

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Our Issue in This Election.

A most pitiful campaign without an issue is what the capitalistic parties of the Republic in Milwaukee this spring.

The Republican party is completely and hopelessly split. The plutocratic wing is fighting with the middle-class wing for the supremacy and the OFFICES. The so-called tax reform furnishes the pretext, but since this is the business of the State Legislature, not one word will be wasted in that respect in the municipal campaign. The question is simple: which of the two political machines of the Republican party in this city will get the upper hand, the Pfister machine or the La Follette machine? Workingmen cannot expect the slightest favor from either of these cliques of exploiters; if anything, the "reform clique" is even more bitter against all the aspirations of the working class than the clique of the great capitalists. Most workingmen know also that the Republican party invariably represents capital, and only the most stupid proletarians still vote the Republican ticket.

On the other hand, the Democratic politicians for years have made a specialty of drumming up votes among the masses. The Democratic politician nowadays is almost invariably a reformer by profession, but it is almost as much a matter of course that he is a crook. Seldom has anyone understood this trade more perfectly and has practiced it with more profit, than the Hon. David S. Rose, for four years ruling mayor of Milwaukee. And yet only a few months ago nobody in the Beer city would have given a quarter to David Rose, the unmasked demagogue, for his chances of re-election. Just two years ago he was re-elected only by the help of the Republican Pfister machine; now all the little birds on the rooftops twitter that Public Ownership Rose and his gang in the city council received for the prolongation of the franchise of the street railway company a cool \$130,000, of which the "honorable" mayor is said to have pocketed half. So Street Railway Magnate Pfister apparently owes no more thanks to Mr. Rose and his buccannery, and to judge from the attitude of the Sentinel, Statesman Rose cannot reckon now on the support of the plutocratic wing of the Republican party. Nevertheless the stock of the irrepressible Rose has risen perceptibly of late. He is sure of the Polish vote—the Polish voters are all on his side. Likewise are most of the saloonkeepers, and also the owners of gambling halls, etc., whom he has always shown many and great favors. And last but not least, he is beloved by a great number of manufacturers, contractors and bosses of all sorts, for whom a smooth and adroit sharper in the mayor's office is much more convenient than an honest man, be he Democrat, Republican or—good Lord deliver us!—a Socialist.

So this time there is no talk of any issue. Our capitalistic politicians do not even give themselves the trouble of making a sham fight.

Against these, the Social Democrats really ought to have an easy game, if it were not for the fearful sluggishness and ignorance of the masses.

What we wish and intend to introduce at once, is explained in our platform, which the reader will find printed in another part of this paper.

But the question of all questions, compared with which the immediate demands of our municipal programme sink almost to nothingness, is the question: Why do we remain poor, while around us wealth is growing colossal? Why do we get so little of the fruits of our activity and how can we change this?

This is the question for workingmen, and for them every other question is of secondary importance. In this country we have a commonwealth with pretty fair political institutions in the main. There are no privileges of birth or position, of race or color; complete political equality reigns here. But this political equality has not resulted in anything like equal economic chances, but quite the reverse. Nowhere is there ranker SOCIAL INEQUALITY than in this land.

For example, the misery of hundreds of thousands of miners cries to heaven. In Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, and in other places in the state of Wisconsin, girls work in the paper mills—in the rag-sorting rooms—14 to 18 hours a day for a weekly wage of \$3.50, as the Milwaukee Journal, a plutocratic organ, reported a few weeks ago.

And yet the last census of the United States points out that there is in this country an average property of \$1200 a head, which does not include the considerable sums invested by individual multimillionaires. So it is not too high a figure to put the average property of a family of five heads in this country at an estimate of from \$6000 to \$8000, i. e., speaking of the national wealth in toto.

But the still more important question, how the income is divided, cannot be answered exactly for want of proper statistics. The census of the whole country for 1900 determines that workmen on an AVERAGE receive \$488 in wages yearly, and that the employers keep for themselves just exactly as much per head for each workman employed. But of his \$488 a year, the workman has to pay out again one-half in form of rent and profit, so that he does not keep for himself more than one-quarter of the products of his labor.

The thinking workman will therefore understand how it comes that at the capitalist banquets in honor of Prince Henry a cover in Milwaukee cost \$25, in Chicago \$100, and in New York actually \$1000!

However, if we consider the figures which the last census offers in regard to the income of workingmen, we shall come to the following result:

If workingmen would put an end to the swindling which so oppresses them, their income would be increased fourfold. Whoever has \$500 a year would have \$2000 even at the present rate of production.

But this is not all!

Under the present economic system an enormous waste of human energy takes place. Millions squander their strength in irrational ways. There are, for example, thousands and thousands acting as middlemen, thousands and thousands of unnecessary salesmen, who must be supported; furthermore, a swarm of agents and solicitors, and much else which the system of competition renders necessary. The cure for this is a rational system, by which all strength may be put to the best use; the concentration of many small industries into a small number of large ones. If this were done, the present WORKING TIME of all could be REDUCED ONE-HALF, and yet the income of the workers quadrupled.

All this lies in our hands. This is no dream. As soon as the production of necessary articles and their distribution is no longer looked upon as a matter of chance and the enrichment of single individuals, but as a social function, it is possible to increase four times the income arising from a man's own labor, with a reduction of the working time to one-half.

This is the prize which must stand before the eyes of workingmen. THEY CAN HAVE THIS IF THEY WILL. They need only will, earnestly will, and they can attain it. It is in their own hands. With this possibility, yes, certainly, before them, if nevertheless they starve while others enjoy the fruits of their labor, it is their own fault.

Of course all this cannot be attained at once, and we are the last to try to persuade workingmen that the millennium would come at once, if the Social Democratic ticket should win here. But in a modern industrial city like Milwaukee, where the workingmen are an enormous majority, they could express their will quite unmistakably in favor of the new system in which every producer will get the full value of his product. They have nobody to blame but themselves if this is not done.

The issue in this election, so far as the Social Democrats are concerned, is therefore:

WORKINGMEN OF MILWAUKEE! DO YOU WILL TO REMAIN SLAVES OF YOUR OWN IGNORANCE AND INACTIVITY?

If not, then vote the ticket of the Social Democratic party!

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats have an issue in this election—they have sunk so low that they can no longer bring forward any pretext for their existence except to court office. So vote for the Social Democratic party, which has written on its banner the grandest issue of all times—the abolition of wage slavery.

even if the first expense would amount to a great sum, yet they ought to be introduced, since they would do away with election frauds. On the free, unfalsified expression of the people's will is based the continuance of the republic, and the money question here should absolutely not be taken into consideration.

