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Whole No. 190.

shamelessly corrupt body than at board of supervisors of Milene county would be hard to find. riously for sale, only they enough so as not to ge They are conspicuously in little matters where only a few are concerned, but every little then they make the most of it, railway people it is well under-that a good many of the super-swere "induced" to vote for the are by ways so well known to the railway lobbyists. And when a location was to be selected the su-"in the market" again the Schmidt site was finally the price paid was nearly four high as adjoining property was But Schmidt didn't get it all, of his family intimated that then half went to the supervisors sional go-betweens.

voting the old party tickets the exmenot Milwaukee, who as a class the large majority, are respon-If they keep voting to put capital es in power the same rot us conditions wil' continue courthouse building in which aty officials carry or their barwas built amidst scandal and on and a half spert on it went into the official robbers' pockets.

since, the supervisors, elected by
leans and Democrats, have kept and Democrats, have kept is shameful state of things. It is to say that there has never been a t let for public work of any magthat has not been tainted with The county almshouse at sa is another notorious mass of the inside walls had to be braced m from dropping down to the while the building was yet new. county building that has been put been used by the supervisors and gang of contractors who stand in m to fill their pockets at the exof the people of Milwaukee coun-d it is absolutely useless to expect else, as long as the old partie in power, The new man elected be an honest man, but looking at from the view of a "business he will soon turn a rascal in conwith the other politicians and the ANGE of the ENTIRE SYSTEM sa the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ty contemplates, that will remove

are wiseacres who always vote "the best man," and yet always elect olitician, so that they finally that all participation in politics

not the Social Democrats, i ed, do just the same as the others?" the wiseacre with his finger on his

rs" (Democrats and Repub he knows from long experience the Social Democrats might do just

if this man would take the trouble Socialism, he would find that it for its motto the removal of the TIVE to corruption, and that corrup-in public life will be removed and removed just in the same degree lism and Socialist measures find ay into public life,

wiseacre prefers to be "sure," ins with the old parties. There ows exactly that corruption will tely rule our public life and poison private affairs

there is a power in the Socialist propa-ola that is simply resistless. There other power on the earth like So cause it includes all other pro ents. It touches huma it every point. It has to do with ent of the human race our opponents sometimes say the ts are merely bread and butter and they are just concerned the stomachs. Now let us state ing about that stomach business an need aspire for the higher de ad sheltered. And surely no man to the highest attainment of he is so well fed and clothed es not have to think about h all the while Therefore the is really interested in ethica ral development, in happy homes set lives, the man who pleads for love for which the world is of these can come until we have (for the sake of these things) the and butter question. In other even the moral attainment of the ce is wrapped up in "what we d what we shall drink and thal we shall be clothed."

Studidity " and Rest: Ge Stupidity," published in the that two hours of physical should suffice, with the propon of products, to keep the well supplied. The advance ag machinery and methods every nerve during ten or that fire escapes, for instance, were re

twelve hours of hard toil each day the civilized man ought to be able to live well with but one-twelfth of his time occupied. Now the theory which aston ishes our esteemed capitalistic contemporaries (especially the Milwaukee Sentinel) is neither new nor Utopian—but has been proven ten and fifteen years ago by Heltzka, Atlanticus and others with the help of statistics. Certainly it presupposes a Socialist or at least Socialistic commonwealth.

A well-to-do man and one who claims to be an honest citizen was heard to remark: "We all know that Mayor Dave Rose has to have a big rake-off on every thing that comes to the city hall, but he makes a representative officer and be advertises the city, so I am going to vote for him." This is a frank confession that ought to startle the student of American conditions. If after one hun dred years of experiment in a republic an form of government we have come to the pass that people knowingly place dis honest men in office because "they advertise the city," then is the American experiment indeed a failure. But looking into it deeper we find that the mayor is simply doing what most of the successful "business men" would be doing were they in his place. Therefore down with capitalism and until then elect men who are not business men and have NOT the business code of ethics." Vote for Socialists!

The gang of contractors who hang abou the county government would be in state prison if actual justice were done them But present society is organized to prose cute little thieves only. The big ones, with influence, not only escape, but are considered respectable and successful citizens. The county board of supervisors go through the form of advertising for bids for the public work they have to give out, but they always know before hand who will get the contracts. Before sending in bids the contractor gang ge together and decide which one of their number shall make the lowest bid. This doesn't happen once in a while, but it is the almost uniform practice. Voters of Milwaukee, change this by voting for the Social Democratic party, which will do away with contracts and contractors for public works.

What can an honest man do if he finds himself in a deep slough? He will simply sink, if he does not succeed in get-ting out in time. And so it is with the honest man who goes into the slough of capitalistic politics. He must soon make his escape or he will be swallowed up in the mire. Simply voting for an "hones in a dishonest party will do no good. So voters, vote for the Social Democratic party, which will drain the capitalistic slough. Honest men will then be successful in the same degree in which the Social Democratic party is successful. But the slough of the pres-ent system must be drained, and every honest, progressive man should lend us

Our money aristocracy is now determ ined to reserve all officers' places in the army and navy for the scions of the per classes." The news reaches us from San Francisco: Although Joseph Hill has passed all the examinations and in all respects is a brave cannoneer who served his time on the unfortunate "Maine," still he cannot become a naval officer. Thus he was informed by the board of the school-ship "Pensacola." He has not the necessary "professional qualifica-tions"—in other words, his descent from a poor working family makes him unde sirable as a messmate of officers spring from rich capitalistic or politicians' fami-

Among the politicians of the old par ties in this city there are not a few who admit that Socialism is the right thing. But they cannot make their living by the propaganda of Socialism-it don't paywhile deceiving the people and leading the workingmen by the nose brings some thing-it brings bread and butter and other good things.

