

A True Movement is as Proud of Its Enemies as of Its Friends. Socialism is Proud of Its Enemies—the Finest Aggregation of Child-Killers, Woman Despoilers, Oppressors of the Poor and Weak, Conscious Traitors, Hypocrits, Liars and Fakirs to be Found anywhere on the Globe!

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS. NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

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FREE LAND IS NOT ENOUGH.

Free land is not enough. In earliest days when man, the baby, from the earth's bare breast
Saw for himself his simple sustenance, then freedom and his efforts were enough.
The world to which a man is born today is a constructed, human, man-built world.
As the first savage needed the free wood, we need the road, the ship, the bridge, the house,
The government, society, the church—these are the basis of our life today, as much necessities to modern man as was the forest to his ancestor.
To say to the new-born, "Take here your land;
In primal freedom settle where you will, and work your own salvation in the world," is but to put the last come upon the earth
Back with the dim fore-runners of his race
To climb the race's stairway in one life!
Allied society owes to the young—The new men come to carry on the world—
Account for all the past, the deeds, the keys,
Full access to the riches of the earth. Why? That these new ones may not be compelled,
Each for himself, to do our work again—but reach their manhood even with today,
And gain tomorrow sooner. To go on—to start from where we are and go ahead—
That is true progress, true humanity!
Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The other day in St. Paul a Chicago salesman was fined \$100 for selling a quantity of lemon extract adulterated with wood alcohol (a real poison) to the local trade. But the salesman had a "good" defense. He said, the adulterated stuff wasn't intended for the St. Paul trade at all, but was a CHEAPER grade which his house put up for the negro trade of the south! The shipping clerk had sent the wrong grade to St. Paul. What would happen to you if you gave people poisoned food? You would be treated as a murderer and tried for that offense. But this player in the commercial game wasn't. He was fined simply for selling the wrong grade of goods to the wrong grade of the human brotherhood. The police power that is so prompt to pounce upon petty and therefore defenseless offenders pays no attention to this man's own confession that he is selling poison for food, simply because it is intended for poor white trash and people with darker colored skins. Under socialism the world would stand against such attempts to slowly murder portions of the race, but under capitalism it is regarded as business thrift. And the utter consciousness of capitalism is shown in the fact that it is actually willing to injure the class in whose votes it traffics the most. The rich love the poor so much that they'd cheat them out of their very eye-teeth if they weren't gined in.

What becomes of all the old canned goods, do you suppose, that rot around gathering fly specks and the marks of age, without and within, on the grocers shelves? It goes eventually to the little stores in the slummy districts and mining camps and negro and poor white trash sections, there to add gastronomic damnation to the already existing wretchedness. Just see the wonderful economy of capitalism; nothing is wasted! And capitalism sold a load Amen some years ago when Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army devised his plan of organized scavenging in the garbage and refuse heaps of the great cities—for it added another gem to the virtues of capitalistic providence, besides removing the burden of charity for the help of the miserable creatures whom capitalistic greed has crowded from the word's feast.

It would be a good idea for the state owned colleges and universities to put their professors through a course of instruction in Socialism, so they will not disgrace their institutions by making monkeys of themselves every time they open their mouths on the subject.

Competition simply means increasing damnation for the people. The plains are abandoning it and taking to combination. What does competition do for the worker—It keeps him wages down. The more competition there is for every job the less the worker will be willing to work. Their necessities force them to succumb each other. It is a contest to see who shall starve. You have competition open to you, Mr. Farmer, either competition in safety and debt, or a life of honorable and plenty.

One or the other; you cannot do, and you ought not do. Which shall it be!

The big convention of the grand lodge of the International Association of Machinists now in session in Milwaukee declared last Tuesday for Socialism. It's coming! The eighth plank in its platform now reads:
"We strongly recommend our members to vote for and support candidates who are in favor of public ownership and control of all the means of production and distribution, to the end that it will not be necessary to humiliate our citizenship in the future with fruitless petitions."
Public ownership of the means of production and distribution is Socialism. We congratulate the machinists.

The present system is for the benefit of the capitalists and against the interests of the workers. The workers have the votes, therefore the anxiety of the capitalist papers to make them believe that the present system brings them prosperity.

What are your brains for if not to use them! Use your head and save your heels is an old saying. If the common people of this country would do a little more thinking on economic subjects, their heels would have less to kick about.

Get over that old foggy notion that it is wrong to think about some things. Your brains were given you to think with. As long as you let others do your thinking for you they will make use of that privilege to keep you filled with wrong ideas for their own personal benefit.

What scientific Socialism can affirm and does affirm with mathematical certainty, is that the current, the trajectory, of human evolution is in the general direction pointed out and foreseen by Socialism, that is to say, in the direction of a continuously and progressively increasing preponderance of the interests and importance of the species over the interests and importance of the individual—and, therefore, in the direction of a continuous socialization of the economic life, and with, and in consequence of that, of the juridical, moral and political life.—Prof. Enrico Ferri, in "Socialism and Modern Science."

Gov. Odell of New York has signed the bill making it a crime for labor unions to urge their members not to join the militia—the strike-breaking militia! Just a little taste of what's coming, that is all. How do like it?

The Milwaukee Social Democrats are planning a monster picnic to take place at Schlitz park, July 19, with Eugene V. Debs, the most convincing and wholesome platform speaker in America today, to expound our doctrines and let in the light to the non-Socialists who are attracted to the festival. Excursions are being arranged all over the state and from Chicago. As we write, Secy. W. E. Middleton writes from Madison that that city will send 25 and possibly double that number.

Andy Carnegie is mighty careful to have plenty of "thrift" in his philanthropy. On arriving in Europe the other day he told an interviewer that in his judgment the railroads ought to be government property and that he agreed with the Socialist, Keir Hardie, that this would mean better, cheaper and more extended convenience to the people. The sly old cove, he is perfectly willing some other fellow's graft should be nationalized, so long as no attempt is made to shut off his right to draw fabulous sums in dividends and profits from the steel industry! Nothing slow about Andy!

Mark Hanna feels the rising tide of Socialism, if some of the other lords of production do not.

He knows it is a tide that will have no ebb for men like himself who are living on unearned wealth, and he hopes through his civic federation partnership with Gompers to use organized labor to fight Socialism, and when Blatherskite Parry almost kicked his fat in the fire, he rushed into print to try to save it. His love for unionism is very transparent. He is a master politician and Parry is not.

Some medical genius has said: "Put your knuckle in a vise and give it four turns, that's rheumatism. Give it five turns more, that's gout." As our living is not high, we have never experienced the joys of gout, but suppose the above is a true description of how it feels. The Herald's union secretaries' fund sends Socialist-trade union literature into the unions all over the country and is giving the capitalists twinges of rheumatism so that Hanna, Parry, Payne, Spooner and their ilk are beginning to squirm. Make the fund grow faster, comrades! Change that rheumatism to gout. Give the thing five turns more and you will see Hanna get as gouty as Parry. Quicken the fight—these are the golden moments.

The line at the top of this page this week was suggested by State Committeeman Kerrigan of the Socialist party of Texas. We always welcome such suggestions.

The Machinists Monthly Journal, with a pleasing cover and the look of one of the big magazines about it, is properly eliciting praise from the labor press. But the May number, in honor of the Milwaukee convention, contains an illustrated article, which has one marring feature. It will probably be news to Editor Wilson to know that when he prints the picture of Milwaukee's mayor, he is vaunting a man who in 1886 was an officer in one of the companies called out to "put down" the eight-hour strike in Milwaukee, and who as mayor during the big machinists' strike in Milwaukee had the nerve to appoint one of the factory owners against whom they were striking to a fat position on the board of police commissioners! All are not ROSES that look "pritty," Brother Wilson.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

The term SOCIAL DEMOCRACY is the more precise name for international Socialism and signifies a Socialist society democratically administered.

ROLL OF HONOR.

UNION SECRETARIES FUND.	
Previously reported	\$299.00
Emil Seidel, Milwaukee	1.00
J. C. Utah	.50
Wm. Baumann, Milwaukee	.50
T. C. city	1.00
Total	\$302.00

FUND TO LIGHT UP OSHKOSH.	
W. H. Leadley, Milwaukee	\$1.00
T. C.	.10

Some Socialists at Alameda, Cal., have passed resolutions denouncing Socialists who lecture under the management of capitalist lecture bureaus. They call upon the comrades everywhere to assist them in correcting the evil "so as to keep our speakers free to render the best service of which they are capable without having their field limited by anti-Socialist business arrangements." This is certainly a remarkable proceeding. Why not "decree" that Socialist agitators shall abstain from food so as to lessen their expenses and so reduce their wages! A Socialist speaker with ability enough to get a place on a regular lecture bureau would not be rendering the movement his best service by making back-room speeches, when he might be doing bigger work.

A monster labor convention assemblage will take place in Denver next month. The Western Federation of Miners, the American Labor union and the Hotel and Restaurant employees, three very large Socialistic labor bodies, will hold conventions and fill the city with fully 2,000 delegates from all over the west. Addresses are being arranged by Debs, Father McGrady and other big speakers.

The workers of Oshkosh, Wis., are just as intelligent as workers in other cities and other states, but they have been the victims of bad leadership. The leaders in the labor movement there, most of them, have been doing the work of the capitalists, either secretly for pay,

The Constitution Outgrown.

It is strange that we Americans, who are so progressive in other matters, are so conservative in regard to our political institutions. But this seems to have been the tendency from the start, for our United States constitution was made as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

Of course our ruling class is well satisfied with the constitution as it is. It has allowed our profit-making fellow-citizens to go to any extreme, and if they can preserve that antiquated document as the fundamental law of our country, there will be no end to their "enterprise."

