes from drinking. But is there not another side to the question which Jeremiah Burns forbore to examine? How much drinking, O Holy One of Israel, comes from suffering?"

"As there's the rub. The need to work early and late, from precocious childhood to premature dotage, on starvation wages, in unhealthy employments and dismal, insanitary surroundings—what is the moral effect of all that? Not to develop noble aims and high ideals of a surety; but to crush the soul and cramp the brain, and reduce the victims to the state of beasts of burden."

"The remedy for drunkenness is rational interest in life. Give a man something, anything, to live for—congenial work, a healthy ambition, a happy home, a sympathetic woman's love—and he will need no ribbon of blue to pull him out of the degradation of drunkenness. That is the point on which Socialists ought incessantly to insist, for there are so many amongst the ruling, superior persons who take care to advertise the other side."

"The successful Philistines, who spout about 'grim necessity' as a 'whip to keep the cowards to the track' are numerous enough in all conscience. John Burns must not allow them to rope him in amongst the witnesses to their smug, complacent, 'successful' theory that Poverty is the offspring of Depravity, and the blum is the goal of Vice. For John Burns knows how terribly often the contrary is the case, and how commonly, as Bernard Shaw shows in Mrs. Warren's Profession, Worldly Success is the direct incentive and reward of Iniquity."



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- FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Monday in each month at 536 North Water street. Chas. W. Pabst, Secretary.
SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Chas. W. Pabst, Secretary.
THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Thursday evening of each month at 614 State street.
FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed street and National avenue.
EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 48) holds free lectures at the hall, corner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m.
NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at John Heyman's, 453 Eleventh street, Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, secretary.
TENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Secy., 1720 Lloyd street.
ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and North avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.
TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Thursday at 367 Kinke avenue. W. Schwab, secretary, 861 Hilbert street.
THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. Max Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.
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NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Melchner's Hall, corner Seventh and Vliet streets. Louis Schaefer, secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.
TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gashel's hall, Green Bay avenue, near Cassadia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twenty-fifth street.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilio Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.
THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 704 Fourth street. Eugene H. Rooney, secretary; John Doerfler, treasurer, 701 Winnebago street.
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