The majority of our aldermen have voted against the introduction of voting machines. And yet these are machines which have stood the test excellently. But the politicians do not wish to admit this, because with these voting machines cheating would no longer be possible. Now in order to induce the citizens to vote against this amendment, the papers announce that the introduction of voting machines would cost the city a great deal of money. But we say,

The few weeks which yet separate us from election, must be so used that every action taken shall be most effective. It is not enough to hold as many meetings as possible, which are attended only by a casual audience, however large it may be; but above all things, SYSTEMATIC work must be carried on from door to door. The distribution of literature, especially that which is short and sharp, and of German and English Socialist periodicals, must from now on be so performed that the papers will be

used WHERE THEY WILL ACCOMPLISH THE BEST RESULTS: in the factories and workshops, and sent to the addresses of all persons—as far as they can be obtained—who may be expected to have some leaning towards our principles. Ten leaflets and newspapers so distributed will bring us more votes than one hundred thrown at random to people on the street.

A system of society like the present ruling capitalistic system, which robs men of the power to control their own conditions of existence, is doomed to fall; and society can only deliver itself by giving up its present form of existence and bursting the bounds of the established order—which hinders its natural development and checks its progress—and by introducing a new system of social housekeeping.

Every sensible citizen of this city, whether wage-worker or not, must see that things cannot go on in the present way much longer, since the two capitalistic parties represent a gigantic slough of corruption. Voters of Milwaukee, read our literature, make yourselves familiar with our ideas, and if you find them right and reasonable, give the politicians a lesson which they will remember. Vote the ticket of the Social Democratic party!

Capitalism and the corruption it un-naturally fosters exist in fact only as long as people permit them. Their power disappears in the same degree as the masses of the people oppose them. And just as the unions hitherto have been able to set some limits to the economic tyranny of capitalism, so the citizens by sensible political conduct must check corruption in some degree.

However, if they are incapable of such conduct, then they have no right to lament over the misgovernment from which they suffer. He who claims a right must know how to defend it. But in capitalistic society, within the limits of its social, legal and political system, is actually unable to control the social and political elements which it has developed, and compel them to serve its interests, then this is a good proof that this system has outlived its usefulness and must make way for a NEW SYSTEM.

Every one who wishes this reconstruction of society to take place in an orderly and sensible manner must vote for the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

As everybody in Milwaukee knows, Mayor David S. Rose was elected four years ago upon a platform pledging "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES," but shortly after his election he sold out the interests of the city to the street car company for cold cash—and everybody believes that he always was and always is willing to make terms with any capitalistic concern that shows any disposition to "divvy up." But judging from the platform, Mayor Rose proposes to "discriminate" in the future. "We demand," says the mayor, "that no franchise shall be granted for speculative purposes in the future and we pledge ourselves to provide at as early a day as possible a municipal lighting plant." Well! well!

"Speculative purposes"—what does that mean? Every undertaking, every business venture under the present capitalistic system is speculative by the nature of it—it is undertaken for the purpose of "making money" and is connected with some risk. On the other hand, neither Mayor Rose nor anybody else could prevent any shareholder or owner of a franchise from selling it to somebody else if he could do so profitably. This is capitalism—and as long as you permit private individuals to buy stock in public enterprises, you must also permit them to sell it again. Mayor Rose is a pretty sharp lawyer and we need not tell him all this—he knows he is humbugging, and every intelligent man in Milwaukee knows it, including the few intelligent men in Rose's following. But the Democratic politicians hope that this claptrap will catch the ignorant voters, of whom, alas, we still have many, and that under the leadership of Sharper Rose the "old gang" may remain at the political pie counter for another two years. That's all!

The municipal platform of the Social Democratic party of Milwaukee speaks for itself. Read it carefully. Spread it among your fellowmen. It is a comprehensive document, in which every question so superficially considered by the other parties, and many more issues of not less importance, but to which those parties don't dare even to refer, are elaborately, conscientiously treated. You will find it, very plainly stated, all the reasons why there can be no good government for the working people under the capitalist system. Our programme is the most practical of all because it alone rests on true principles. It does not promise you anything which this party could not readily carry out, even under present conditions. It does not claim for any such immediate measures as it now proposes that they are a cure-all and a finality. On the contrary, it warns you that "the measures we urge are in no way a cure for existing evils, nor are they necessarily Socialist institutions. They are to be viewed rather as needed palliatives, capable of being carried out even under present conditions. Under no circumstances should the working people rest content with municipal improve-

ments which are merely temporary in their nature and must be entirely inadequate. They should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which shall secure to the people, collectively, the means of production and distribution."

Capitalism, in its highest form of corporation or trust, is represented by the REPUBLICAN party. At this stage of capitalistic development, "good government"—as necessarily understood by that party—simply consists, therefore, in extending by legislation and maintaining by force the privileges successively secured by the plutocracy in the natural course of its social formation and growth. Such a task evidently cannot be confided to old-style politicians, who in times now past were more or less dependent for their means of living upon the good will of middle-class voters, or even upon the laborers. It calls for the services of representative "business men," who by their peculiar make-up and intellectual qualifications are best fitted to act in the spirit so tersely expressed by the celebrated phrase, "The Public be Damned," and to carry out at any cost of money, and even of life if necessary, the policy of their class. Moreover, the concentration of capitalist powers obviously requires a corresponding concentration of political power. Hence the Republican "boss"—a Pfister in state politics, a Hanna or a Roosevelt in national politics, and under them a carefully selected staff of wealthy business men and corporation attorneys.

We all know by experience what Democratic rule means in Milwaukee. The Democratic party stands for no principle whatever. It is held together for the sole purpose of securing to its members the legal spoils of office and all such illegal plunder as the public powers at their command might incidentally enable them to get with impunity through blackmail and bribery in connection with contracts and city jobs. The followers of the Democratic party are kept in line by glib-tongued orators and labor fakirs on election day with glittering generalities on Democracy, promises of easy jobs, free beer and whisky and the issue of a "wide open town." For obvious reasons the interest that Dave Rose and the Milwaukee Democratic party has always served best, was that of the contractors and corporations, especially that of the street car company. Yet, the street car company had to put up a great deal of money for the services of the Democratic buccannery and is now ungrateful enough to grudge the cost of such service, impudent enough to complain of high taxes, and foolish enough to insist upon "economical" government; in short, the Milwaukee plutocrats mean to have their direct representatives in the city hall—and that is the extent to which the Republican party fights Dave Rose.

How to Check Corruption in Municipal Affairs.

The Milwaukee Journal writes: "Some people in Chicago have come to the conclusion that the only way to put a stop to franchise grabbing is to municipalize the street railways. Imagine our city hall machine having in its hands the control and management of our street railways."

To this we reply:

So long as corrupt party machines have control of our city halls we cannot think of municipalizing the street railways. They will become the property of the commonwealth only when the citizens have acquired the necessary insight and the necessary political intelligence to take care that their interests are enforced in the city halls. In other words, this can only happen as soon as the voters cast their votes for the Social Democratic ticket. So long as the citizens do not possess the insight, intelligence and energy to take this measure, or prefer to express their opinions at the beer table instead of the ballot box, corruption will be a trump card in our city hall.

What the mass of voters in our commonwealth lack above all things is economic insight, political judgment, energy in the enforcement of their will and public spirit.