That they will try to preserve it, there can be no doubt. Even so insignificant a change as the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people is bitterly opposed by all our "patriotic" class, let alone any real reform, like the abolition of the Senate.

On every occasion, and especially when a labor strike is on, we hear from the judges the solemn declaration, "The labor organizations must not endanger the constitution of our country!" And the capitalist press all over the country and without difference of party, applauds this sentiment as very wise and very patriotic.

But what is this constitution really? Strictly and soberly speaking, it is our political garment—the cloak of our body politic—and nothing else. The labor organizations, on the other hand, are the natural element of our organic development—just like all other industrial institutions.

Now let us suppose a Federal judge should say to his son: "My boy, you must not grow so tall, or so broad-shouldered, for if you do, you will surely endanger your clothes." This would of course be considered nonsensical, since the boy cannot help growing, no matter what happens to his garments; yet this advice would be in truth as sensible as the judges' admonition to labor organizations.

And how we have grown in our short national career! When the constitution was framed and adopted, this nation was an infant in the cradle. Is it then good sense to expect that a garment which fitted us in swaddling clothes will still serve us when we have grown to manhood?

As a plain matter of fact, a considerable rent was made in this political garment, the constitution, some time ago, by our civil war, but this is ignored by the capitalist judges and our capitalist press.

But just let us stop and reflect a little. The framers of our constitution, no matter how wise they were, could not possibly have guessed what tremendous changes a century would bring about, socially and economically. And as we all know, they did NOT guess.

No one of them imagined that fruit grown in California would be sent to New York to be eaten during the same week; that cattle raised in Texas would be turned into meat in Chicago and consumed in Maine. The ablest mind living a hundred years ago could not possibly have conceived that a citizen sitting in his office in Boston would be able to converse, aye, actually to talk with his partner at that moment sitting in what is now Chicago. These economic and social changes have made us what we now are. They are the impelling energies that compel us to grow. AND WE GIVE OUR RULING CLASS FAIR WARNING THAT THE POLITICAL GARMENT—THE CONSTITUTION—WILL HAVE SOMEHOW TO ADJUST ITSELF TO THE NEW GROWN BODY, OR IT WILL BE TORN TO PIECES AND DISCARDED ENTIRELY IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE.

It is the duty of the Socialists to train and educate the present generation in such a manner as to spare our people unnecessary and painful experiments and to make them ripe politically for the changes that are made imperative by our rapid economic development.

Victor L. Berger.

It has been figured out, according to the latest government census figures, that the working class of this country gets only about 15 per cent of the wealth it produces. So that 85 per cent goes to the relatively non-productive capitalist class, enabling it to occupy fine mansions on the finest avenues, travel all over the world, buy castles abroad, have private yachts and automobiles, and buy worship from the deposed class by tossing out a few crumbs in the way of charity.

Individual enterprise is bound to end sooner or later in monopoly. The business man who plays the game best gets the upper hand—has a monopoly for the sort of gumption needed for just the circumstances and conditions of that particular business battle. The first law of business is to get the upper hand of others. It's too late in the day, business foxiness has been too far developed under the lash of necessity, to make a fair field possible today. You cannot reach all the special privileges that make some men successful and others failures. You cannot put a limit on brains and cunning. Socialists advocate a system that will make it possible for all to prosper without doing so at the expense of someone else.

The Single Tax edition that we issued some weeks ago filled a positive want. The edition was soon exhausted, as well as a subsequent one, when the plates were melted up. The orders still come in, however, and we have decided to republish the articles. The new Single Tax issue will appear May 23, week after next. This ought to give everyone a chance to get their orders in. A bundle of fifty for a half dollar, ten for a dime.

Women will be given the ballot in Australia in the choosing of the second Commonwealth parliament.

At one time Great Britain and the United States had a dispute about what is now the northern part of Maine. England sent out Lord Ashburton to settle the question. The noble lord got drunk on champagne at the expense of the American nation and signed the Ashburton treaty, giving the territory to the jolly good fellows who put up the drinks. And the people living in that neck of the woods were expected to be loyal to the United States. If his lordship had not looked on the wine cup they might have been expected to be loyal to Canada. So you see a case or two of champagne settled the opinions of the inhabitants of Northern Maine, and they didn't have the fun of drinking it themselves.

Alsace Lorraine once belonged to France, and the people were expected to love the French Emperor and their country, France. Then France and Germany fought and Alsace Lorraine is now expected to love the German Emperor; and their country, Germany. The result is that many of them, like Thomas Paine, claim that "The world is my country." To what then does loyalty apply? Is it to judges, law-makers, conquerors, autocrats, to a piece of land, a flag, or a race of people?

The boss bakers of New Jersey have formed a trust.

Executive.—I would appoint youst man, but he is too ignorant.
Baker.—Den put him on the school board.

A LABOR SPY UNMASKED. — A Slippery Parasite, Recommended by Hearst, Brought to Book in New York.

We are privileged to print, simultaneously with the Worker of New York and other progressive papers, the facts about an exposure of a notorious labor union detective, back of whom peers the meddlesome face of W. R. Hearst. The fakir in question is known as Charles J. Stilwell, editor of the Weekly Bulletin, a paper which he forced on the United Journeymen Tailors' Union of Greater New York, a union that has now taken the leading part in tearing off his mask and disclosing his miserable visage to the scorn and contempt of honest, serious men. This sly and slippery friend of organized labor had been running his paper some time when it was discovered that he was leading a double life—one as a labor editor

and the other as the head of a detective agency at 34 Park Row, in New York city! Then he was barred out of the union and all connection with his paper withdrawn, a committee being appointed to investigate into the doings. True to his breed he met the committee gladly—and tried to invite them to a swell banquet! Failing in this he veered to the other extreme and set detectives to dog the steps of the union officers and otherwise annoy them. Meantime more was being learned about him!

In the issue of the New York Times of March 14, ult., appeared the announcement of the formation of a "Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association," whose object was to give the merchant tailor

of the country the same standing relative to dealing with the labor question, that the Journeymen Tailors' Union gives to the employees. Headquarters were established at 241 Fifth avenue, New York. And among the national officers of the labor crushing organization appeared this name: "Charles J. Stilwell, secretary and commissioner, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, New York." It was the same old Stilwell! A circular issued by Stilwell laid bare the vicious purpose of the organization. Meantime Stilwell carried a strong letter of recommendation in his pocket from Hearst and was believed to report some of his movements to the millionaire publisher. The Weekly Bulletin has lately installed a new

editor in Stilwell's place, but he also comes from one of Hearst's papers, raising the belief that Hearst has a scheme on for controlling the labor press in the interests of his class and his political ambitions.

The Journeymen Tailors of New York are now having a circular printed to be sent as a warning to the labor bodies round the country. "Be careful and watch," they urge, "Stilwell has proved himself a shrewd and unscrupulous man."

Stilwell's circular above referred to acquaints employing tailors with the plans and demands of unionism for better conditions for the journeymen and then sets forth the advantages of an employers' nation co-operating body. Among these are the following points:

"Unanimous support and assistance in the event of labor trouble in any form;
"Interchange of information regarding character, reliability and competency of employees;
"Equalization of labor by the distribution of journeymen as circumstances may require; and the
"Inauguration of a system of registration and the use of recommendations and identification cards.

The exposure of Stilwell is one of the signs of the times. It shows that organized labor is determined to crush out the brood of fakirs who have so long been delivering it over to its economic and political enemies. It is a gratifying sign. Labor is coming to its own!

Executive.—I would appoint youst man, but he is too ignorant.
Baker.—Den put him on the school board.

THE PROSPERITY MAKERS; OR THE TRAGEDY OF A MUSHROOM TOWN.

BY A WELLKNOWN AUTHOR (NAME WITHHELD).

The Building of an American Boom Town is typical of capitalist enterprise and daring. Sometimes the builders "make good," and sometimes they don't, and many go down in the crash.

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.—Two capitalist...

CHAPTER IV.—In which the Moonshiner returns and there is temporary consternation.

Mr. Jenkins Fench sat in his private office in the new building of the Allacoochee Land, Manufacturing and Improvement company, giving audience to prospective investors as they were admitted one at a time by the clerk in the outer room.

And evidence was not wanting that no inconsiderable portion of the world of investment stood ready to take Allacoochee at Mr. Fench's appraisal.

"Lot 22, Block 16"—an elderly gentleman whose portly figure and benignant smile were best known to frequenters of the Chicago board of trade had just been admitted to the presence.

"Excuse me just a minute. Hello! well, hello! Who is that? What? Stanley? All right; what is it? About what lot? Oh, you mean the one next to the Morion company? Why—there's a gentleman here now figuring on that.

"What are you going to do about it?" "Run him out of the country again, if I can; get somebody to give him a hint that Uncle Sam's men would like to interview him."

"Who knows him?" "Plenty of people among the natives, but I think he can be reached quickest through the old Scotchman up on the Little Chiswassee—what's his name? Duncan—Jamie Duncan."

CHAPTER V.—In which Philip Thordyke makes the acquaintance of Mr. Jenkins Fench.

The train on the Chiswassee Valley extension lurched uneasily round the curves in the new track of the branch line, leaving a trail of sooty smoke hanging in the foliage on the mountain side and stippling the pools in the river with showers of cinders from the engine where the railway embankment skirted the stream.

"That's a good, careful provision," Fench broke in, "especially as the mortar isn't dry on the first set of linings yet. Go on."

"Then here's Edgeley, the cutlery man. I've been having the devil's own time with him. He sent a man down here to look over the situation, and I've had a dozen interviews with him. First he made me go to the courthouse and overhaul the records. Then he wanted to see the deeds. I tried to switch him off of the Cates tract to a location farther down the river, but he wouldn't have that. I wouldn't fool with him a minute if I wasn't sure that Edgeley has plenty of money."