As soon as the majority of the work ing class declares for Socialism many of the politicians of the old parties will join in with enthusiasm, and swear that they have always thought so and said so But at present they side with the capi talists, because the majority of the work ingmen themselves still side with the capitalists, instead of defending their

Here is a little county board history

that uncovers the wasteful methods and had management of the "business men whom the old parties put in the places of trust. Their other transactions are about the same, but our space is limited: Some time ago it was decided that the county hospital was too small and that an addition must be built. An architect named Lotter drew up the plans and specifications and assured the super visors that the addition could be for \$80,000. Then the committee that had the matter in charge made a few changes and then advertised for hids Then the contractors took a hand and when the bids were opened the lowest one was for \$150,000. This was considered too high and so the com cut off fire escapes, elevators and other things in the original plans and finally ing machinery and methods ation has so increased the of production that instead of was begun. The supervisors well knew What Are the Causes of Corruption?

Let us appeal to facts. What are the causes of the corruption in munici-

First, the fact that for generations local politics have played a low and small part in our life. Working people especially have left municipal government to a small class of people who have made a money-making business of it. The working people who have left higher politics entirely to the capitalist and the capitalistic attorney, have left municipal government in cities to the saloonkeeper and ward-heeler. Is it a wonder then that we now have pothouse polities in all the large cities?

This is one reason. But the main reason is that wealth having been amassed in a few hands, and these few people having found that special legislation can be had by directly or indirectly bribing the low politicians to whom we have intrusted legislation, the average corporation today has become politically a corrupting power, espe-

We do not need to prove these points. They are admitted by every thinker, It is to the corruptive power of amassed wealth, playing upon the venality and sometimes the necessities of those who have made politics a profession, that we owe the scandalous corruption of our governments and of our municipal government especially.

Socialism would simply remove both causes, and the only way to remove them is through Socialism.

As long as there are masses of poor people on the one side, and a few enormously wealthy men (usually banded together into corporations) on the oth-er, there will be corruption. No amount of "reform movements" or "good men in office" will change this.

The way to pure government is not first to get "good men" into office and then increase its activities. This is chimerical. The right way is to increase its activities, enable it to carry out large ideas, and the right men will soon be attracted to it. These are facts.

It is of course not claimed that a Social Democratic government would be absolutely pure. It is only claimed that there would be immeasurably more justice and far less corruption than today. Even now under capitalistic rule, though polities are corrupt, our public institutions are far less corrupt than private corporations. Who has ever heard of the postoffice department keeping a lobby in Congress to bribe congressmen? Or has the water department of Milwaukee ever bought up any of those aldermen so willing to be bought? If the United States oostoffice department and the Milwaukee water department are not pure, this is due to capitalistic surroundings and conditions. These institutions are not so-cialistic in a strict sense—yet they are vastly more pure than the private Western Union Telegraph company and the private Milwaukee Electric Street Rail-

We do not claim that Socialism will be a cure for every ill. Great battles for human progress will still have to be fought. Nor do we claim that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such a victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress. and it would mean a tremendous cleaning up of the municipal Augean stable of corruption. Therefore vote the Social Democratic ticket.

quired by law, but this didn't bother them any, so long as the people could be fooled and the first cost could be brought "within the appropriation." As soon as the building began to go up the "extras" began to be allowed by the county board until now, in order to provide for firm scapes, elevators, cisterns, and the like, a further appropriation and bond issue of \$75,000 has to be passed to cover the complete cost of the addition, or will be passed-AFTER ELECTION! So it will be seen that through the "business" methods of the capitalistic politicians elected to manage the county business, together with the contractor ring, a county building planned to cost \$80,000 at the outside has already been run up to \$125,000, and the work is far

Men cannot live honest and upright lives under this present system of insecurity and dependence, as a rule. The Social Democrats want the conditions made favorable to the highest and best You may preach that men should be kind, honest and generous, but they can not and will not be so in their business relations. Do your neighbor or your neighbor will do you, is the motto of our capitalistic system.

A special dispatch says that Hetty Green has decided to make Cohaset, Mass., her permanent home. She is attracted by the low tax rates there. As a and is now looking about for which will suit her fancy as a residence. She will spend at least six months of each year there. Probably the entire summer. Hetty is a little more honest each year in this respect than other capitalists They prefer to stay in their home town and to swear to false affidavits.

The fundamental principle of the go ernment of our country claims to equality. But the chief interest of the government of our country is centered not in a political system, but mainly industry and industrial questions. PO-LITICAL EQUALITY is a club, which has so far been used merely to keep the masses in INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY. The TRUE Democracy must be as much an ECONOMICAL as a POLITICAL Democracy. That is the aim of the Sci

It should not be forgotten that David S. Rose, the Democratic mayor who is now asking for re-election, four years ago received a majority of votes on a "public ownership ticket," and that he and his bandits in the city hall bartered away the interests of the city to the street railway company for COLD CASH. Will you vote again for Dave

How many workingmen who are indignant at the corruption of the politicians do not consider that they themselves are maintaining corruption by voting for

When corruption rules in public life, it is a proof that the people themselves

"The Socialists want to divide up," say our opponents who can bring for-

many thoughtless workingmen applauthem. Meanwhile the workingmen do not see that under the PRESENT SYS-TEM the capitalists divide the fruits of the labor of the workingmen with them in such a way that nothing remains to the workingmen but filth and misery

Workingman, why do you remain all your life a poor man, uncertain of your existence, while you are industrious and willing to work if you are permitted? Where is the product of the work of your hands, the value which you have produced? Think of this, study Socialism, and you will learn that you are shame lessly robbed.

"Socialism is a good thing, but it can not be carried out, because the working-men are so stupid," says Mr. Knowall, and then goes away and votes for the old parties and thus does all he can to hinder Socialism. Such a man belongs himself to those whom he classes as being too stupid for Socialism.