It is exceedingly convenient to hold the corrupt "representatives of the people" responsible for the present corruption. However, everyone who goes to the bottom of the matter cannot fail to conclude that this corruption would be impossible if it were not tolerated by the citizens and even furthered, directly or indirectly, by political indifference. If the citizens would give the same attention, if they would take the same interest in public affairs, in which they are all concerned, financially as well as socially, as they have in their private affairs, they could count upon it that their interests in that direction also would be protected. But just as long as public affairs are left to the professional politicians as an undisputed field, the citizens must expect to be mercilessly fleeced. For while it must be understood that the fountain-head of political corruption in our day is to be found in CAPITALISM, yet it cannot be denied that the political conduct of the masses of the people plays a part which should NOT be underestimated.

Altgeld's Remarkable Speech.

John P. Altgeld, former governor of Illinois, was the principal speaker at the banquet of the Independent club in Buffalo, N. Y., taking for his topic, "SHALL THE PEOPLE OWN THE MONOPOLIES?" To judge from his utterances John P. Altgeld stands for Socialism pure and simple, and we are at a loss to understand why he does not join the Socialist party.

Closely following the Socialist method of reasoning he briefly outlined the inventions and discoveries, he told of absorption of the small shops by the great factory, and the crowding out of the small stores by the big department store; the consolidation of railway and steamship lines; the division of labor whereby no one man completes an article, but makes only a part, thus taking independence from the men and making them interdependent upon one another.

Mr. Altgeld furthermore repeated what Socialists of all schools claim, i. e., that these conditions are part and parcel of our civilization, and that we would not go back to the old system of production and distribution on a small scale if we could. Consolidations are beneficial to mankind if properly managed, although they have completely wiped out competition in certain fields and created monopolies. It is no longer possible to have competition in supplying the inhabitants of a city with water or gas or electric light or street railway service.

So he, Mr. Altgeld, has ceased to be a "trust killer" and "anti-monopoly howler" of the vulgar Populist kind.

But—says Mr. Altgeld very correctly—"we have now this anomalous condition: That the things absolutely necessary to the comfort, prosperity, health and even the life of the American people are owned and controlled not by themselves but by monopolies; that is, they are owned and controlled by a few private individuals. The people are in the power of these few private individuals."

The speaker then took up the various efforts, national, state and municipal, to control the combinations, and said that all of them had failed. Boards were created, but the monopolies promptly bought up the boards, or if this could not be done a federal judge could always be found who by injunction would draw the teeth of hostile legislation.

The principal remedy offered by the speaker was government ownership of all utilities. He showed that even Europe was a quarter of a century ahead in the proposition of controlling the trusts, but he was not quite correct in this, for although European countries are not owned soul and body by the plutocrats as is the government of our own country, yet the trusts and great capitalists and financiers are rather powerful in Germany, England and France.

Mr. Altgeld admitted that the question of patronage in the event of government ownership is serious, but he thought the people could be trusted to regulate this matter. Now we are not afraid that the question of patronage will bother the Social Democratic party very much—it surely will not exist at all under Socialism—and it must lose its significance in the same degree as Socialism and Socialistic measures are introduced.

AS TO PATRONAGE.

And continuing, Mr. Altgeld says: "But says another: 'The government of our cities is now so corrupt that it would not do to turn these industries over to them.' It is certainly true that the governments of our cities are corrupt, but the question arises, who conditions? The corporations are the mother of corruption in public affairs, and this corruption is going to exist just as long as we have private monopolies. Private monopolies furnish the hand that bribes by day and bribes by night; that pollutes everything it touches, and the existence of corruption in our cities and in our state and national government furnishes the strongest argument in favor of wiping out all private monopolies, for it will give the people back their government."

The great question in America today is how to restore republican government, which has been destroyed by the corporations. They control not only the local city governments, but they control the state governments and the national government. They decide what the Legislature may and may not do, what Congress may and may not do; they determine the policies of political parties, and they have destroyed the vitality of both political parties.

ALL THE OLD PARTIES DISHONEST.

"A mere change of party administration signifies nothing; so long as the same slimy hands control the policy of government. We had two such changes and their history was written with the dirty fingers of the exploiters. We need a change of policy. Instead of being owned by the people must be the owners; instead of being lumps to be shorn they must be masters of the fold. Our industries and our great public utilities were built with the money and the genius of the American people, but they have passed out of the hands of the people who made them and are now controlled by manipulators, controlled by bankers, by brokers, by speculators."

"These men do not build railroads. They do not build factories; they do not build cities; they do not create anything; they simply grab what other people have created. As a rule they are more birds of prey, tearing the flesh of the men and the women who work with their hands, eating the vitals of the men and the women who do the work of the land and who make civilization possible on this earth. No republic can endure that remains in the clutches of these birds of prey; they use government as a convenience in the process of exploitation, extortion and robbery. Wipe out private monopoly and you will wipe out the corrupt lobbies at the seats of government; you will restore the people to power, the government will again become an engine of justice and a shield for the protection of the weak."

SCORES THE DEMOCRATS.

"I hear men talk about Jeffersonian principles; I read accounts of harmony meetings in which it is proposed that we Democrats shall all get together, and when I look for the reason of getting together, I find it summed up in the desire to get something. They tell us we must win; I ask why do we want to win? Then I am told that we want to win to get the offices, and why do we want the offices? The answer is, so that we can take care of our friends. Now there is nothing in this program that is worthy of the effort or even the attention of an American freeman, and if there is nothing better or higher in prospect for our country than what is offered by these harmony meetings, then, my friends, our career is over and there is nothing left for us except to lay a wreath on the grave of republican institutions and shed a tear over the fall of freedom."

"I hear men talk about following in the footsteps of Jefferson. Why, my friends, Jefferson was the great radical of his day. He referred everything back to the people; he wanted everything left in the hands of the people. Were Jefferson alive today his voice would be heard from ocean to ocean demanding that the people themselves must own the monopolies."

FORESEEN BY LINCOLN.

"In 1863 Abraham Lincoln stood on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and with tears in his eyes, prayed that the government of the people, for the people and by the people might not wither from the face of the earth, and in less than forty years the substance of republican government has vanished from America, and we cannot restore it until the forces which destroyed it are wiped out."

"If there were no other reason why the people should own the monopolies than that it will give them back their government, that reason is in itself sufficient. Wipe out the private monopolies and it will again be possible for the popular will to make itself felt in city councils, in state legislatures, in the national government and in party conventions. It will restore American character and American manhood. It will restore the great principles of truth, of liberty and of justice, and man will again look to the stars and labor for the elevation of the race."

That is all very good and very fine. But now we say: Mr. Altgeld has ceased to be a "Democrat" and has adopted the views of the Socialists. Why does he not join hands with the organized Socialist movement, that is doing its best to bring about what he now advocates?

New Split Among French Socialists.