"I thought I had, but I haven't." "What have you done with it?" "I don't think I've ever had it. The last I remember of it was that night when you put it in your pocket and said you'd have it recorded with the other."

"Look in your safe," said Sharpless, "and I'll go through my papers."

"No." "Then it's gone."

"Yes, they're recorded all right, but"—Sharpless paused and knitted his brows at the small bisque figure holding the matches on Fench's desk.

"Who, the dead man? No; what about him?" "They say he isn't dead—that he's been seen on the mountain; comes and perches himself up on that crag they call Eagle Cliff to watch the improvements we're making on his farm."

"The devil you say!" Mr. Fench came out of his chair with a jerk and began to walk the floor nervously. The cooler-headed lawyer smiled and waited. Fench tramped himself into a perspiration, and then sat down again with a groan.

"We're done up, Sharpless—done up alick and clean. That man can send us both over the road whenever he gets good and ready."

"Ah, Thordyke; glad to know you, Mr. Thordyke. As I was saying, if you'll come around—" "I have no idea of investing in Allacoochee," Philip interrupted, hoping to escape. "I'm in Alabama for my health, and I don't expect to stay in town very long."

"Oh, yes; for your health, eh?—consumption, I suppose. Well, well; in life we're in the midst of death, and no man knoweth the day or hour."

"In that case, Mr. Thordyke, what better legacy could a man leave his folks than a few solid investments in our promising young city? Why, my dear sir, as a stranger, you can have no idea of the vast and wonderful resources of this marvelous region—absolutely no idea at all. Allacoochee is the natural center for the whole country—the point where all the industries within a radius of 500 miles are bound to cluster. Just run your eye over this map; look at that for a location! This part that's platted off is as level as a floor, and here's the railroad running straight through the middle of it—he was leaning over the back of the seat now, holding the map spread out before his unwilling listener—"plenty of room for sidetracks over here, you see, and for the shops that the road's going to build. Then here are the spurs down to the rolling mill and the furnace on the bank of the river; this one goes up to the coal mines and that to the iron mines across the Little Chiswassee. This piece of ground's reserved for a wooden mill, and that strip down there by the river is taken for a sawing factory—blasting mill, a sash and door factory."

"That's as you like. He'll fight for what he gets. I can tell you that; only I wish we had that deed."

"What are you going to do about it?" "Run him out of the country again, if I can; get somebody to give him a hint that Uncle Sam's men would like to interview him."

"Who knows him?" "Plenty of people among the natives, but I think he can be reached quickest through the old Scotchman up on the Little Chiswassee—what's his name? Duncan—Jamie Duncan."

"Say, Sharpless, you know I never would have touched this damned thing with a ten-foot pole if you hadn't made me believe the man was dead. Now you've got to stand by me; are you sure you burned that—that deed we made?—sure you didn't make a mistake and burn the wrong one?"

"The lawyer glanced back at his subject fellow conspirator with a frown of indifference. "Fench, you make me tired. Do you suppose I'd be fool enough to take any chances?"

CHAPTER V.—In which Philip Thordyke makes the acquaintance of Mr. Jenkins Fench.

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Thordyke, lying back in his seat with half-closed eyes, tried once more to set in their proper order the events of the last few days in New York. There was no particular reason why they should be assorted and labeled, save one; the memory of them seemed to be slipping away from him. There were times when he could not be sure that he had signed his will; when he could not remember what he had said to his mother at parting. And as for that pathetic little scene in the dimly-lighted drawing-room at the Morrissons', it might have happened ten years before. He asked himself if it were possible that it was only two days since he had choked in trying to say good-by to Helen. It was beyond belief; the miles of distance had somehow become transmuted into years of time, and the memory of that evening, only two evenings ago, was already beginning to fade. Was it only because the change of scene and of environment pushed the things of yesterday aside to make room for newer impressions, or did the reason lie in the grim fact of irrevocability? Thordyke pursued these reflections so far into the field of abstractions that the man in the next seat spoke twice before he got an answer.

"I beg your pardon," Philip said, coming back to actualities with a reluctant effort. "What did you say?" "I asked if you were going up to Allacoochee," said the voice.

"It was an unpleasant voice, reminding one of the buzzing of bluebottles; it looked annoying, and saw a wiry little man with keen eyes, a thin black-like nose, scanty black side whiskers, and a straggling mustache drooped in an evident but unsuccessful attempt to cover the faulty teeth. Forseeing tedium in the face, he answered vaguely:

"Yes; I believe my ticket reads to that point." The human fly was not to be silenced by any such mild discouragement. "I supposed so," he buzzed. "My name is Fench—Jenkins Fench,—handing Thordyke a card which ingeniously combined the name with a somewhat ungrammatical advertisement of the Allacoochee Land, Manufacturing and Improvement company, Guaranty building, 422 Broadway. "Drop around to my office when you get settled, and I'll give you some pointers that'll put you right in on the ground floor. What name did I understand you to say?"

"I didn't say," contradicted Philip, meekly, passing his card across to the man of business.

"Ah, Thordyke; glad to know you, Mr. Thordyke. As I was saying, if you'll come around—" "I have no idea of investing in Allacoochee," Philip interrupted, hoping to escape. "I'm in Alabama for my health, and I don't expect to stay in town very long."

"Oh, yes; for your health, eh?—consumption, I suppose. Well, well; in life we're in the midst of death, and no man knoweth the day or hour."

"Under such circumstances the gregarious impulse asserts itself irresistibly. Thordyke looked about him for a possible sympathizer, and, by a process of natural selection which is as unaccountable as it is inerrant, he pitched upon a young man sitting apart from the various groups on the veranda. Drawing up a chair, he began to unburden himself.

"It beats anything I ever heard of," he said. "What is there behind it all?" Standing as a target for the gunnery of other people's surprise was no new experience for the man of Philip's selection, and he smiled good-naturedly. "A good many people have asked that question. I can't answer it to my own satisfaction, but others would say the coal and iron; the lack of important manufacturing centers in the south, and the consequent pressing need for one just here, the climate, and a hundred other things besides."

"Are the coal and iron realities?" "Oh, yes, very much so; this mountain behind the hotel is a vast coal bed, and that one over there,—pointing to the cliffs across the Little Chiswassee—" "is equally rich in iron of fair quality." "Then the people are not merely crazy enthusiasts, after all."

"That's as you please to look at it. So far as natural resources go, the place is solid. There is any quantity of building material, marble, sand and limestone, fire clay, timber, coal and iron. If a city may be built upon the mere presence of raw material, Allacoochee is a fact accomplished."

"That implies a doubt; may I ask the reason?" "Certainly, though I'm not at all sure I can make it plain. All the advantages I have named and a dozen more are here, to be sure, but they've always been here, and it remained for our friends the promoters to find out that they would warrant all this," including the visible part of Allacoochee by a comprehensive gesture. "More than that, the same advantages may be found in plenty of localities in the south, some of them much more accessible than this valley. And then I have an old-fashioned idea that cities can't be created arbitrarily."

They smoked in silence for a little while, and then Thordyke took a card from his case and handed it to his companion.

"Let me introduce myself," he said. "I just got in last night, and you may be able to tell me what I want to know."

"I am entirely at your service, Mr. Thordyke." The reply was prompt and courteous, and Philip read "Robert Protheroe, C. E." on the card which was handed him. "My physician has sent me here," he explained, "and he tells me I must live out of doors. How shall I go about it?" "How do you want to go about it?" Philip laughed. "I'll have to confess that my plans are a trifle indefinite. I had an idea that perhaps I might go into the woods with the lumbermen or the turpentine gatherers."

"You're still too far north for that; there are no lumber camps or turpentine forests in this part of the state, and if there were, I hardly think the life would be what you want. Your trouble is pulmonary."

"Here you are for the Allacoochee Inn!" "Right dis-away for de Mountain house!" "Shut yo' fish-trap, niggah!—yess, sah, right hyah, sah; 'bus fo' de Hotel Johannesberg."

Notwithstanding the poet's doubting question, there is always more or less in a name; and the Hotel Johannesberg gained a great that night upon no better grounds than that the word awoke pleasant memories in the mind of a man who knew Europe rather better than he did his own country. As the omnibus jounced along over the unpaved streets, Thordyke amused himself by picturing the probable contrast between the backwoods tavern and its high-sounding appellation. He was rather more than surprised, therefore, when the omnibus stopped in front of a three-storied building standing in a park-like inclosure and ablaze with gas and electric lights; and astonishment rose into admiration when a liveried servant ushered him into the magnificent rotunda floored with marble mosaic and wainscoted in quarter-sawn oak. Everything about the place was cosmopolitan and modern, from the convenient telegraph office in the corner to the suave clerk, who might have been a swift-impetation from the best-appointed hostelry in New York.

"Glad to welcome you to Allacoochee, Mr. Thordyke," he said, hospitably, when Philip had registered. "We're a little crowded to-night, but I can give you a good room on the second floor, if that will answer."

"I'm not particular, so that it's comfortable," replied Thordyke, glad to have his forebodings dispelled. "Is supper served?" "Dinner, if you please," corrected the clerk, affably, summoning a call-boy. "Show Mr. Thordyke to his room—No. 83." And Philip followed his coffee-colored guide to the elevator with an uncomfortable conviction growing upon him that he had somehow stamped himself as provincial by suggesting supper instead of dinner.