A vote for the Social Democratic party not thrown away even if we do no eket our ticket. Every vote for the Social Democratic ticket counts, and in reality counts for TEN TIMES as much as a vote for any capitalistic reformer.

In this municipal election, when ye look at the Republican crowd you COULD WISH for Dave Rose to win However when you watch Rose and his tracted by the low tax rates there. As a gang of buccaneers, you MIGHT HOPE that this time the Republicans will be preliminary step she has oursed a that this time the Republicans will be haset man the trusteeship of more than in luck. But if you study the whole capitalistic system a little you will WORK or a clean sweep of the SOCIAL DEM OCRATIC TICKET.

How does it come that a candidate for alderman in the Republican or Demo-eratic party for the mere NOMINA-TION—which by no means secures his election-is willing to spend a thousand lollars and more? as was so often proved last week. Yet the salary of an alder man only amounts to \$400 a year.

Think a little about this, workingmen

All reform upon the basis of the present economic system is sheer humbug No disease was ever cured by cutting off the scab. Only as far as the present sys tem gives way to Socialist and communalistic institutions, IS AN IM-PROVEMENT in our public affairs

Do you want to vote for exploiters and Then vote the Republican ticket. Do you want to vote for grafters and

crooks? Then vote the Democratic Do you want to vote for yourself, you children and your children's children

Then vote the Social Democratic ticket The Republicans are exhibiting a lo of bad blood these days, and those who talk of the factions coming together peaceably are talking impossibilities They don't trust each other a little bit, probably because they know each other dening the mail carriers with campaign week the La Follette Republican lead-ers set up the cry that their mail was being held at the postoffice—on the claim that the local postal department belongs to Payne and Pfister. The Republican

of mail matter was being sent out as fast as the extra carriers could carry it. When the Republican party splits into factions the people get some light on the character of the workers in the party, out of the mouths of Republicans hemselves. Thus the Republican Free Press tells us that certain Pfister workers "have records." "Jim" Greene and Henry Soltwedel in the Thirteenth ward have a record for breaking party pledges and also have "notorious political stand-Fred Kuth in the Eighth ward formerly "served special interests" in the council, while the worker in the Seventh ward is Joe Henderer, "keeper of a notorious resort." In the Eighteenth ward we are told that "Willie" Greene

light as to how politics is made game of by capitalistic interests. There was a hot argument in progress n the corridor of the courthouse Monday morning between one of the officials of one of the local courts and a man who has been connected with the courts for years, and a well-known city lawyer and politician. The argument started over the action of the Social Democratic party in nominating a layman for circuit

The lawyer was against it and

and "Billy" Perthesius are "gangsters" who both have "unenviable records."

And so on, so that coming from this

ource, honest voters ought to see a little

surprised those who had known him for years by declaring flatly that the Socialists had done a wise thing.

said it was absurd. The court official

its had done a wise tang.
"I'm glad they did it," he said, posi-ively. "I will open people's eyes. I've been watching the administration of justice in these courts for years and I have been convinced for a long time that if the people would pick out a good, levelheaded man and make him judge of one of our courts, people would be surprised to see how even the justice administered by him would be. It isn't law but justice between man and man that the courts are provided for. Good common sense is the thing, after all. The judges get their decisions from the Supreme

court and outside of that it is their personal sense of right that must determine their judgment.' The moral of this is: Note for the ticket of the Social Democratic party

and give common sense a chance. The Democratic ticket in the present campaign is a gamblers' ticket, par ex-cellence. At its head is David S. Rose, the gamblers' friend, and for comptroller there is Peter Pawinski, for years the proprietor of a notorious down-town gambling hell which always got tips in advance from the police when it was found necessary to make a raid on gambling for the sake of appearing to guard the citizens against the tiger. Another notorious gambling den proprietor, John McCoy, whose place on West Water street has for years been a trap for unsophisticated farmers and for young clerks starting on the path to vice, is the ward. In the Fourth ward the parts has put up for alderman a "crap game" proprietor, Henry Murphy, formerly a roulette dealer for years at a down-town, police-protected gambling house. Voters of Milwaukee, if you want to vote for gamblers, brothel-house keepers, etc., then just vote for Dave Rose and his

We all know by experience what DEM-

OCRATIC rule means in Milwaukee. The

Democratic party stands for no principle whatever. It is held together for the sole purpose of securing to its members the legal spoils of omce and all such illegal plunder as the public powers at their command might incidentally enable them to get with impunity through backmail and city jobs. The followers of the Democratic party are kept in line by glibtongued orators and labor fakirs on election day with glittering generalities on Democracy, promises of easy jobs, free beer and whisky and the issue of a "wide open town." For obvious reasons the interest that Dave Rose and the Milwau kee Democratic party has always served best, was that of the contractors and corporations, especially that of the Street Railway company. Yet the St Railway company had to put Yet the Street a great deal of money for the ervices" of the Democratic buccaneers and is now ungrateful enough to grudge the cost of such service, impuder enough to complain of high taxes, and foolish enough to insist upon ical" government; in short, the Milwaukee plutocrats mean to have their direc representatives in the city hall-and that the extent to which the Republican party fights Dave Rose.