The defeat of the Guesdists at the polls in Roubaix has become the occasion for a split in the party. In the "Petite Republique" the former Socialist mayor, Corette, who was also defeated in a fight against the Liberal Motto, publishes a call in which he summons the Socialists of Roubaix to join the "Socialist Labor party of Roubaix." In this call it is explained that the new organization will also stand on the basis of revolutionary Socialism, as does the "Parti Ouvrier Francais," but that it is necessary to withdraw from the French Labor party in order to have a free hand in regard to tactics in local fights. The call complains of the strict centralization of the "French Labor party" (The Guesdists), and that instructions were sent out from headquarters on matters which could not be rightly decided there, no matter how great might be the belief of the leaders

in their own infallibility. Corette argues for the autonomy of the local groups and provincial branches in municipal affairs and other local questions; here the national organization must not encroach with its authority.

Milwaukee's population is orderly, but that is not the fault of the city administration. In spite of the state laws and the city ordinances—within six blocks of the police station three whirlwind bouts between experienced fighters were fought in the heart of the city last Saturday, and a crowd of 150 "sports" cheered and applauded as the fighters went near and nearer to the knockout stage. The reporters of the papers were also there. But where was the police? Well, David Rose is a "wide-open" mayor and especially inclined towards sporting men and—sporting women.

Your field of work in the campaign is your own neighborhood. Pass The Herald among your neighbors.

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HERALDRIES.

In 1890 the average wages of employes in the manufacturing industries in thirty-three states were \$418.48 for the year, or \$1.39 for each day worked, and they must have worked every day in the year to earn the gross sum named, which, by the way, is rarely done in any year.

A mother and her six children were rescued from disease and starvation in Chicago the other day. Mrs. H. Bradburn, a transient officer of the board of education, made the discovery.

The state of Minnesota has been barred by a decision of the Supreme court from taking action against the Northern Securities company, which is a triumph for the railway trust.

Among those who are prominent in the movement to destroy the French republic and re-establish monarchy, are many American women who have married bankrupt aristocrats.

Taxes are assessed against houses; workmen pay the rent of the houses. Taxes are assessed against factories; workmen create all the values resulting from the operation of factories.

An Indianapolis bootblack, Steve Yeager, has evolved the details of a trust with the object of bringing "shines" up to 10 cents.

An effort is being made to purchase from the Pullman company the stone church built by George Pullman for the spiritual comfort of his three-dollar-a-month slaves.

There is a professor of law at Yale, Judge E. S. Baldwin, who advances the proposition that workmen eat too much and save too little.

During the week of the old capitalist party leaders in Chicago charged the other old c. p. leaders with wholesale buying of votes to control primaries.

some quarter, only with the relation of the two parties reversed. An American, ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, has declined to be presented to King Edward because the ceremony required him to wear pants abbreviated to the knee.

Labor Commissioner Erickson of Wisconsin expresses himself as well pleased with the results of the labor bureau in Milwaukee, especially in regard to the enforcement of the anti-sweatshop law.

The first really liberal legislation inaugurated by the government of Russia to reduce the industrial discount in that country has just been enacted in the decision of the ministry for a nine-hour workday.

George Vanderbilt, the millionaire owner of Biltmore, has dodged his taxes on New York property by declaring that the property is not in New York at all but in South Carolina.

Comrade McGrady made a deep and a lasting impression upon Milwaukee Social Democrats. The geniality of the man, his thoroughly ripe comradeship, his fund of humor and his perfect conviction of and faith in the cause he advocates, all won for him a warm place in our hearts.

Keeping everlastingly at it brings success—for the cause of Socialism. The cause wins only as you make Socialists. Education is the main thing. Push the Herald where you know it is needed.

Ernest M. Stout, a Chicago Socialist, has written a play which it is believed will be an effective means of converting the theater into a means of Socialist propaganda.

Pass the Herald into the hands of your next-door neighbor, if he is not a Socialist, and by and by you will have more company on your street.

The great strike of ironworkers at San Francisco has been settled, the strikers returning to work on a ten-hour basis.

Declaration of Independence

Suppressed in the Philippines.

The special correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, Joseph K. Ohi, writes his paper from Manila as follows: "It was discovered that there were being circulated among the Filipino copies of the American Declaration of Independence, done in English and Spanish in parallel columns. One of the best officers, a man regarded as conservative and no extremist, told us THIS WAS PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED and gave it as his opinion that the Declaration of Independence is 'A DAMNED INCENDIARY DOCUMENT'."

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, DERIVING THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED; that, whenever ANY FORM OF government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER OR ABOLISH IT and to institute a new government, LAYING ITS FOUNDATIONS ON SUCH PRINCIPLES AND ORGANIZING ITS POWERS IN SUCH A MANNER AS SHALL SEEM MOST LIKELY TO PROMOTE THEIR SAFETY AND HAPPINESS."

To have such a "damned incendiary document," containing such clearly revolutionary statements, circulated among the Filipinos, is certainly antagonistic to the policy of subjugation by the sword and government without consent which America has adopted in the Philippine islands. The suppression of this document, however, shows up the hollowness and hypocrisy of the American celebration of the Fourth of July.

Bishop Attacks Socialism.

James E. Quigley, Catholic bishop of Buffalo, has issued a letter to his clergy attacking the Social Democratic party and giving the country a shameful exhibition of cunning facility in the art of misrepresentation and, incidentally, showing up in marked fashion the weakness of the opposition to Socialism, especially when it is voiced by a clerical apologist for capitalism. That part of this bishop's "message" which it seems to us essential that readers of The Herald should have in their possession is given below.

"We, therefore, entreat you, reverend sir, to clearly state and emphasize the following points to your people:—First—Catholics, who obstinately refuse to renounce the principles of Social Democracy make themselves liable to be deprived of the sacraments and ministrations of the church. Second—Catholics who belong to a union which has become infested with the poisonous doctrines of Social Democracy are in duty bound in the interest of the working classes as well as of religion, to make every effort to expel all trace of Social Democracy and its doctrines from the constitution and laws of the union. Third—Let every workman clearly understand that the church does not condemn labor unions, but only condemns the doctrines of Social Democracy wherever found. A workman may be a union man and a good Catholic, but he can-

not be both a Social Democrat and a Catholic. Third—Catholics are strictly forbidden to contribute to the extension of Social Democracy directly by word or writing, or indirectly through financial or moral support given to a party newspaper organ advocating its principles. Fourth—We request you, reverend sir, to call attention to the teachings of our holy father, Pope Leo XIII., on the reciprocal rights and duties of employers and employed as the only Christian solution of the labor question. We recommend to all the study of his encyclical on the labor question and call upon all through the founding of Catholic workmen's societies and Christian unions, to place upon a secure foundation the material, spiritual and religious interests of the workingman. The Catholic Reform association, which has received our fullest approbation, has already entered upon this path and deserves the support of all right-minded workmen and employers."

Social Movements in Light of Evolution.

By Isador Ladoff.

Social movements appear in the light of evolution as phenomena subjected to the general laws of growth and development. Socialism is not somebody's creation or invention, but a stage of development of racial instincts peculiar to the industrial epoch of civilization.

The popular notion that critical (so-called "scientific") Socialism has entirely replaced its previous emotional phase is obviously erroneous. There are those who feel there can be no incentive for critical thought, if for any kind of thought. People do not cease to feel as soon as they acquire the higher faculty of critical reasoning.