The meal was excellent and well served; and the comfort of his room, after two weary nights in the sleeping car, made Thordyke a late riser on his first morning in Allacoochee. Breakfast he went out upon the veranda to give the feeling of appreciative surprise a chance to expand with a wider view. The Hotel Johannesberg was owned by the Town company, and its situation on a slight knoll at the foot of John's mountain had been chosen with a view to the prospect. Standing on the steps of the veranda, Philip saw a background of wooded slopes rising in green bravery to the line of rugged cliffs at the summit of Jubal mountain; a middle distance of valley where the course of the Chiswassee river was defined by a bed of fleecy mist ruffled into semi-transparency by the warmth of the morning sun; to the left, beyond the narrower strip of mist marking the windings of the Little Chiswassee, the bold forehead of Bull mountain overtopping the town. These were the frame for the picture which human activity was etching into the level area enclosed by the two streams. Long vistas of streets marked by furrows turned at the curb lines; open spaces dotted with the stakes of the surveyor and heaped with piles of brick and lumber; uncounted numbers of half-finished buildings upon which the workmen clustered like swarming bees; the strident exhausts of the locomotive in the railway yard; the clang of hammers in a boiler shop—everywhere the sights and sounds of restless industry and impatient progress.

Under such circumstances the gregarious impulse asserts itself irresistibly. Thordyke looked about him for a possible sympathizer, and, by a process of natural selection which is as unaccountable as it is inerrant, he pitched upon a young man sitting apart from the various groups on the veranda. Drawing up a chair, he began to unburden himself.

"It beats anything I ever heard of," he said. "What is there behind it all?" Standing as a target for the gunnery of other people's surprise was no new experience for the man of Philip's selection, and he smiled good-naturedly. "A good many people have asked that question. I can't answer it to my own satisfaction, but others would say the coal and iron; the lack of important manufacturing centers in the south, and the consequent pressing need for one just here, the climate, and a hundred other things besides."

"Are the coal and iron realities?" "Oh, yes, very much so; this mountain behind the hotel is a vast coal bed, and that one over there,—pointing to the cliffs across the Little Chiswassee—" "is equally rich in iron of fair quality." "Then the people are not merely crazy enthusiasts, after all."

"That's as you please to look at it. So far as natural resources go, the place is solid. There is any quantity of building material, marble, sand and limestone, fire clay, timber, coal and iron. If a city may be built upon the mere presence of raw material, Allacoochee is a fact accomplished."

"That implies a doubt; may I ask the reason?" "Certainly, though I'm not at all sure I can make it plain. All the advantages I have named and a dozen more are here, to be sure, but they've always been here, and it remained for our friends the promoters to find out that they would warrant all this," including the visible part of Allacoochee by a comprehensive gesture. "More than that, the same advantages may be found in plenty of localities in the south, some of them much more accessible than this valley. And then I have an old-fashioned idea that cities can't be created arbitrarily."

They smoked in silence for a little while, and then Thordyke took a card from his case and handed it to his companion.

"Let me introduce myself," he said. "I just got in last night, and you may be able to tell me what I want to know."

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"You're still too far north for that; there are no lumber camps or turpentine forests in this part of the state, and if there were, I hardly think the life would be what you want. Your trouble is pulmonary."

"Yes; pulmonary." "Protheroe reflected for a moment. "This country is said to be favorable for consumptives—on better authority than that of our friends of the prospectus, I mean—and if you ask my advice—" He paused and looked inquiringly at Philip.

"Yes; please go on." "I should say that you might find out what it will do for you by getting board at some farmhouse in the valley. You could put in your time tramping about, and the scenery would give you an object. There is only one difficulty."

"What is that?" "Farmhouses where you can get anything to eat besides bacon and corn-pone are not plentiful in this part of the country."

Having his recent experience with the railway eating houses before him, Philip shuddered. "I'm willing to rough it," he said, "but I'm not anxious to add dyspepsia to my other ailments. Don't you suppose I could find a place where the bill of fare wouldn't be quite so limited?"

"You'll find very few of them in this mountain region; roughly speaking, there are only two classes of white people—a small minority of well-to-do planters and farmers, and a large majority of poor folk."

"The time will come," a sarcastic wag once said, "when a truly good labor man will leave written instructions for his burial in a union label coffin."

The time has really come when such instructions could be carried out. The strike of the United Casket Coverers and Trimmers, who were secretly organized as a local of District assembly 220 of Brooklyn, has brought to light the fact that there is a label for union coffins, and if they succeed in their present demands all the large casket manufacturers in New York and vicinity will use this trademark of fair employment, so that every dead enthusiast can rest easy. And the prospect is that the casket coverers will win, for they have the pledged support of the undertakers' association and also of the coach drivers' unions connected with the Knights of Labor. One of the large manufacturers, the Morgan Casket company of Park avenue, Brooklyn, has granted the union demands and arranged to use the label—New York Journal.

New Trade Organization. A call for a convention to be held in San Francisco June 15 for the purpose of forming an international union of cement workers has been sent out from the City of the Golden Gate. It is proposed when the international union is formed that it affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The objects, as expressed in the convention call, are as follows:

"First, to rescue the trade from the low level to which it has fallen in its unorganized state; second, to establish more firmly the shorter workday and ultimately a uniform minimum rate of wages; third, by mutual effort to raise the members to that position in society to which they are justly entitled; fourth, to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeyman mechanics, cement workers and laborers; fifth, to establish more harmonious relations between the employer and the employee through beneficial legislation, conciliation and arbitration; sixth, to assist each other to secure employment; seventh, to furnish aid in case of death or permanent disability and for mutual relief and for all other fraternal and benevolent purposes."

We still have some of the leaflets "Are Socialists Practical?" remaining in stock. Send in your order before they are all gone. Price \$1.00 per thousand, 50 cents per 500.

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Citizens First, Soldiers Next. A Colorado Jurist says Capitalism Cannot Invoke Martial Law.

By Judge Frank W. Owens.

"In spite of the fact that it has latterly become the fashion throughout the country to mobilize the militia upon the slightest excuse, there is perhaps no subject as vital to the liberties of the people, is so little understood, as the duties and powers of the militia when called out to aid the civil authority to suppress violence or support the law. The lack of knowledge on the subject does not seem to decrease, either on the part of the people or of the press, notwithstanding the growing frequency of the use of the militia."

"The terms 'martial law,' 'martial law' and 'calling out the militia' are much confounded and seem to be generally regarded as synonymous, when actually they are not at all so and have widely different meanings. "Consideration of the meaning of each of these terms will aid in clearing up much misunderstanding. To that end careful study of the definitions given below is recommended.

"Martial law consists of the regulations for the government of persons employed in the army or in the militia. It is the specific law governing the army as a separate community."

"And Law Dic. Am. and Eng. Encyc. Law. "Martial law cannot and does not affect and does not govern or concern any person in the military or naval service."

"Ex parte Milligan, 4 Wall. (U. S.) 123. Luther versus Borden, 7 How. P. 60.

"The term 'martial law' is commonly applied to every use of troops or militia for any purpose and is perhaps used more indiscriminately and with less understanding of its meaning than any other phrase in as general use. Its correct definition, therefore, is much to be desired.

"As defined in And. Law Dic. p. 663, and the many authorities there cited, martial law is the law of military necessity in actual presence of war administered by the general of the army. It is arbitrary and supersedes all existing civil laws. The commander is the legislator, judge and executioner. There may or may not be a hearing at his will. It is built upon no settled principles and is entirely arbitrary in its decisions; in reality it is no law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law.

"Calling the militia out is merely the act of the civil officer invested by law with the authority to call the militia to his aid to enforce and not supersede the law. The act does not confer on the militia collectively or individually any greater power than the citizens always possess to suppress lawlessness and crime, and it never authorizes the suspension or violation of any law.

"Article 2, section 22, of the constitution of the state of Colorado provides that the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power. There is nothing in the federal constitution, nor in that of the state of Colorado, which qualifies this provision in any manner.

"Article 4, section 5, of the constitution says: 'The governor shall be commander in chief of the military forces of the state.' He shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws."

"Let the phraseology be noted. The militia are not to be called out to carry out the ideas or whims of any officer, but to execute the laws—that is, the civil laws.

"In common speech the militia are usually considered that body of our citizens who have been organized into troops and have subjected themselves to military organization. This is erroneous. The constitution of the state says, 'The militia of the state shall consist of all able-bodied male residents between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.'

"The militia, therefore, consists of every resident in the state answering the above description, whether organized into military bodies or not. In other words, the governor has power to call out the citizens of the state as a grand posse comitatus, in the same manner that the sheriff has power to summon to his aid the citizens of a county to execute the laws, and when so called out, either as organized or unorganized militia, such citizens may act as an organization in the manner provided by law and in that manner only. Their power is limited to what, under the law, peace officers may do.

"The militia have no other or different powers than peace officers by law have under the same circumstances, except they may act as an organized body. An act done by military order or by order of the governor or other officer is no defense to the private soldier obeying the order, unless the order itself be conformable to law. The common soldier has a most hazardous duty to perform, being bound to obey his superior and being also bound to answer at his peril, before the law, for any acts not warranted by the law.—15 Am. and Eng. Encyc. Law, 426, and cases cited.

"No greater error can be indulged in than to suppose that a citizen, by taking upon himself the additional character of a soldier, puts off any of the rights and duties of a citizen. The soldier is still a citizen and as such is always amenable to the civil authority.—15 Am. and Eng. Encyc. Law, 428; 15 Alb. Law Jour., 87.

"The same idea was emphasized by Lord Tyndall, chief justice of England, when he said: 'The law acknowledges no distinction between a soldier and a private individual. The soldier is still a citizen, living under the same obligations and invested with only the same authority to preserve the peace as any other citizen.'