In the old parties, candidacy for political office is almost without excep tion a personal affair of the candidate concerned. It usually costs them a neat the nomination in the first place, and if they are nominat ed the outlay goes on with a lavish hand Extra contributions to the campaign fund are expected from the candidates the "loys" are treated in spite of the law, an immense number of cards adorned with the "handsome face" of the candidate and public benefactor are scattered broadcast and laid out, nailed up and hung up in all public placespartment belongs saloons, barber shops, etc. The vic-The Republican torious candidate knows that his ex-Socializm'to Payne and Pfister. The Republican | torious candidate knows that his ex-And how postmaster denied that there was any penses will be righly repaid, for he has

discrimination, claiming that the deluge figured up beforehand "how much there

Quite the contrary with the Social Démocratic party. It has no office-seekers. If any member of our party should ever look for office, that alone would be a sufficient reason why he should NOT be nominated at all, even if he is regard ed as an able Socialist in other respects. Our candidates have accepted a nomi-nation only as standard-bearers of Socialist principles and propaganda. They have yielded from a sense of duty to the general wish of their party comrades and the pressure exercised upon them and have lent their names to fill out the

necessary ticket. If our candidates work for the victory by proper means, that is by educating and enlightening the people, they do this not for the purpose of raising themselves above the rest of their party comrades or obtaining any advantage. Our candidates think and work, like every other member of our party, for the propa-ganda of our ideas, for the progress of our movement, for the attainment of

our goal. Therefore there can be no campaign

expenses for our candidates. The methods and little schemes of the old party politicians will not be imitated by our candidates. There is not the least opportunity for a Social Democratic candidate to have extra expenses in consequence of his nomination. The contributions which as a member of his party he gives for party organization, he pays in a fixed sum from year to year. His regular contributions to the party treasury during the campaign cannot be upon as campaign expenses. Even if a candidate has the means to go into his pocket a little deeper and do something more to advance the propaganda of our principles, he by no means does this because he happens to be a candidate, but he would do the same and actually does it at any other time, like every other party member, as far as his means permit.

The official report on the campaign expenses of our candidates will therefore usually be "None."

The spread of what may be termed Socialistic ideas in this country is now very rapid. There was a time, not so very many years ago, when the people did not appear to have ideas worth mentioning on the subject of their economic condi-tion. They supposed all that to be of comparatively little importance. The great change that has taken place in the minds of the people is largely the result of the operations of trusts and great corporations. Antagonism to trusts and corporations is, from one point of view, but a form expressing preference for Socialism; it is the expression of Socialism of the ignorant. Hence the trusts and great corporations are not only doing pioneer work for the Co-operative Commonwealth by concentrating industry, but they are also helping to create a tendency for social reform among the people, as perhaps no other single influence. The methods candidate for alderman in the Eighteenth of the Steel Trust, for instance, have done more to spread socialistic ideas during the past three years than have all the Socialist papers and agitators for twenty years. That is why it is foolish to become despondent at the spectacle of great corporations firmly intrenched in power and making use of the government as a level. Such a spectacle has much in it to inspire hope. Even the more intelligent among the millionaires are uneasy at the prospect. They know that it is hardly possible that the carni-val of "vested interests" can continue long.

> spread of Social Democracy among the factory gates during the noon hours each day up to election time. In this he has the assistance of the proprietors of the establishments, even though they be Republicans, for they are uneasy at the tives, and with a truly class conscious instinct welcome anything that will tend to change this tendency. But thus far attended. Many of the factory werkers refuse to even listen to the siren song of the corporation-owned mayor, while others enliven his meetings by asking sundry embarrassing questions

As election time approaches we notice that Mayor Rose does not ride around in that fine open carriage of his, with the matched white horses costing thousands of dollars and driven by a coachman dressed in livery, the same as they have in monarchical countries. bathroom in his fine residence on Jefferson street is inlaid with onyx-it was with onyx mines that Dave Rose had his first public scandal. Since then his name was connected with many scandals. public and quasi-public, and he is candidate for the third time for the highest office in the city of Milwaukee. And he hopes that with the help of the "byes" he will "get there" again.

Now answer, please: What is the issue in this election between the capitalistic parties in Milwaukee, apart from offices

Vote the ticket of the Social Democratic party, the hope of the disinherited in all countries—and do not allow your-selves to be humbugged again by "re-formers," by capitalists or by the repre-sentatives of the "wide-open town."

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HERALDRIES. *

powerful argument for votes in favor of municipal ownership of the electric lighting plant, which will be embraced in the three questions to be put on the ballots, is found in the report of City Electrician Ellicott of Chicago. Mr. Ellicott report is ready for the mayor and coun cil and it shows that the city electric fighting plant spent \$57.48 for each street are lamp in 1901, while the 560 lamps rented from the Chicago Edison company cost \$103 each to the city, a gain of \$45.52 a lamp. The city main-tains 4305 arc lamps. Were it to pay \$103 for each the cost would be \$443. 415. The actual cost, however, was \$243,339.58, a gain of \$200,000 for the municipal-ownership system, says Mr. Ellicott. Yet in the face of such instructive facts as this, which may be found wherever municipal ownership has been honestly tried, the fool people hesitate to strip the private corporations of their powers and inaugurate the peaceful revo-lution to which reason and logic inevita

The cost of living continues to rise, and with butter, eggs, milk, potatoes, vegeta-bles of nearly all kinds and fuel at the highest prices known in years people possessed of small incomes must be having difficulty in making both ends meet Only in rare cases, if at all, have wages increased in equal proportion. Dun's Review publishes its index number of commodity prices for March 1, showing an increase from \$99,576 on February 1 to \$101,593. This is the highest point reached in many years and is to be com-pared with the index number of \$72,455 as it stood at the bottom of the decline in prices which was reached in July of In other words, the breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products, other food products, clothing and necessaries of life generally, which cost \$72.45 it 1897, now cost \$101.59. This represents an advance of 40 per cent. in the cost of living and a corresponding depreciation of the dollar.

Rupert Fritz, one of the best-known chefs of New York, is a poor man. Rupert was until recently comfortably cir cumstanced. Now he is in the slough of despondency. In an evil hour he took the contract to furnish luncheon for the guests at the launching of Emperor William's yacht. When the luncheon was over, poor Fritz was prostrated by the discovery that the silverware, including all he had borrowed, had disappeared. The invited guests had made a raid for When Rupert took an inventory of his belongings he found himself compelled to make an assignment. lunched with Prince Henry had rpined

A logical man who believes in the pub Lake Michigan, should also believe in the public ownership of a body of coal, like the coal fields of Pennsylvania. Be lieving in the public ownership of water, he should believe in the public owner ship of land. Believing in the public ownership of streets, he should believe Believing in many things being owned lic ownership of many other things in effective and economical. The man who thus believes will vote the Social Demo cratic ticket at the coming election.