Science represents a higher stage of development of mind, and as such forms a superstructure of the spinal chord. Reason is the king of the human mind and his throne is the cerebrum, but the real power behind the throne remains with the more humble parts of the nervous system of the body.

What Hartmann aptly calls "will" is not the intellect, the "pure reason" of Emanuel Kant, but the sum total of minor psychic activities of the human mind. It is the instinctive desire of the "will" or these desires are the elementary forces of social static. The more intellectual people grow, the more able they get to subject their "will" to the controlling and supervising influence of critical thought.

Critical Socialism, being a superstructure on emotional Socialism, cannot do away entirely with the emotional side of Socialism. The self-styled "scientific" Socialists who scoff and sneer at the "sentimental part of Socialism" and imagine that they have outgrown it, are the most emotional of all men.

The materialistic conception of history presupposes that the real forces ruling human society are the desire to live, the instincts of self-preservation. Marx indicated clearly that the great masses of humanity are guided in their social economic inter-relations chiefly, if not exclusively, by their material interests. AS THEY CONCEIVE THEM through the medium of their will rather than their reason. These conceptions are in their turn subjected to evolutionary laws.

Cannibalism, slavery, serfdom, wage dependence corresponded to the ruling conditions of the material interests in their respective time and places. When a certain social-economic stage of civilization reached its climax and outlived its utility, dissatisfaction and unrest takes hold of the masses.

The advanced thinkers of the age from evolution clearly the signs of their times, interpret the masses and try to lead them into the present and a more advanced stage of culture and civilization.

These ruling popular conceptions and their transformations are indisputable and palpable facts. The cannibal and his victim, the slaveholder and his slave, the feudal lord and his serf, the capitalist and the industrial proletariat are not only social-economic, but distinct psychological types. The great leaders of history were successful in furthering the interests of humanity only insofar as they took into account the peculiar psychology of the masses of the time and used their knowledge of human nature in general in their missionary activity as advance agents of culture and civilization.

All successful propagandists and agitators know it and act accordingly, trying to instill into the breasts of their audience the same sympathies or hatred that animates them. The forerunners and prominent actors of the great French revolution, the heroes of the 48th year, and all socialistic leaders used emotional rather than purely rationalistic methods in their appeal to the common people.

Lassalle, Bebel, Liebknecht and other agitators in Germany and our own matchless Eugene Debs, stir the souls of the proletariat by purely emotional methods. Even the great thinkers and scientists of modern times put in quite a little sentiment in their propaganda work.

In respect to tactics modern critical Socialism, in order to reach the masses, must of necessity be more emotional than the so-called Utopians, who worked out their fantastic schemes of social reform on a mere fanciful conception of the friends and admirers of the so-called higher class.

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

The Slave of a Slave.

Amy Wellington in The Comrade.

One December evening the Tomboy was "punging" home after dark. It had been snowing all day long—one of those gentle clinging storms; lamp-posts and houses, the old church steeples—each one loomed beautifully unfamiliar; but now, only a few last flakes glinted in the lamplight, and the quiet streets were growing lively again.

The Tomboy jumped off the back of a pung with a good night to the obliging driver, and plunged down a side street which led to a poor quarter of the town. She made deep tracks with her new rubber boots and scooped up the snow for balls. Away they flew, hitting fence and lamp-post, cross old gentleman's hat anything for a target, till suddenly she stopped with a half-made ball in her hand; for there before her on the sidewalk was a woman shoveling—a woman in a calico dress, trying to keep a thin shawl about her shoulders while she scraped the snow into the gutter.

"What are you doing that for?" she asked. "I want to get it done before my man comes home," answered the woman, dully. "Well, you go into the house and get warm, and I'll do it," said the child, impulsively seizing the shovel.

After a feeble resistance the woman let go the handle and went indoors, looking back doubtfully; but the sturdy little girl, with the compelling dark eyes, began to work in neat blocks and she had them far into the street as she had seen men do. Her cheeks grew warm and rosy as her red tam-o'-shanter, and so did her strong little hands, until she was obliged to stop a minute and pull off her wet mittens. Just then she felt someone looking at her, and turning quickly, saw the woman by the door-step, with a man in a woolen sweater and warm overcoat, carrying a dinner pail and smelling of whisky. He was eyeing her curiously, but as soon as she saw him he went into the house without a word.

Presently the woman appeared, distressed and fuming. She put a nickel in the Tomboy's hand, saying: "My man told me to give you this." "You keep it," returned the child. "But don't you let him know," she cautioned.

The woman's cold fingers shut greedily over the bit of money she had just received, and she stood a moment, now, and the child questioned passionately: "Why don't you run away from him? I would." "I can't," the woman faltered. "There's the baby; he's ailing—and I ain't very strong yet. Besides, I can't let the word get about it. I'd take the baby." Then, as if afraid of what she had uttered, the woman shrank within; and as the door closed upon her the Tomboy heard a baby screaming.

As she handed back the shovel and asked for a broom; but the woman hastily shut the door in her face. She had said too much already, and she was afraid her man might hear.

"So the Tomboy trudged wearily home, late to supper, thinking she was glad she had done a good deed; but when she made up her mind long ago that she would "never be a woman!" And she thrust her little hands into her pockets with a sudden satisfaction, for she had earned a 5-cent piece.

As it Was in the Beginning.

And you must see most simple Socrates, from the following consideration, that the just man is everywhere at the disadvantage in comparison with the unjust. First in the case of mutual property, wherever the just man forms a partnership with the unjust, nowhere will you find, upon the dissolution of the partnership, the just man coming out with more than the unjust, but less; and when in the affairs of state, whenever extraordinary taxes are levied, the just man, upon the same amount of property, contributes a larger share, and the other a smaller and when there are "receipts for distribution" the one gains nothing but "the other much." Furthermore, when either of them holds a position of authority, it is the experience of the just man, even if he meets with no other loss that his private interests should suffer very greatly through neglect, while on account of his just principles he obtains "no reparation from the public treasury," and added to all this he becomes an object of detestation to his relatives and acquaintances, whenever he declines to serve them in violation of justice.

But in the case of the unjust man all these things are reversed. I am speaking of him whom I mentioned just now, of the man who has great power to accumulate wealth. Consider this man then, if you would judge how much more it is his private advantage to be unjust than to be just. And you will understand best of all if you will come and look at the most consummate injustice which makes the usurper the happiest of men, but those who have been wronged, and who will not consent to commit injustice, the most wretched.

And this is tyranny which appropriates the possessions of others, not little by little, but seizes them all at once, whether by fraud or violence, making no distinction between things sacred or profane, between what belongs to individuals or to the state.—The Republic of Plato.

How long would it take to earn a million dollars, do you think, by your own industry and thrift? If a man worked from the time Jesus Christ was on earth until now at \$1.00 a day he would have \$600,000. When Vanderbilt died he had two or three hundred million dollars; if you were to work for 6000 years, and lay aside \$30,000 a year, you could earn this amount. So you see you would have to live 6000 years to begin to compete with some of our "infant trusts," and the chances are that by that time they would be still further ahead of you!