"Soldiers owe no duty of boundless submission to their officers, and, although as soldiers they are not a reasoning body, as citizens they are preeminently such. It is their duty to 'reason why,' and if by failing to do so they violate the law they must pay the penalty.

"In general, it may be said that the powers of the militia, like those of a sheriff's posse, are limited by what under the laws peace officers may do. For their own protection those wielding that power should inform themselves of its limits and always remember that their duties are preventive

and not punitive. They must always bear in mind the fundamental principles laid down in the constitution for the securing of personal liberty and that while acting as militia they act as a branch of the peace or police department of the state and with no greater powers. Unless armed with no greater powers of a court they can only act in the presence of an offense.

"Not content to rest upon the common law which exalts the civil before military power, our constitution, articles 11 and 22, emphatically and affirmatively provides, 'That the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power.' Not a limitation that the military power shall never be used or operated under any law but the ordinary civil law. In other words, under our constitution martial law does not and cannot exist. In order to invoke it will not do to give the name rebellion or insurrection or war to every infraction or threatened infraction of the laws by a mob or combination, however large. We cannot alter things by changing their names.

"By way of illustration let us examine the situation in El Paso county. Is there an insurrection there? Is there a threatened invasion? Is there any attempt to overthrow the government? The courts of the state are open there, with two judges resident in the district. The county and justice courts are open. Not a court has refused to issue warrants for the arrest of any persons. No charge has been made that officials are in collusion with law-breakers. The sheriff has been able to arrest every person for whom he has received a warrant. Grand and petit juries are subject to summons. No outrages have been committed of which the public is aware. Not a dollar's worth of property has been injured, not a person maltreated except as shown by affidavits secretly prepared and presented. An active, ambitious press is ready and eager to publish every authenticated act of wrong by its side, and but few trivial matters have been recorded.

"The question must arise as to the necessity of the presence of the militia. Are they to aid a civil authority which has not been defied or is it that the citizens of the county may be made subject to the whims or arbitrary commands of military officials who are themselves only citizens trimmed with gold braid to distinguish them as other police are distinguished by their uniforms? Are the courts in El Paso county to be ignored and is martial law to take the place of the civil law in defiance of the constitution? Is it proposed to set up a tyranny and despotism within a republic in which life, liberty and property are to be at the mercy of a sergeant's squad or a drumhead court martial? The proposition is so absurd the mind refuses to entertain it.

"To summarize, martial law cannot be declared in Colorado. It is aberrant to our institutions and has no place in them. The loose talk concerning it should give way to the sober second thought, derived from a clear understanding of the principles of our government. The first instruction the members of the organized militia should receive should be that they are citizens first and soldiers next; that whether as citizens or soldiers they are and must always be in strict subordination to the civil power and responsible to the civil and criminal law for their acts; that in active service they are nothing more than people, with not even as extensive powers as municipal police; that the order of a superior in excess of his lawful authority will not and cannot protect them from the consequences of the law should they violate it; that their uniform represents the dignity of the state and that the wearing of it calls for more courtesy toward fellow citizens than they ordinarily exercise; that they have no right to arrest without warrant unless an offense be committed in their presence; that they have no right to invade private premises for any purpose unless armed with a search warrant or in aid of civil process; that they cannot dispossess persons lawfully in possession of buildings or premises without violating the law and rendering themselves liable in damages and perhaps criminally; that as the right to keep and bear arms (not concealed on the person) is guaranteed by the constitution to every citizen they have not the right to take or confiscate weapons nor to search for them without warrants; that, in short, they are not to be misled by the dazzling uniforms of staff colonels or deluded by the pomp and panoply of war with duty laid day vainly surrounds their duty laid believing they are for a moment above or beyond the law which they are called on to uphold and vindicate."

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Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

Yankee Notes.

Alaska has a Socialist club. The Pennsylvania state convention will be held at Reading on May 30. Father McGrady will lecture in So. Chicago, Ill., May 18th and in Davenport, Iowa, May 19th.

New local organizations are springing up in Florida. Montana Socialists are after Comrade Carl Thompson for state organization.

Comrade C. H. Coulter is arousing activity in the Traverse bay district, Mich.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson will continue his agitation work in Minnesota until July.

William D. Street, formerly a populist and speaker of the Kansas house of representatives, will make Socialist speeches in Michigan.

Father Leiter, who attacked Socialism so brutally in Chicago, was in the audience at Buffalo last week when Father McGrady spoke. The latter challenged him to debate on Socialism, but he remained silent.

Charters have been granted to locals in Bonanza, Ark.; Jenny Lind No. 3, Bonanza, Ark.; Moundville, Wash. Va.; Cove Creek Township, Wash. Va.; Mobile, Ala.; Lee, Ark.; Clumchula, Ala.; Avondale, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; and Hardyville, Ala.

The Indiana convention, held at Indianapolis on April 26 and 27, was the largest in the history of the party in that state. Twenty-three delegates were present. The offices of secretary and treasurer were combined and means will be provided so that this secretary-treasurer can give his whole time to the work.

Prof. Enrico Ferri, the eminent Italian scientist and Socialist, who will tour this country in the fall has written an American comrade that he expects to serve a short term in prison between now and then and that he will use the opportunity to improve on his fluency in the use of English.

The referendum vote in Arkansas on the plan to hold a convention to form a state organization, resulted in the selection of Little Rock, and the national secretary has therefore called the convention to meet there on Saturday, May 23.

Last week's edition was speedily exhausted. We caught on in great shape. Just as the last special order bundle went out, in came orders for 120 copies each from Appleton and Menasha, Wis., and Missouri. We thought we were prepared for emergencies, but found we were not.

The New Hampshire convention was held at Concord on April 23. Thirty-one delegates were present, representing locals in Concord, Dover, Manchester, Franklin, Claremont, Portsmouth, Milford, East Hampton and Nashua. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the National and International platforms of the Socialist party, and defining its attitude on state conditions, in a forcible and fearless manner.

The national financial report for April shows that dues were paid on 14,476 members during the month; 15,468 of which were in organized states. Massachusetts and New York led with \$100 each, and Ohio next with \$80, although the latter also paid a balance of \$24 on an old account. Comrade Eugene Dietzgen donated the \$235 due to him on account of the Chicago N. E. B. And \$181.51 of the old party debts was also paid off.

Father Kress has been lecturing in Sandusky, Ohio, against Socialism. A question box was placed in the vestibule of the church, and the Socialist comrades were quick to take advantage of the opportunity offered and filled it with questions pertaining to our movement. They write that it was indeed a sight to see Father Kress attempt to answer them. They got him so badly tangled that he stopped and scratched his head and then made one of the weakest defenses ever heard. They think that our cause has received an impetus by his lectures. Father McGrady lectured there in February and Father Kress tried to refute all his arguments. Father McGrady will give a return lecture on May 15 and efforts will be made to draw Kress into a debate.

The International May Day. Following is the May Day Manifesto issued by the International Bureau: In many places throughout the world celebrations were held, but in this country climatic unsuitableness usually interferes with a very general observance of the festival. The manifesto is as follows:

Brussels, April 20, 1903.
The International Socialist Bureau calls upon the Socialist parties and working-class organizations of all nations to celebrate the First of May this year on a larger scale and with greater enthusiasm than ever.

In accordance with the resolutions of International Congresses from 1889 onwards, the Bureau reminds them that the duty of the Social-Democracy throughout town and country is to organize on this same day, the First of May, an imposing demonstration, and to regard the general cessation of work as the most striking form such demonstration can take.

The Bureau reminds them also that the First of May is: 1.—A clear declaration of the Eight Hour Day. 2.—The affirmation of the existing Class War. 3.—The vigorous expression of the determination of the working class to bring about a complete social transformation, and to secure national and international peace.

It is of crucial importance as things stand to-day—on the one hand the extension and development of international capitalism; on the other, the growing power of working-class organization, and the increase of Socialism; that the proletariat of all countries should rise up on the First of May in one unanimous and magnificent demonstration to demand the emancipation of the workers and to celebrate the triumphant advance of Socialism.

(Signed) The Secretary, V. Serwy.

Lively Times in Omaha.

All of the Omaha comrades who were arrested for speaking on the streets have been discharged, except J. Edward Morgan and P. J. Hyland, who were fined \$2 each. Their cases have been appealed to the District Court. The meeting held to protest against the outrages committed upon the Socialists, was a success, the collection netting sufficient to defray the expenses of a special issue of a four page paper, called "The May Day Strike." Ten thousand copies were distributed on May 1st, especially among the striking teamsters, white cooks, waiters, and others who are out for higher wages and shorter hours. The waiters are fighting to have the law enforced that provides against women working seven days a week, and only three restaurants have signed the scale. It is conceded that the Socialist ticket will poll a large vote. The present mayor, who is running for re-election, has offered to sign a pardon for the Socialists who were arrested and fined, but the offer was promptly declined.

Foreign.

The Swiss railway employees' association has officially endorsed Socialism.

The Social Democratic party of Holland now has 6,500 enrolled members. The big strike has been settled.

New Zealand Socialists are demanding the socialization of the food supply in the interests of cheapness, and safety from adulteration.

As a result of Socialist agitation the Italian parliament has voted to build people's houses to relieve wretched conditions in the province of Basilicata, South Italy.

More victories are reported from France. Another royalist has been supplanted in the Paris city council by a Socialist.

The Socialists have carried Ghent, Belgium, receiving 10,100 votes to 9,700 for the anti-Socialist league. They can't stop us!

George J. Holyoke, the veteran English co-operator, has just celebrated his 86th birthday. He is known as the "Father of Co-operation."