Gov. Nash of Ohio the other day received a letter that must have caused him genuine surprise. It was written by a business man of Dayton, who said he over to the Democracy because the Re-publican party of the state had become an enemy of corporate interests. If the such interests, the Dayton man need not have worried about it. He should have it is for corporations to evade any laws for their regulation. Had he been ac-quainted with the history of his own state he would probably not have been

For centuries past the nations of Eu rope have been expending hundreds of millions every year on standing armies, with no good result to the people. See-ing their opportunity the Socialists in the Italian parliament have just forced the cabinet to agree to the expenditure of a ling for Socialism on a working day, work large sum on the working class which for it on Sunday.

dents and American capitalist ed tors are frothing over the latest menac to the peace of society. It has always menaced society when the people have decided to do something for themselves

The Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad keeps its eyes open round election time you bet. In the Fourth ward it is bound to win this spring, no matter which of the old parties wins. On the Republicanticket the railway candidate is Frank II Pierce, who is employed as a clerk at the Union depot. On the Democratic ticket the railroad candidate is Charles Fitzgerald, who is foreman in the black smith department at the West Milwan Nothing but the election o the Social Democratic candidates would upset the game of the railroad corruptionists.

Apparently the railroad began to debusiness on the day of the caucuses The greatest trouble was to get Pierc

in. There was a sort of mutiny amon certain negro residents of the Fourth who had been figured on as certain. But the negroes refused to vote unless "there was something to show for it." The nung around the caucus booths all day without voting and it was up to the rail road to come to terms. Whatever hap pened need not be stated in so many words, but it was evidently satisfactory for at 7 o'clock 124 colored men marches up in line and voted for Pierce.

A bystander, himself a Republican says that the men made no bones abou the matter. "We ain't goin' to vote ful nothin' suh; if we can't see nothin', was the way one colored gentleman put the situation. And pretty soon they "die something. That is a capitalistic way of getting the nomination.

Sherburn M. Becker, a purse-proud and haughty sprig of money-made Yancee royalty, son-in-law of the late Gen eral Manager S. S. Merrill of the Milwankee road and a good deal of an all-around "cad," has been nominated for supervisor of the First ward, Milwaukee by the Republicans. Young Becker eats his bread, like other capitalists, in the sweat of others' brows, and many a toiler's back must be bowed, many a man's life must be cursed by the fear of want. in order that "surplus" may be had for him and his kind. In his particular case, however, there is insult added to the injury. Young Becker has distinguished himself on sundry occasions by contemptuous treatment of working people he has come in contact with. It is told of him that he berated some of the waiters at a swell reception because the vere not as servile as those in England Becker has been driving around the swell lake resorts in this vicinity the last few years with a very expensive coach and four, handling the ribbons himself and being waited on by liveried flunkies. No money considerations stand in the way of his pleasures, for he has more than he knows what to do with. He can wander about the world at will and has spent most of his idle, parasitical life in travel. The First ward is large ly peopled with workingmen's families and they will not be represented surely if this supercilious specimen of a shoddy aristocrat gets into the board of super

The manner in which justice is meted ut in Milwaukee as well as elsewhere under present-day conditions is simply candalous. The courts are for the rich. The poor man has no chance to get justice, and if he does happen to get it he makes a bankrupt of himself during the peration. The best lawyers are the highest-priced lawyers, and they are aleady in the pay of the rich, especially the corporations. If a workingman, who has no money, gets maimed in a factory through the unlawful carelessness of the owners in not putting up proper protec tion, he can only go to court to get damof what he may get in the way of r verdict. If the judge, out of class feeling for the rich, does not throw the case out of court and the poor man gets a ver lict against the corporation, the corpora tion has money enough to appeal to the Supreme court. Usually the poor man quits when the thing gets thus far, for his lawyer knows how hopeless the Sufarther unless the workingman will pay him for his trouble and expense. The poor man and the rich man are not equal pefore the law, and will not be till we get much nearer to Socialist rule than

Socialists at Des Moines, Ia., have given a demonstration of the rationality of their local movement by adopting a if not all, of which would in operation ple. The nominee for mayor is John M

Hanna, the "friend of labor," has suc ceeded in his raid on the treasury with his subsidy scheme, the bill having passed the Senate. With one hand over the eyes of certain labor leaders and the other plunged in the public wallet, Hanna is a typical patriot of the modern

their condition, workingmen must seize the public powers and run government in their interest. And Milwaukee is as good a place as any to begin that pro

If every Social Democrat will do his duty from now until the close of the polls, and do it right among his own the community when the votes are count

Do not forget in your enthusiasm call the voters' attention to the fact that Nels Andersen is the Social Democratic candidate for judge.

If your work prevents you from work

ROSE BACKS DOWN!

After boasting, in the way common to politicians of his class, of his administration and challenging his opponents to show wherein his tenure of office has not been all that he himself claims for it, David S. Rose, whom the voters will have an opportunity to retire from office at the approaching election, has refused to meet the candidate of the Social Democratic party in joint debate.