Mr. Workman, please tell us why should a few human hogs be allowed to crowd millions away from the table set for all?

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting of the Federated Trades Council Wednesday, March 5, 1902. The meeting was called to order by the corresponding secretary.

Delegate John Stippich of Typographical union No. 23 was elected chairman for the evening. The roll call showed all the officers present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

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

The legislative committee reported that the ordinance requiring the label of the International Typographical union, ostensibly on account of failure among the printing crafts to agree upon its proper construction. In reality, however, the original ordinance which had been agreed upon by the authorized committee had been so distorted and mangled at the instance of a few individuals (who assumed authority to undo the work of the authorized committee) that members of the Typographical union, with the consent and authority of the international president, protested against it, and demanded the introduction of the original ordinance, as agreed upon by the authorized committee in the first instance for unscrupulous action.

The legislative committee seemed unable to see the matter clearly, and recommended that the stand of the business agent in sustaining the action of the individuals who went back of the action of the committee be concurred in. As a matter of course it was, and the report was accepted.

The special committee on amalgamation of the Federated Trades and Building Trades councils reported that an "agreement" had been reached on all points except working cards. On the order for unfinished business action.

Business Agent Anderson made a detailed report of his work during the past two weeks, covering the following points: 1. The Labor fair, at Freie Gemeinde hall, proved a success and a snug sum was realized, which would be used to further the interests of organized labor generally.

A little difficulty regarding a non-union millwright at the Pabst brewery, which could be settled by recommending to the Millwright's union that they allow the man to join their organization. Cream City Brewing company was visited and asked to bring pressure to bear on the "Triangle" saloon, looking to the adjustment of the difficulty existing there with the Bartenders and Waiters' union. A promise of an early investigation was secured from the brewer.

A glovemakers' union had been organized and also a blacksmiths' union, and both gave promise of much good. 5. In the matter of the proposed consolidation of the Federated Trades council and the Building Trades council, a suggestion that each union issue its own constitution and by-laws, and that the "Building Trades section" of the Federated Trades council.

6. The Pike Lake Ice company was reported as protesting against the recent action of the Federated Trades council in placing it on the unfair list, on the ground that Mr. Moskeberg owned only a tenth interest in the concern. 7. Had conferred with the district attorney regarding "back list," but received little satisfaction for the present.

8. Had a conference with Miss May-Jackson, the lady factory inspector, and at her request had promised that the Federated Trades council would lend her all the aid in its power, leading to better conditions among female factory operatives.

9. Pattenmakers' union desires that breweries be requested to have no work done in non-union shops. 10. Garment Workers' and other unions were discussed and reported that the bookbinders and rulers were still on strike for recognition of their organizations.

On motion, the report was accepted. The report of the metal trades section showed it to be in a very healthy and aggressive condition, and giving promise of great future usefulness. In the course of the report Delegate Paul Huebner, the business agent of the woodworkers, was handed without gloves, owing to a communication over his signature, published in several daily papers, growing out of an invitation to act as sergeant-at-arms at the Prince Henry reception, which had been tendered him by the committee. The matter was eventually tabled.

A communication from the Cooper's union of New Orleans, La., levying a boycott on the Henderson Sugar Refining company, was read, and the delegates were requested to bring the matter to the attention of their respective organizations.

A communication from the Allied Printing Trades council of Chicago, in reference to having the attention of the school board called to union-made school books, was read, and on motion referred to the special committee which was negotiating with the school board for union-made school furniture.

An amendment to the constitution, in relation to creating the Building Trades council, the "Building Trades section" of the Federated Trades council, was read a second time. A motion was made, seconded and carried that the amendment be made a special order for 8:30 o'clock, Wednesday, March 19, with the understanding that it may then be altered or amended as occasion may require.

The order for unfinished business being now reached, the report of the consolidation committee was taken up for action. An animated discussion ensued, and a number of opinions were expressed and some vigorous speeches reeled off. At length, a motion was made that a new committee be appointed, one member to be elected to be business agent, and that the building trades be represented thereon, and that the old committee turn over to it all information and data in its possession. The motion was lost.

Another motion was that the committee be instructed to get a final report next meeting. An amendment was offered that the committee ask for a referendum vote of the rank and file of the building trades. The chair declared the amendment out of order, and the motion was lost. Finally a motion prevailed that the question of the Federated Trades council be put to a vote of the referendum of the building trades unions, and that the committee make a settlement as to the Federated Trades council on condition that it will report its work if possible. A resolution donating the sum of \$100 to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic party was unanimously adopted. After some routine business the council adjourned. VERTAS.

SOCIALIST NEWS.

State Executive Board Meeting. The state executive board of Wisconsin met March 9. The board allowed bills for printing charters, constitutions, receipt books, letterheads and envelopes, membership cards and application blanks, to the amount of \$28.50, granted a charter to the town of Milwaukee, and voted to send country branches of the Social Democratic Herald to the amount of \$10.

Balance on hand at last report... \$115.55 Postage... \$2.00 Express on charter plates... \$2.50 National dues... 49.95 Total expenditures... \$62.51 Balance in treasury... \$53.01

Winners Call For Prizes. The following articles remain at the office of The Herald, 614 State street, to be called for by the person or organization named: Picture of Grotkau-Baumau. Parlor chair—Wm. Baumann. Table cover—Robt. Daily. Zither—Geo. Thielen. Lamp—E. W. Clark. Bath cabinet—Chas. Hintz. Picture—Typographic No. 10.

Campaign Notes. The Fourteenth ward branch will hold a social at C. Mueller's hall, corner Ninth avenue and Orchard street, Saturday evening, March 15, dinner 75 cents, including refreshments. Everybody welcome. The Fourteenth ward branch will hold its caucus at 708 Forest Home avenue, Tuesday evening, March 18, to nominate candidates for the Social Democratic party.

In the Eleventh ward one Abraham, a Republican running for alderman, had adopted the unprincipled method of putting out cards representing himself as a "candidate of the Social Democratic party." Any Republican is liable to adopt such dishonest methods, but the voters—the honest voters—will not approve them at the polls.

The Eleventh ward branch has started a lively campaign for the spring election. A house to house canvass will be made, and the old party candidates challenged to debate. Meetings will be in every precinct of the ward. The candidates are H. W. Bistorius and F. W. Rehfeld for aldermen, E. T. Melms for supervisor.

GENERAL NOTES. Prof. George D. Herron and wife will leave Europe for home next month. Michigan Socialists have nominated a state ticket with William E. Waters as the candidate for governor.

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

Purchase Cigars having this (Blue) Label on Box.

Union-made Cigars. Cigarmakers' International Union No. 25, office and employment bureau, 318 State Street. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday, at Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Finance Secretary.

Milwaukee Municipal Platform.

Social Democratic Party.

For Mayor HOWARD TUTTLE
For Comptroller EUGENE H. ROONEY
For Treasurer JOHN DOERFLER
For Attorney THEODORE BURLEISTER
For Circuit Judge NELS ANDERSEN

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

We hold that by the natural development of society this nation has outgrown the old system of government and must throw it off before our national ideal of government of the people, for the people and by the people, can be actually secured.