They do things in Germany. Here is the secret of it: The Social Democrats have already raised a fund for the coming great election three times as large as that raised by the capitalists. Think of what that means for the Socialist fund will be used for propaganda and literature, while the plutocrats will use theirs for corruption purposes. One Socialist alone contributed \$12,000 to the fund.

The British parliament defeated Comrade Keir Hardie's bill to empower municipalities to erect shops and factories in which to give the unemployed employment. This would interfere with the competition between workers that keeps wages down and would tend to thwart the iron law of wages, therefore the plutocratic parliament knocked it out with all possible haste.

Wisconsin Notes.

Polish comrades of Milwaukee are expecting to organize two new Polish branches in the city. Comrade Barkowski, who is now in town, is steadily increasing the circulation of his Polish Socialist paper in Milwaukee.

Plymouth reports renewed courage and activity since their success at the polls last month.

And now comes the 20th Ward Branch with an order for 1,000 more of those leaflets. This ward is noted for two things—its large Social Democratic vote, and the large amount of literature the comrades of the ward distribute. Do you see the connection?

Organizer Gaylord reports that the personal of the new branch organized in Oshkosh is promising. Oshkosh has been a hard field for the Social Democrats, and it is encouraging to see it organized at last. Comrade Gaylord also hopes to organize Kaukauna and Menasha this week. He will lecture there and also at Appleton and Brillion.

Send in your orders for the new German leaflets, at \$1.25 a thousand. The price of paper having raised, requires a slight advance in the price of our leaflets.

The Herald Forum.

A Proper Correction.

A man came to me this morning with a copy of the Social Democratic Herald and said, "Here is an article in this paper you gave me last night that doesn't agree with what you said in your lecture." The article to which he referred was the one in a recent number by a Mr. Hoover which was re-printed from the Christian Advocate. The article was printed chiefly, of course, to show the fact that an important religious paper had treated the subject favorably. But my friend had noticed an inaccuracy or incompleteness of statement that confused him. Mr. Hoover states what he understands to be the principles of Socialism and says it would make all the means of production and distribution common property, and that it would abolish private property.

This is the usual way of stating the Socialist position. But it is not exact and therefore leads to confusion, and unnecessarily prejudices people against it. I explained to my friend that the Socialists were not responsible for the writings of non-Socialists and did not endorse a statement just because it was printed in some of their papers. But he insists that if we put out papers in which are printed articles purporting to state the Socialist position we should see to it that the statement is accurate, and if inaccurate we should correct it.

The point, it seems to me, is well taken. So I write you this line. I know that we agree together that while Socialism proposes to inaugurate the collective ownership of the material means of production and distribution, it does not mean to include all means, but only the greater and more important ones, such as are public utilities. Devilla has distinctly stated that we want to make collective property only those things which are no longer used individually. A spade, for example, is a tool of production, and yet certainly Socialism does not need the common ownership of all spades. What we contemplate is to make public ownership the dominant form in industry.

Nor is it exact to say that Socialism proposes to abolish private property. As Marx clearly states in his Communist Manifesto, even so long ago, what we propose is to abolish private property in the great material means of production. This will give all private property in the full products of their labor. With the greater material means of production collectively owned and operated, every one who worked would be sure of private property enough to have food, shelter, clothes, a house for a home and

at least some of the comforts and luxuries of life, such as recreation, travel, education, and music.

Carl D. Thompson.
Heron Lake, Minn., April 24.

It's Just Awful.

The billion-dollar steel trust reports net earnings of \$132,000,000 for the year just closed. This is just a little better than a clear profit of \$1,000 on each employee of the concern. The employees did not, however, do quite so well—they received an average wage of less than \$400 each for their year's hard work. Had they each received that extra \$1,000 that went to their exploiters—the robber barons—there would have been 124,000 better homes, with better food, better clothing, more books, pictures, pianos and other comforts for their more than 600,000 occupants. However, they could not have obtained this extra \$1,000 each without Socialism—and that

The Parable of the Water Tank.

BY EDWARD BELLAMY.

(BY REQUEST.)

(This condensed reproduction of the Water Tank parable will give the reader a fair idea of the workings of the profit system upon which society is based today. It shows the inequality of private ownership and the collective ownership in the people's only salvation from poverty.)

There was a certain very dry land, the people whereof were in sore need of water. And they did seek water from morning until night, and many perished. For lo! there were men who were crafty and diligent; and these had gathered stores of water where others could find none, and these men were called capitalists. And it came to pass that the people of the land prayed to them that they would give them of the water that they might drink, for their need was sore. But the capitalists answered: "Go to, ye silly people! Why should we give you of the water which we have stored for then we would have no even as ye are, and perish with you? But behold what we will do. Be ye our servants and ye shall have water."

Now the capitalists were men of understanding, and wise in their generation. And they saw that the iron law of wages, and the plutocratic parliament knocked it out with all possible haste.

Polish comrades of Milwaukee are expecting to organize two new Polish branches in the city.

Comrade Barkowski, who is now in town, is steadily increasing the circulation of his Polish Socialist paper in Milwaukee.

Plymouth reports renewed courage and activity since their success at the polls last month.

And now comes the 20th Ward Branch with an order for 1,000 more of those leaflets. This ward is noted for two things—its large Social Democratic vote, and the large amount of literature the comrades of the ward distribute. Do you see the connection?

Organizer Gaylord reports that the personal of the new branch organized in Oshkosh is promising. Oshkosh has been a hard field for the Social Democrats, and it is encouraging to see it organized at last. Comrade Gaylord also hopes to organize Kaukauna and Menasha this week. He will lecture there and also at Appleton and Brillion.

Send in your orders for the new German leaflets, at \$1.25 a thousand. The price of paper having raised, requires a slight advance in the price of our leaflets.

The Herald Forum.

A Proper Correction.

A man came to me this morning with a copy of the Social Democratic Herald and said, "Here is an article in this paper you gave me last night that doesn't agree with what you said in your lecture." The article to which he referred was the one in a recent number by a Mr. Hoover which was re-printed from the Christian Advocate. The article was printed chiefly, of course, to show the fact that an important religious paper had treated the subject favorably. But my friend had noticed an inaccuracy or incompleteness of statement that confused him. Mr. Hoover states what he understands to be the principles of Socialism and says it would make all the means of production and distribution common property, and that it would abolish private property.

This is the usual way of stating the Socialist position. But it is not exact and therefore leads to confusion, and unnecessarily prejudices people against it. I explained to my friend that the Socialists were not responsible for the writings of non-Socialists and did not endorse a statement just because it was printed in some of their papers. But he insists that if we put out papers in which are printed articles purporting to state the Socialist position we should see to it that the statement is accurate, and if inaccurate we should correct it.

The point, it seems to me, is well taken. So I write you this line. I know that we agree together that while Socialism proposes to inaugurate the collective ownership of the material means of production and distribution, it does not mean to include all means, but only the greater and more important ones, such as are public utilities. Devilla has distinctly stated that we want to make collective property only those things which are no longer used individually. A spade, for example, is a tool of production, and yet certainly Socialism does not need the common ownership of all spades. What we contemplate is to make public ownership the dominant form in industry.

Nor is it exact to say that Socialism proposes to abolish private property. As Marx clearly states in his Communist Manifesto, even so long ago, what we propose is to abolish private property in the great material means of production. This will give all private property in the full products of their labor. With the greater material means of production collectively owned and operated, every one who worked would be sure of private property enough to have food, shelter, clothes, a house for a home and

would be too awful to think about, doncher know.—American Labor Union Journal.

THE PROSPERITY MAKERS.

(Continued from page 2.)

Philip said he didn't need much in the way of accommodations and could put up with plain board. Protheroe reflected.

"There's a little Scotch family up on the Little Chivassee, but—"

"I'd try not to be troublesome, and if it was a question of money—"

"No," Protheroe, quickly, "a foothold in Jamie Dunne's family can not be bought with money."

Philip was about to reply when he was taken suddenly ill. Protheroe led him up to his room and made him as comfortable as he could, and as he left and went down the hall, he mused:

"Poor fellow! I'm afraid it's all day with him! I ought to be ashamed of myself for pretending to misunderstand what he said about paying his way. I am ashamed, and I'll prove it by trusting the poor devil—and Elsie."

(To be continued.)

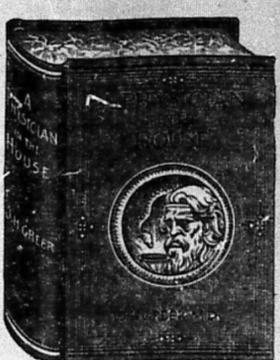
YOU SHOULD SECURE A Physician in the House!

YOU CAN HAVE IT, NOT FREE, BUT FOR A LITTLE EASY AND PLEASANT WORK.

A New Family Medical Work

BY Dr. J. H. GREER, Chicago.

Dr. J. H. GREER, the author, is a practicing physician in Chicago, is Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physician-in-Chief to the Harvard Medical Institute, and has written many works of value to the profession and public.



This book is up-to-date in every particular. It will save you hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills. It tells you how to cure yourself by simple or harmless home remedies. It recommends no poisonous or dangerous drugs. It teaches simple common sense methods in accordance with Nature's laws. It does not endorse dangerous experiments with the surgeon's knife. It teaches how to save health and life by safe methods. It is entirely free from technical rubbish. It teaches prevention—that it is better to know how to live and avoid disease than to take any medicine as a cure. It teaches how typhoid and other fevers can be both prevented and cured. It gives the best known treatment for La Grippe, Diptheria, Catarrh, Consumption, Appendicitis and every other disease. It is the best medical book for the home yet produced. It is not an advertisement and has no medicine to sell. It tells you how to live that you may prolong life. It opposes medical fads of all kinds and makes uncompromising war on vaccination and the use of anti-toxins.