Mr. Rose's Republican organ, the Sentinel, says that the Social Democrats challenged the mayor to debate. That is not true. Our party accepted a challenge thrown down in an unguarded moment by Rose himself. Now he declines to meet Mr. Tuttle, who was named to represent us, and this he does solely because of his conscious inability to "make good"

John Peter Altgeld. &

John P. Altgeld, whose public utter nces were so recently quoted and commented upon in this paper, is dead. Few men have lived a nobler life, since he lived to oppose organized greed and advocate the cause of the people, and few er still have died more sincerely His was the strenuous life within the domain of intellectual com oat. It was his special privilege while standing firmly for truth and justice, as he understood them, to incur the bitter hatred and opposition of the class enjoy ing vested rights. His honesty was never questioned, his ability, after assuming the duties of governor of Illinois, was universally recognized, his sincerity of purpose won the admiration and love of the people. He had admirers in all par

When at 10 o'clock last Saturday morning the remains of the former gov ernor were deposited in the Public Library building in Chicago and the peolook at the face of their friend, there began one of the most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the country. For twelve hours the people passed on either side of the bier, sorrow and regret written in every face. It was a manifesta-

tion of conscious public loss. John P. Altgeld's ability as speaker and executive was not, however, the mark of his real greatness. That was found in his self-sacrificing, constant and courageous devotion to justice. This it was that dominated his life and conrolled his actions. It led him, without thought of the consequences to himself, to defy tyranny and do the thing he believed to be right. He satisfied himself that the continued incarceration of Fielden, Schwab and Neebe was wrong and although he must have known that to pardon them would bring torrents of upon him, he pardoned them. When in the great strike of 1894 he oposed the sending of Federal troops to Chicago, he went against the interests, not alone of the corporations but as well those of the government they controlled, and he subjected himself to slander and villification from the misguided and misnformed people. But all that has passed and in death the people saw that Alt geld was right. His true place was in the ranks of Social Democracy, with which he was really in sympathy, but time and circumstances permitted him to passing casts a large shadow, and by that it is easy to measure his real worth and his unique character.

SOCIALIST NEWS.

City Central Committee.

The city central committee held its regular meeting Monday evening at Kai-ser's hall. J. Sheehau in the chair and E. T. Melms acting as secretary. New members were reported in many of the ward branches.

Delegates were seated as follows:
Sixth ward, Arien Loendorf and Andrew Buehler: Fifth ward, Thomas
Reynolds and Louis Sachs.

The campaign committee reported that Comrades E. V. Debs, Seymour Sted-man, Thomas J. Morgan and others had been appaged to been engaged to speak during the Cam-paign. All branches were urged to dis-tribute literature. Nearly every branch in the city handed in orders for litera-

Attention being called to a challeng issued by David S. Rose to anyone no approving his administration, the follow ing acceptance was unanimously adopt ed:

ed:

"Whereas, the Hon. David S. Rose, mayor of the city of Milwaukee, has seen fit in his speech of acceptance to issue a challenge to his opponents to a debate upon the questions presented in the present municipal campaign, and believing thet such a debate would be of public benefit and serve to bring out the facts,

"We, therefore, in behalf of the candidate of the Social Democrats, Howard Tuttle, accept the challenge of his honor, the mayor, and stand ready to defray

the mayor, and stand ready to defray our share of the expenses incident to such a debate."

Fair Notes.

Fair Notes.

By a mistake in making the list of tickets sold for the piano at the recent fair, the ticket numbered 26 in Series I was included among those entitled to be in the drawing. This ticket, it was afterwards discovered, had not been sold and the committee is, therefore, obliged to hold another drawing. This will take place in public April 12 at the enterthinment to be given by the Socialist Maennerchor in Liedertafel hall. All persons who purchased tickets will retain them and watch The Herald for announcement of the result.

In reporting amounts received for sale of tickets two or three errors have occurred. Comrade Jos. Amman of Kiel, Wis., for instance should have been credited with \$1.20 instead of 20 cents. The totals have been correct, but we believe in one other instance the same mistake occurred.

Party Agitation Fund.

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Social Democrats, Attention

The last chance to register will be Tuesday, March 25, when every Social Democrat not yet registered and expecting to vote, must get his name on the poll lists. Bring this to the notice of all comrades and see that every man is registered.

GENERAL NOTES.

For the New York Socialist daily pledges have been received amounting to \$2461.50 and \$268 in cash contributions The New York Socialist party is ar ranging for a big May day celebration They have organized a band also.

und \$146.95

We are pleased to learn that a Social ist club has been organized at the University of Wisconsin. H. L. Sumner is the secretary. The Social Democratic club of the

Twentieth ward during the campaign meets every Thursday evening at Volk-mann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. Center streets. Center streets.

The city election at Seattle, Wash, resulted in an increase of the local vote from 96 for mayor two years ago to 312. The Socialist Labor party candidate received 172 votes.

The demand of the Socialists of Belgium for universal suffrage has been met by the government with a proposition to also allow women to vote. The ruling class hopes to remain in power by this move, but may be disappointed.

The Socialist Dramatic club of Chica-go is producing labor plays every two weeks to crowded houses. Locals or in-dividuals desiring to have the club fill engagements, or have labor plays to be staged, can secure terms by communi-cating with the business manager, Social-ist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, Chi-cago, Ill.

cago, Ill.

Socialism was very weak in Buffalo, but since Bishop Quigley has gone out of his way to arrange a mass meeting to attack the principle it is growing like wild fire. About two dozen unions have adopted resolutions denouncing the medding churchman and pledging support to the Socialists and there are more to hear throm.

from.

Reports from Green Bay and Sheboygan are to the effect that the meetings of Father McGrady were very successful. At Green Hay, in spite of Bishoo Messmer's attack on the Kentucky priest-Socialist and the fact that an admission fee was asked, the hall was crowded and the party was able to more than meet expenses from the proceeds. At Sheboygan 1200 braved a sleet storn to be present, and the applause was hearty and incessant.

Comrade Hugo Miller of Indianapolis

hearty and incessant.

Comrade Hugo Miller of Indianapolis has again been unanimously endorsed for re-election as secretary-treasurer of the German-American branch of the International Typographical union. Mr. Miller has served the Typographic as secretary-treasurer since 1886, and has been unanimously chosen at each election. By virtue of this office in the German branch Mr. Miller also holds the position of second vice-president of the International Typographical union, and is a member of its executive council.