In city affairs, we stand for the public ownership of municipal utilities. We are well aware, however, that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-government, and that, as a result, no action can be taken in that direction without an appeal to the state Legislature at Madison.

HYPOCRISY OF OTHER PARTIES.

All high-sounding clamor by other parties in a municipal election is, therefore, simply a dishonest bid for votes, for these parties represent the class that cannot consistently oppose the rights of any kind.

In municipal affairs the Social Democratic party stands also for every radical change that will bring means of production into the hands of the people. It believes in self-government for the city, in a just and equitable taxation, in the consolidation of city and county administration, and in the public control of the food supply in the interests of the public health and in the highest development of a reasonable public service.

We call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for existing evils, nor are they necessarily socialistic institutions. They are to be viewed, rather, as needed palliatives, capable of being carried out even under present conditions.

MAINSRING OF CORRUPTION.

The mainspring of corruption in municipal affairs is found in the fact that a few aldermen or officials have it in their power to give away or sell franchises to capitalists, who thereby make millions. The temptation thus afforded our public officials, to try to secure a share in the millions thus given away, is too great for the average man to withstand.

ed our public officials, to try to secure a share in the millions thus given away, is too great for the average man to withstand. It is the opportunity for bribery which creates the public utilities, the motive and the means of trust might continue, owing to the corrupting influence of the capitalist system, which makes money-getting the sole object of life.

We look upon the contract system as a similar danger. It constantly induces contractors to bribe city officials on the one hand and to exploit the workmen on the other. Furthermore, it is always in the interests of the contractors, the labor unions ought to be encouraged. The city should stand pledged to employ only union labor, at eight hours a day, and should require the same of all contractors doing city work.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.

The money made out of the city by contractors might better go toward the relief of the unemployed; first, by the improvement of the streets; second, by the establishment of public coal and wood yards and a public icehouse. In this climate ice is as necessary in summer as coal is in winter. These necessities should be sold at cost. The city could easily harvest an abundance of ice during the winter months, thereby employing many citizens who would otherwise have to seek public aid. For it must not be forgotten that in the midst of "unprecedented prosperity," in the richest land of the globe and in so beautiful a city as Milwaukee, 1700 families receive public aid this winter.

Free education is essential to a high civilization. Free books are as much a part of free education as free teachers and free schoolhouses. The Social Democratic party demands, that books and school utensils be furnished free to all pupils attending the public schools.

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

This naturally leads us to the question of taxes. The report of Tax Commissioner Brown shows that over \$90,000,000 of the property of corporations are not taxed in this city. If these corporations bore their share of taxes figured even at the present valuation—the taxes of all citizens could be reduced 20 per cent. and there would still be over a million and a quarter more every year in the city treasury which could be used for public improvements of all kinds.

FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands an extension of the free medical service. At the present time, many a disease, and even epidemics, get their origin from the fact that poor people shrink from consulting a physician because of the expense, until it is too late.

While we realize that pauperism and prostitution are the legitimate outgrowth of the present system, which submerges the lower stratum of the proletariat, it is well known that certain wealthy citizens derive profit from degradation through the rearing of old rickshaws, which are a menace both to public morals and the ground cleared by the public authorities, and that, where advisable, the spaces so cleared be devoted to open air gymnasiums or for park purposes.

The city ought to afford the protection of the law to such of its citizens as are unable to afford it themselves, by employing (or appointing) a sufficient number of public attorneys, who should conduct just cases of the poor free of cost to them. A poor person with a just cause has no standing in the courts unless some lawyer is promised a big share of the proceeds of the case; if there are no proceeds the poor person has no means of defense at all.

DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In the light of the above facts we make the following demands:

- 1. That no more franchises for public utilities shall be sold, leased or given away. The city shall take charge as soon as possible of all public utilities in private hands. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the city in all public work. Wherever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be required to employ only organized labor.
2. That the common council shall take the necessary steps to make the corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes.
3. That an earnest effort shall be made by the city to provide work for unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and a public icehouse. The coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost.
4. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. That the city shall reorganize the system of administering justice in its police court, so that the poor man may be guaranteed the same chance before the law as is enjoyed by the rich.
5. The extension of the free medical service so as to provide two salaried physicians in each ward, where possible, to treat those applying free of charge. The city also to arrange with druggists who shall compound the prescriptions for the poor at a public cost, for a certain average compensation which shall be fixed by the board of health and paid for by the city. The city also to provide and maintain a public crematory, which shall be free to those applying.
6. That the city shall erect at least three more public baths for the benefit of the residents of the working districts, one to be built in Bay View, one on the north side and one on the northwest side. The city also to provide a public street closet, such as is found in modern European cities. Plumbing and work on all dwellings to be done by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments.
7. That the city shall condemn all slum habitations dangerous to the health of the occupants, and cause their removal in the interests of public morals. The maintenance by the city of public playgrounds, open-air gymnasiums, and parks in their places, where possible.
8. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided. Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their school time to instruction. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of whatever nature, at such a charge only as shall pay the cost of lighting.
9. That the city shall arrange at least one symphony concert each month during the winter in the largest municipal hall to be secured. The maintenance fee to such concerts shall be moderate, and should a deficit occur, it shall be paid by the city. In summer concerts to be given in the parks.
10. That the city shall declare a half holiday, on all election days, which shall be compulsory, and a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS.

COMRADE FATHER McGRADY CAPTURES THE TOWN. An argument that cannot be answered. As knowledge came through text book and through lectures, I discovered that Socialism was purely a scientific question, and was being treated scientifically.

It must have been most gratifying to Comrade Thomas McGrady, who was introduced to the Social Democrats who heard him Monday night, to find every seat in two of the largest halls in the city occupied by an attentive listener and to receive the cordial welcome he did from 2000 people, most of whom had read of the ignorant and ineffective faithfulness of the Catholic bishops of Green Bay and Buffalo. Furthermore, these meetings, with the "Bluegrass Catholic Priest" as the principal speaker, marked a most auspicious beginning of the local campaign.

"Although wages are at present nominally 40 per cent. higher than they were 100 years ago, they are relatively 400 per cent. lower. In 1850 a man received 64 per cent. of what he produced; in 1880 he got 43 per cent.; in 1870, 32 per cent.; in 1880, 24 per cent.; in 1890, 17 per cent.; and in 1900, 15 per cent. I don't mean to say that he gets 15 cents for every dollar's worth of goods that he produces, but I mean that he pays in the market for the dollar for goods that he produces for 15 cents. That difference is due to waste, and what Socialism wishes to do is to do away with that waste."

"The Republicans say that the trust is the product of evolution; and they are right. The Democrats say that the trusts are a nuisance; that they believe in competition, but not in trusts. You can't believe in competition, and not in trusts, for competition made the trusts."