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Social Democratic Herald

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What International Socialism Demands:

- 1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
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5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social Democrats. Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

Bishop Potter and his Soothing Syrup.

Bishop Potter, who is in the Hanna-Gompers civic federation labor-fooling scheme, says he believes in unionism, yet unions are often unwisely led, and "have made amazing and colossal blunders," although he does not specify what these colossal blunders are, of course! And then he says: "To classify Americans as laborers and capitalists is foolish and I prophesy destruction of this class caste. An altruistic spirit will in time prevail and will assure peace for the future."

The above is the utterance of a man accounted brainy and worth listening to. Let us give his utterance a little deliberate attention.

Men of the Potter stripe like to refer to Social Democrats as dreamers, but if the idea that there can be altruism while the dog-eat-dog profit system is in existence isn't fabricated of the "stuff that dreams are made of," we certainly miss our guess!

The bishop thinks that the idea that there is a master class and a dependent class in this country is foolish, yet even capitalistic newspapers, in the light of the disclosures of the recent government census, admit that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. And who are the poor, forsooth? Why, the workers, of course. If this doesn't mean classes, what, in pity's name, does it mean?

The bishop doesn't say it, but he implies that capital and labor are in partnership and that each gets its share of the product of the world's industry. The fact is, however, that the interests of capital and labor are not identical, but that capitalism can only thrive at the expense of labor. Everything that is wonderful in our present civilization has been paid for by labor. Labor has paid for it, BUT DOES NOT OWN IT!

What the bishop wants us to believe is that capitalism gets its profits out of the air instead of out of the workers and that there is no relation between the two great modern economic facts, attested to by government statistics: That a mere 1 per cent of the people of this country own over half of the wealth in the country, and that of the other 99 per cent a large fraction make up a class that is relatively possessionless.

Socialists hold that the many must be poor if the few are to be rich (as rich as Bishop Potter and richer), and that the fact of the possession of riches under the operation of profit, interest and rent, makes it inevitable that the working class must yield up more and more of the wealth its industry calls into being.

If some players get up from a poker game as winners, it is a moral certainty that some of the others have lost. If the game continued, would the bishop expect to equalize the feelings of the players by preaching altruism?

Capitalism will continue to exact its increase, and that increase will come out of the people who are the producers. This state of things constitutes a gigantic swindle, a monster social injustice. The bishop may be a good spiritual shepherd, but in this instance he is trying to hold the sheep while capitalism denudes them of their wool. He might be in better business!

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STILL HOAXING THE WORKERS WITH JUGGLED FIGURES.—

How Carroll D. Wright Serves the Capitalists' Interest.



Mr. Wright.—"You see! You are getting better off every day! Puzzled Wage Worker.—"I'll be jiggered! I never would have known it!"

(In the Boyce's Weekly article Mr. Wright asserts that the wages of Carpenters, for instance, in 1860 were \$2.00 a day, increasing to \$3.45 in 1901 (or \$20.70 a week). The government census exposes him, however. It shows that even in the period between 1890 and 1900 the average carpenter's wages DECLINED 12 per cent. False in one thing, false in all!)

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

In his address before the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at New Orleans, President D. M. Parry of Indianapolis, Ind., jumped upon organized labor. He declared that the labor union is an un-American institution. Organized labor knows but one law, that of physical force, the laws of the Huns and Vandals, the laws of the savage.

"Organized labor," he continued, "does not place its reliance upon reason and justice. It is in all essentials a mob power, knowing no master but its own will. It becomes a menace to the conditions of free government. It is a despotism in the midst of liberty loving people. Its history is stained with blood and ruin. Wrongs committed by it cry to heaven."

Is Parry actuated by ignorance or malice? In either event he seems to be spilling for a fight. He may get it.

The old wage scale between the bituminous miners and operators of nearly twenty states expired March 31. The 1902 agreement will continue in several western and southern states until June or July. In Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and other states where the miners and operators have agreed the new scale is in force.

A few figures compiled by Secretary Wilson show that the bituminous miners as a result of the national and state conventions will this year receive an aggregate increase of \$19,457,000 in wages over last year.

The Massachusetts state conference of bricklayers, held at Lawrence, with delegates from thirty unions present, declared in favor of the affiliation of the International Bricklayers and Masons' union with the American Federation of Labor.

The editor of the bricklayers' official organ, commenting on the progressive action of the Massachusetts state body, writes, "The friends of affiliation are much encouraged by the action taken upon this subject at the recent meeting of our leading state conference. Our Massachusetts unions are to be congratulated upon the good sense displayed by their conference, and their representatives deserve credit for having given the affiliation proposition an early and firm endorsement that must have a salutary influence upon its further and wider discussion."

To his employer the workman owes nothing. To his fellows he owes it that he shall not "set a pace" to curry favor with the boss. To his own self respect and to society he owes it that he shall be an efficient workman, that he shall neither shirk nor scamp his job. Some day we will have a state of society in which no one will be driven to work beyond his strength and in which no man's exceptional swiftness or endurance will take bread from his brother's mouth. Meanwhile we have to bear in mind the double duty indicated above and steer a middle course.—Carpenter.

A movement has been inaugurated in Germany for the restriction of night work in some laborious industries. The demand is made that night work should be unlawful in the case of employees under eighteen years of age and for adult males eight hours shall be the maximum legal period of night labor. It is urged that overtaxing the physical abilities of a workman diminishes his productive power. Too much of this lemon squeezing is being done, not only in Germany, but elsewhere. Every man has his limit, as has a mule or a steam engine. In overworked labor we have one of the secrets of a nation's physical decay and of that mental and moral rot known as anarchy.—Age of Steel.

"Within the next year the United Mine Workers of America will have a membership of over 300,000." This statement was made by Thomas L. Lewis, national vice president of that organization. "We propose to go into every field where men are employed in the mines, whether coal or other minerals. The miners of the far west and southwest are to be brought into the organization, and we are assured of success almost before we start. Six national organizers will be sent into the Tennessee district, four into Colorado, two into Montana and Dakota, four into district No. 21, which includes Arkansas and Texas, and others into various other districts throughout the west and south."

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Comrades Franklin H. Wentworth and Marion Craig Wentworth are touring Italy and other Socialist centers of Europe. He sends greetings to the comrades of this country from Pegli, Italy, and says: "I am over here trying to gather strength and inspiration for better service to the cause. I wish all good things for the Herald and if any thing comes to me to write about during the summer, I will send it you, tho' my idea is to rest absolutely. My greetings to all the comrades."

All the good wishes of the remarkable comradeship of Socialism are with the Wentworths in their tour, we are sure, and readers of the Herald join us, doubtless, in anticipating something further from his incisive pen for our pages. A Milwaukee comrade suggests a special Herald button for those who are using this paper to convert the enemy. We shall certainly have to take the idea under consideration.

Here comes a cheer from one of the Socialist leagues of Canada. There is some mighty loyal work being done by our brethren across the border, whom

capitalism has tried to cut off from us by an imaginary geographical line!

St. Thomas, Ont., Apr. 14. Social Dem. Herald: Please send the Herald one year to the following addresses. We have now 46 members in the League, and we are not going to take any rest or vacation until we have a membership of 100 or more. We are striving for a public reading room where we will have all the leading Socialist papers on file. I am ordering six papers today voluntarily subscribed by the members. If you have any back numbers of the Herald you would care to send, we would distribute them. With best regards to you, A. G. Sully, Fin. Secy.

The following letter expresses such a heart-felt appreciation of Comrade Thompson's work that we must give it space, although the crowded condition of our columns kept from seeing the light sooner: Dear Herald: Comrade Thompson gave us three lectures which have resulted in great good to our cause. We will have several additions to our branch besides sowing seed that will bear fruit later on. The audiences were not large but increased from the start. He held

them in rapt attention all through and was frequently greeted with applause by the farmers of which I am one) and well-to-do people, considering which, I think, Socialism has made a good start here, owing to the untiring efforts of a few comrades. It will pay to keep Comrade Thompson in the field, if it can be done by giving him a good living salary. I hope the Socialists of the state will give the Herald such support that it will be enabled to start a daily paper in the near future. It will take some time to break down the prejudice and indifference of the people, but a constant dropping of water will wear away stones. E. R. Evans, Brodhead, March 4.

To the readers of the "Herald": I very much desire to procure a complete or even a partial set of "The Social Crusade" and "The Socialist Spirit."—I shall place it on file at the Boston Public Library. Perhaps some of the readers may furnish me with a set. Kindly inform me of the price. David Goldstein, 37 Maywood Street, Highland District, Boston, Mass.

It's Always pure. Illustration of a hand holding a glass with a drop of liquid.

HOW ABOUT THAT \$2.00 BILL? Or are you one of the fellows eternally "kicking" but never "hustling"? Let's have it to-day. We'll mail you five subscription cards.

Social Democratic Herald. RICHARD ELSNER, LAWYER. North Side Office: 140 North Ave. City Office: 506 Empire Bldg. 50 Cheap Properties for sale, at \$300 first payment, and easy terms.

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What We Social Democrats Are After.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.) The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and the working class. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate: 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as all of the industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

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

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

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

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women. 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Attitude toward Trade Unions. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the national committee of the Socialist party at the annual meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, 1903:

The national committee of the Socialist party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devotes upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devotes on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best served by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party. The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strife within the trade union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR. The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 298 Fourth Street, second floor.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

SECRETARIES OF UNIONS. Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date.

Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 3—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 335 Chestnut st. Jul. Scharnek, Sec'y, 720 7th ave.

Amalgamated Glass Workers' Union No. 2—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. Chas. Hempel, Sec'y, 971 12th st.