"We do not want to do away with machinery that is impossible to do in a factory. A machine is introduced that permits 500 men to do the same work; competition compels the owner to discharge 500 men, and they are turned upon the labor market to starve. What Socialism wants to do is to employ the 1000 men and shorten the hours of labor. Then all may have time for study; they may improve their minds and have the enjoyment that makes life worth living. With no waste this would be easily done and the amount of wealth each man would produce would bring him enough to live on and have these privileges. There would be no profits and no need for them."

Comrade McGrady was followed by Howard Tuttle, candidate for Mayor, who urged that the advocates of Socialism get out and work, but first, he said, they must study the cause thoroughly; for unless they knew what they wanted they were not going to accomplish anything. They must elect as their representatives men who knew what they wanted, and would stand for the issues which the party advocated.

Emil Seidel was chairman at the Lincoln hall meeting, where Howard Tuttle and A. S. Edwards spoke before Father McGrady's arrival, each occupying about forty-five minutes, the audience giving close attention to the arguments presented and not infrequently demonstrating their approval with rounds of applause. When Father McGrady arrived he was received with a volley of cheers that told in no unmistakable way the high estimation the people have for a man who dares in the face of ignorance and calumny to stand for human freedom and a humane social order. A brief abstract of his Lincoln hall speech follows:

"Wherever I am called to deliver an address I hear the question asked, 'Why does this man, a Catholic priest, espouse the cause of Socialism?' and I answer them, 'Why does any man support the cause which has for its object the betterment of social conditions and his fellow men?' When I took up the question in 1895 I was a Democrat by inheritance. However, be it as it may, I attended the meetings of all parties just to hear the other side of the question. There are always two sides to a question, and the man who will not study both sides is not an honest man. Whenever a man finds it necessary to warn the people not to hear another man, it shows that the other man has

Table listing names and addresses of various individuals, including Burhop Bros., Joe Berger, and others, with associated numbers.

Nominee for Circuit Judge.

The nominee of the Social Democratic party for circuit judge, Nels Andersen, is a native of Denmark, where he was born twenty-nine years ago. He attended the public schools of his native land, came to the United States in 1889 and for some years, while learning his trade of innkeeper and working at the same, took advantage of correspondence schools and the evening schools in Chicago and other places, where he followed his trade for seven years past. He has resided in Milwaukee and has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow workmen to an unusual degree. He is business agent of the Federated Trades Council, a position requiring judgment and wide acquaintance with affairs. Mr. Andersen lives at 300 Reed street, is married and has two children. It will be seen that our candidate never attended a law school, is not a member of the bar and has no titles or other appendages to his name. He represents the working class; the class which is under the ban of the capitalist courts and judges of the land; he is opposed to injunctions and all latter-day methods devised by corporation-controlled judges to defeat justice and destroy the liberties of the people. Vote for Andersen for judge.

Aldermanic Nominations.

Ninth Ward—Peter Levich and Edmund J. Berner. Supervisor—Jacob Ulrich. Eleventh Ward—H. W. Bistorius and F. W. Rehfeld. Supervisor—E. T. Melms. Twentieth Ward—Phillip Siegel and Emil Seidel. Supervisor—August W. Strehlow. Twenty-first Ward—Joseph Holoubek and Anton Palm. Supervisor—Peter Zoll. Twenty-second Ward—George Moersch and August Ehrmann. Supervisor—Nicholas Petersen. Second Ward—Fred Timm and Henry Harbicht. Town of Milwaukee—For chairman, Frank E. Schmidt; justice of peace, Anton E. Schley; clerk, Joseph Schwelker.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

John Reichert, Corresponding Sec'y; Emil Brodeur, Recording Sec'y; Nels Andersen, Business Agent; Gus Esche, Treasurer. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday in each month at Kaiser's Hall, 288 Fourth Street. Metal Trades Section meets first and third Monday. Building Trades Section meets second and fourth Thursday. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursday. Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Street.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee county, ss.—In the matter of the last will and testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased. Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased, late of Milwaukee county, has been delivered and deposited with the above named court; and whereas application has been made by Phillip J. Schlosser, the executor named therein, praying that the same be proved and admitted to probate, according to the laws of this state, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon according to law to said Phillip J. Schlosser, or to some other suitable person. It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof, to be held in the county courtroom at the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar. And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing, and by serving a copy of this order personally on Albert Froede, Esq., the guardian ad litem of the minor interested in said estate, at least ten days prior to said day of hearing. Dated this 1st day of March, 1902. By the court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge. Richard Eisner, Attorney for Estate.

JEFFRIES lawful slot punching machines; big, quick money-makers; \$15 to \$40 easily made; price \$28. PUNCHING MACHINE CO., 601 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Advertisement for 'Always pure' featuring a circular logo with a figure and the text 'Always pure'.

Advertisement for 'Comrades!' with text: 'Why pay exorbitant prices for poor work and inferior goods when you can get good work and honest goods at moderate prices? WEDDING RINGS of 14 K. gold gold, any style, any weight, any size at \$1.00 per dwt. Special attention paid to mail orders for jewelry, watches and repairing. Send for prices. L. SACHS, The Jeweler, 418 N. LAKE AVENUE - MILWAUKEE. Eyes examined free. Satisfaction guaranteed.'

Advertisement for 'I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY' with text: 'BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT CALL AND COMPARE MY PRICES LUDWIG BERG 317 3/4 ST. UNION MADE CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.'

Advertisement for 'Schlitz' beer with text: 'The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous. The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthy. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.'

Advertisement for 'THEO. SCHELLE' with text: '310 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE. Good Reliable Workmen's Watches at \$4.75, \$6.50, \$10.00. Telephone: 9111 White. Commercial Printing.'

Advertisement for 'JACOB HUNGER, PRINTER' with text: '602 Chestnut St., cor 6th., - Milwaukee, Wis.'

Advertisement for 'GEO. LUELL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS' with text: '467 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. MY BRANDS—Santiago de Cuba, G. L. 10c Cigar, Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 355 5c Cigar.'

Advertisement for 'JOHN DOERFLER SALOON' with text: '701 Winnebago Street. BEER BOTTLER'S UNION No. 213 Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Sixth and Chestnut Streets. HERMAN A. HAIR, Secretary. Office, 381 Chestnut St.'

Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Monday in each month at 836 North Water street. Chris. Weisbach, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. James Hunger, secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS on the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed street and National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 48) holds free lectures at the hall, corner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursday 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 on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec. 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Muller's hall, corner Orchard street and Third avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Thursday at 867 Kinnickinnic avenue, W. Schwab, secretary, 861 Hilbert street.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 224 Clark street, Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at Breasler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barckmann, secretary, 948 Winnebago street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month in Meisner's Hall, corner Twentieth and Villet streets. Louis Schmitt, secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Geth's hall, Green Bay avenue, near Oak dia, every second and fourth Tuesday of the month.

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Leo G. Gumbel, Room 427, Franklin St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State St. Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first and third Monday of the month at Kaiser's hall, corner Fourth street, Eugene H. Rooney, secretary; John Doerfler, treasurer, 701 Winnebago street.

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