Butchers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 626 Chestnut street. Cap. Hack, Sec'y, 524 Sherman st.

Butchers' Union No. 50—Oscar Hermer, Sec'y, 1401 Villet st.

Butchers and Waiters' Union No. 64—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. Jac. Kohlmeier, Sec'y, 556 E. Water st.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 602 Chestnut st. Herman Hein, Sec'y, 331 Chestnut st.

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"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT!"

BUT THE TRADES COUNCIL COULD NOT BE TEMPTED.

The big elk's carnivals and the like have been worked to death all over the country, and now that they are played out, the showmen who promote them are turning their eyes toward the labor bodies. Seductive visions of thousands of dollars profit (\$40,000 profit, at least!) from the labor carnival that would bring thousands of dollars of trade to the stores and make a harvest for the street car company, were held up before the delegates at the Trades Council meeting Wednesday evening by one of the traveling promoters, but a little sober thought brought the members back to earth and they refused by a vote of 62 to 30, Bro. A. Britton of Omaha, in the city to attend the big Machinists' convention, addressed the meeting in favor of the Union Pacific strike and urged financial assistance from the unions for the meritorious cause. Donations can be sent to Wm. Griel, Box 190, Omaha, Neb.

What the Socialists stand for in Wisconsin.

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. Those who work with hands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now made in the interests of property and the men who own property, the rights of the workers are ignored, although they are in the great majority.

Electricity, steam and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Production on the largest scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not.

The question is only whether it shall be a public or private monopoly. The Social Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance.

The Republican and Democratic parties, and all sorts of reformers and anti-monopoly humbugs, are making a dishonest bid for votes when they promise to annihilate the trusts by law. These parties are powerless against the trusts because they cannot consistently oppose property rights of any kind. These rights are more sacred to them than the rights of man; but, alarmed by the growing strength of Socialism, they are now trying to use phrases that sound "socialistic" to them. Yet none of them dare attack the only vital point in the present economic system, the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The first question is a national question, but in state affairs also the Social Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring more wealth, more culture and more safety to the masses of the people. The Social Democratic party believes in self-government for cities; in a just and equitable taxation, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. We also demand better legislation for the protection of life and limb in factories and mines, the public ownership of public utilities as a fact and not as a mere phrase, and protection against hardship and misery in old age—not as a charity, but as a right. If we get the political power in this state, we will carry out these and other social reforms.

But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for all the existing evils, nor are they all Socialist institutions. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives, capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Under no circumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind. The people should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which will secure to the people collectively the blessings of our modern inventions, and a standard of civilization and culture hitherto unknown in history.

OUR DEMANDS FOR THE PRESENT TIME. 1. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in congress shall take such action as is calculated to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal trust, the meat trust, the oil trust, the sugar trust, the farming machinery trust, and others of the same kind, and pay the actual value for the same.

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SUPERIOR COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Mary Fuhr, Plaintiff, vs. Jacob Fuhr, Defendant. The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

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IT TEACHES: That poisons are not remedies. That symptoms and pains are not the disease, but only the messengers bringing warning of the disease to the brain; that to silence the messengers and leave the disease unchecked is folly. That prevention is better than cure; that the great elements of prevention are: knowledge of self; cleanliness, physical as well as moral and mental; hygiene and sanitation. That mind and thought have their influence on bodily health no less than physical and material conditions. A healthy body needs a healthy mind, and a healthy mind makes a healthy body. Dr. Greer's book treats of all the topics and theories connected with the health of mind and body. "Investigate all things; hold on to that which is good." is the author's motto. Follow the teachings of wise Mother Nature. The chapters on Child-culture and Education are sure to have a beneficent effect on the well-being of future generations, and the earnest warnings against unnecessary surgical operations add not a little to the value of a volume which can work only good to those who follow its teachings.

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TOWN TOPICS BY THE TOWN CRIER

The big international machinists' convention in session in Milwaukee has brought to the city some of the finest and most staunch representatives of the workers it has ever been our pleasure to meet. One can glow with hope and anticipation for the triumph of labor and its rise to power, when it sends its legislative conventions such a splendid body of men.

Gertrude Breslau Hunt of Chicago addressed an appreciative audience at National Hall, Sunday, May 3, on "Why Women should be Socialists." A large crowd of men and women listened with absorbed interest to Comrade Hunt's vivid description of the evils of the present industrial system, and its cruel effect on men, women and children. Many women in the audience were moved to tears at her account of the child labor system in the velvet and cotton mills of the south, especially when the speaker called a little child of seven years from the audience to show the size of children who, even at an earlier age, toil from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. in these factories. Mrs. Hunt's characterization of the woman who remains oblivious of these evils and "is not interested in politics," was highly humorous. An instructive feature of the address was the lecturer's account of what she had personally seen of the maiming and mutilating of workmen while she was employed on damage cases, especially of the brutal treatment of the Illinois Steel Works towards their employees, and the secrecy with which cases of death from injuries were concealed from the public.

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This was the last of the course of lectures under the auspices of the Eighth and Fifth Ward branches. They have all been interesting and well-attended and the course will be resumed next winter.

From March 31, 1902, to March 31 of the present year the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor increased its membership from 81 unions to 113 unions. It has been wide awake in all matters affecting the interests of those who toil and has been especially active in the matter of legislation, seeking to get laws enacted for labor's benefit and to prevent anti-labor laws from being enacted. This paper congratulates the state federation on its splendid work.

But now comes the editor of the Beloit Labor Journal, a man with a "record," by the way, and makes a vicious attack on the Federation and its officers. He makes the stupid charge that "the system on which it has been run is such that every year sees the number of unions decrease instead of increase." How's that for outright falsehood! "We need results, not air castles," says the Journal. "A worker instead of an ornament at Madison," which is simply a mean slander on State Secy. Brockhausen and the work he has been doing at the state legislature. The Journal is a grifter's sheet that misleads laboring men and uses its influence to send labor politicians to Madison to support corporation lawyers like Spooner for the U. S. Senate. The thing that really bothers its editor is that the state organization is clean and its officers are not in the market.

And how is it, by the way, that the Beloit unions are scabbing on the State Federation?

MILWAUKEE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S NEW OFFICERS.

For a comparatively short session a good deal of business was transacted at last Monday's Milwaukee central committee meeting. Enthusiastic reports from the picnic sub-committees evoked applause and impressed the delegates with the fact of its bigness. Preparations for the parade of branches and unions are getting on finely. A hand-drawn portrait of Ferdinand Lassalle, made by Comrade Moser, was purchased and stood facing those present all the evening, adding to the inspiration of the occasion. Comrades Seidel, Elsner and Russell were appointed to effect the needed reorganization in the Twenty-first ward. Comrades Miller, Wartchow and Burmeister were named to canvas the referendum vote on the by-laws. This vote has been tabulated by Secy. Melms, the totals being as follows: Art. I, Sec. 1, 233, noes 23; noes 0. Art. II, Sec. 1, 207, noes 18. Section 2, 196, noes 28. Section 3, 225, noes 0. Section 4, 225, noes 0. Section 5, 211, noes 14. Section 6, 220, noes 1. Section 7, 221, noes 0. Section 8, 221, noes 0. Art. III, sec. 1, 211, noes 10. Section 2, 212, noes 9. Art. IV, sec. 1, 199, noes 22. Section 2, 168, noes 33. Section 3, 202, noes 10. Art. V, sec. 1, 221, noes 0. Section 2, 209, noes 0. Section 3, 220, noes 1. Art. VI, sec. 1, 199, noes 10. Art. VII, sec. 1, 220, noes 0. Section 2, 211, noes 10. Section 3, 211, noes 10.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

- FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Market street. Richard L. Schmitt 836 North Water street, Secretary.
- SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Koll, 344 Eleventh street, Secretary.
- THE FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at 428 Fowler street. B. H. Helming, Jr., Secretary.
- FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. Thomas Reynolds, 432 Clinton street, Secretary.
- SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 504 Fourth street. F. Ramsthal, 709 Booth street, Secretary.
- SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of the month at Grosse's Hall 524 East Water street. W. H. Statz, 503 Broadway, Secretary.
- EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at

- National hall, National avenue and Grove street. John Knudson, Secretary, 454 1/2 Fifth avenue.
- NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 453 Eleventh street. Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1315 Kneeland street.
- TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Carl P. Dietz, Sec'y, 847 Ninth st.
- ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every fourth Friday at Krosklog's hall, corner Ninth avenue and Orchard street. F. W. Rehfeld, 484 Fifteenth avenue, Secretary.
- TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at 867 Kinnickinnic avenue. George Russell, Sec'y, 608 First ave.
- THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 234 Clarke street. Fred. Buenger, 993 Buffum street, Secretary.
- FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets last Sunday in month at 790 Forest Home avenue. Ole Olsson, 790 Forest Home avenue, Secretary.
- FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday at 1629 Vliet street. C. Zainer, Secretary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue.
- SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays. Jerome Underhill, Secretary, 38 Twenty-ninth street.
- SEVENTENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' hall, Kinnickinnic and Potter avenues. Ed. Beilendorf, Secretary, 250 Barrill street.
- EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 487 Cramer street, corner of Greenwich street. Thos. E. Hogg, Secretary, 487 Cramer street.
- NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meixner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Louis Baier, 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. Wiesel, Secretary, 1224 Twenty-second street.
- TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at Reichert's hall, Thirty-fifth street and North avenue. George Moerschel, Secretary, 217 1/2 Thirty-seventh street.
- TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday at Bresmeister's hall, 421 Thirtieth ave., cor. Washington. E. W. Clarke, Secretary, 605 Oakland ave.

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