***** BOOK NOTICES.

The American Farmer," by A. M. Si-mons. Bound in cloth; 208 pages, price, 50 cents. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

Chicago.
So little had been the common-sense manifested by the Socialists of the United States in any attempt to propagate their principles among farmers, and so little understood by Socialists was the relation began in a skeptical mood the reading of a book on the American farmer by a So-cialist, as we did the recently-published work on the subject by A. M. Simons. To say that the writer has given evi-dences in this book of the growing strength of Socialist writers is not enough; he has done more. "The Ameri-can Farmer" deals with an intricate problem in a really able manner; it en-larges the field of Socialist activities im-measurably and the writer, both in hismeasurably and the writer, both in his torical analysis and speculative forecast has given to the movement a decidedly

has given to the movement a decidedly valuable contribution.

We had pleasure in underlining one passage (p. 163) where the writer says: "The agricultural department of the present government in so far as it is conducted for the benefit of farmers and not for speculators and politicians GIVES A GOOD IDEA OF THE NATURE OF ALL INSTITUTIONS UNDER SOCIALISM." To find this and similar references in Confidence of the control of rade Simons' excellent book is especially gratifying to us, since it emphasizes the inevitable necessity of directing attention to "the Socialism we have" when we approach the non-Socialist with an argument for the Socialism we want. It is the postoffice illustration over again and is justified by facts. So far as the postoffice is conducted for the benefit of all the people, it, too, gives a good idea of the nature of all governmental institutions under Socialism, and that despite anything that a temporary office-holder like Mr. Madden can do:

There are many typographical-and other errors that should not be found in book work, but these will no doubt be recti-

Battle Cry of Superstition.

The Church Protests in Vain Against the March of Civilization.

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

One Quigley, a Catholic bishop, and another Stauffer (Stuffer?) of the Protestant persuasion jointly and severally assailed Social Democracy, the latter gravely declaring that it was the "unhatched egg of anarchy"-in other words, a bad egg. The bishop vaulted into the arena, made due exhibition of his asininity and in the name of the hierarchy proclaimed excommunication as the fate of all who cast their lot with the wicked

No opposition to organized labor, declared the bishop, was intended, except opening their eyes, time that they were in so far as it was tainted with the discarding the sacred (?) symbols of suvirus of Socialism-a hint that union nen would be wise to profit by.

It is not my purpose to write about religiou, or to interfere with that of any I am trusting to the light and logic of the future to abolish creeds and dispel the darkness of superstition.

But we have those in the Socialist

ovement who are so supersensitive that they rise in passionate protest when the church is even mentioned. They are doubtless honest and sincere, but their prejudice is such that if the orders and injunctions of such priests as Quigley and Stauffer could be and were obeyed; they would look on in silence and submission while the church with iron boots crushed out the Socialist movement and

done for working men and women except to keep them in darkness, preach obedience to their masters and promise them a future home in heaven as the reward of patience and submission in the present hell?

The fulmination of this precious com bination at Buffalo reveals the true atti tude of the church, which profanes the name of Jesus Christ. In all its pomp nd power today it stands for all he abhorred and against all he loved; and Socialists were worse than cowards, they were base-born traitors not to speak the truth and challenge the enemy of the Socialist movement in whatever form he may appear; and when the church consents to prostitute its functions in the service of the ruling class, its robes turn into rugs and every honest man should help to strip it naked and expose the

whited sepulchre to the world. For more than twenty-five years I have watched the church in its attitude toward labor and I know it is the enemy of the toilers and strives and strains to keep them in industrial bondage. The freedom of the working class will mean the end of the church as we know it to day. It will simply be out of a job.

During the Chicago strikes the priest and preachers grew hysterically violent in demanding the shooting and hanging of the strikers in the name of the meel and merciful Jesus. All denominations melted into one and all the ministers were likewise a unit in defense of the orporations and denunciation and dam-

nation of the strikers. There is something almost melancholy n seeing a meek, sad-eyed, dyspeptic preacher suddenly grow fierce and blood hirsty. It seems strange, but it is easily accounted for. The priest is simply the echo of the capitalist. If he declines the function he ceases to preach.

In every labor strike I have ever Terre Haute, Ind., March 10,

The Socialist movement encountered a known the church and those who speak great shock at Buffalo a few days ago. for it have lined up solidly with the cor porations. This has been and must be the attitude of the church whose priests now direct its fiery fulmination against Socialism at Buffalo.

Through all the centuries the church has been the handmaid of tyranny and oppression-there, she stands today, red with impotent rage because Sociali has stripped her of her mask and challenged her to do her worst. church extinguish the Socialist move ment? Can a bat snuff out the sun It is high time the working class were perstition and proclaiming their royal right to represent themselves witho the vulgar and impertinent intervention of priests who are but the emissaries of their oppressors and exploiters.

They are no longer children to be scared by nursery goblins. They are growing up to manhood and as they climb the heights the dawn of Socialism lights their way-its holy fires glow in their eyes and they can see as never be fore the glorious goal of freedom.

They are now beginning to understand the reason why their enemies are fied and their friends are damned. of the ruling robbers of society.

They hear the preachers in one voice denounce George Herron-a man so pure of heart and lofty of conception and conviction that he walks bare-footed through the fire rather than disobey the command of conscience. And yet the Christian clergy at the behest of their capitalist masters poured out a tirade of foul calumny that would have blushed the devil-and this for no other reason than he was a Socialist, a true friend of the working class.

The Buffalo preachers may spare their ubsidized wrath. The Socialist movement scorns their puny protest and de fies their tottering power. The dark and dead ages of the past belong to the church-the living future belongs to Socialism.

The Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tinplate workers are showing signs of life and activity again. They have just effected a settlement in New York, accord-

ing to press advices.

I have a question for the members of that organization. When their strike collapsed last summer, their union was totally at the mercy of John Pierpont Morgan. Figuratively speaking he had his heel on its neck. He could have crushed it as easily as the railroad cor porations did the American Railway union in 1894. He could have non-unker ized every mill in the trust. He did not do it. Why?

Was he restrained by his love for labor or his fear of Socialism?

The American Railway union, crusted as a labor union, sprang up as the Social ocracy, now the Socialist party.

The Amalgamated, as a labor union otes the Republican ticket and is the bulwark of the steel trust.

Morgan profits by the experience the past. He is a "union" man and will be until the union becomes class scious and its members vote as ther

EUGENE V. DEBS

The Glass Struggle.

...........

the Illinois anti-trust law,

Metal polishers have started the ball
rolling for the eight-hour day, and Minneapolis union is at the head of the list.

ers.

A big strike is threatening in the tex tile industries of New England involving 25,000 workers. They want 10 per cent. advance. The bosses are willing to grant 6 per cent.

The silk weaver strikers of Green Mills, New York, were injunctioned. But they outwitted the court by securing the right from a property holder next door to post their pickets. Another injunction may be swing.

The charge comes from Hazleton Pa

The charge comes from Hazleton, Pa., that when miners are killed due to the negligence of the companies, neither the mine inspectors perform their duty, or the coroner fixes the blame, or the grand jury investigates.

The manager of the Leavenworth Street Car company was recently fined \$50 for dismissing an employe on account of his connection with a labor union. This was the first conviction under the new law of Kansas on that subject.

There was a warm controversy be-

Tobacco workers organized 1500 men before the house committee on labor order and women in New York at one swoop, the eight-hour bill. The opinion is grown The United States Supreme court has rendered a decision that practically kills the Illinois anti-trust law.

The movement to give Indianapolis a labor temple has taken a decided shape. The committee to which the work of raising funds was entrusted has \$2500 in

neapolis union is at the head of the list.

School children at Terra Haute went on strike because several teachers rode on scab cars.

Thirty-one of the principal master painters of Philadelphia have combined to resist the demands of the men for a new wage scale.

In the past twelve years the membership of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' nuion has increased from 1000 to 15,000.

Granite cutters are in a big strike in Quincy, and a Boston dispatch says 40,000 people are liable to be involved. The men want eight hours at nine hours' pay.

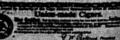
A \$16,000,000 street railway, gas and electric trust has been formed in Rhodd. Island that takes in many small concerns.

Engineers and firemen were expelled from the Cincinnati Island, contents the contents of the contents of the contents of the work of sight. It will ask all unious affiliate with the Centrel Labor union to asses the irrembership 1 cent. Per veel. for one year, and hopes to realize \$500 in one year, and hopes to realize \$500 in their membership 1 cent. Per veel. for one year, and hopes to realize \$500 in their membership 1 cent. Per veel. In the past twelve years the membership 1 cent. Per veel. In the past twelve years the membership 1 cent. Per veel. In the past twelve years the membership of the Boilermakers' and disposed of by lottery.

The 1,700 carriage workers who have been locked out for thirty weeks by combine of bosses in Cincinnati, and they are been repeatedly injunctioned, as to be given the united support of organized labor in a financial way. The A. F. (a. Officials have endorsed a circular letter that will be sent to wreck the carriage workers union. All contributions shead sent C. A. Peterson, international er veel. Per veel. The past twelve years the membership 1 cent. Per veel. The past twelve with the centre with their membership 1 cent. Per veel. The one year, and hopes to realize their membership 1 cent. Per veel. The past twelve years the membership 1 cent. Per veel. The past twelve years the membership 1 cent. Per veel. The past

retary, 54 Aiken avenue, Cleveland.

The rumor that Emperor Willian anxious to have organized labor sin hold a national and perhaps internation conference to agree upon certain seforms is regarded as authentic by lin papers. William fears the groupower of the Socialists and is read make concessions to offset it, and ing would please him more than to a division in the unions between the cal and conservative elements. But German trade unionises.



EVERY DAY STORY.

WILLIAM MAILLY in The Comrade. & & &

said the doctor. "Now, there's another class of me in contact with the me in contact with the than the physicians, In are an opportunity to see in live. Even the suffer-do not appreciate what a from day to day." their case patience is an ignorance—or something is morning I had a case dime deeply, accustomed me to such things."

ong story, I answered a green woman waiting for me, we the case was one where not cut much figure. I regarding the home life, as we generally have to ad told me all I wanted or were Russian Jews, talking, the woman mutabout going back to

mureused, for such a ching as the form of the form of

r after he arrived, he got a job ade as finsmith. He was hired selows just starting in business, worked together, in the shop, sir, for nearly ten years he that place, getting sufficient barely keep him, to save a little more to the family in that little more to the family in that little went a long way over a seeing that they owned the prived in the family got along all—a great deal better than Jain America—but they didn't

ten years that poor devil slaved his wife and babies over here. not babies any more; they are and the eldest is 18, but the ralked they were still to him as left Russia to come here and

ne left Russia to come here and home for them.

old me he never lost a day's work when he was sick, and sometimes ted when he should have rested. I and I knew that would be if I was lazy, or let a little a bother me. They were so far I was so lonely . I dot seep sometimes. I foot sleep sometimes.

dustry the factory represented; at any rate, when the steel trust was organized last year, Jacob's bosses sold out for a large sum and retired from active business. They did that after only ten years

the work as beet for when be had a to be sent for when be had are now, though, and the sparse still undone. But he senough, are still undone. But he senough are still undone. But he shop, are, for nearly ten years he that place, getting sufficient hard little went a long way over a seeing that they owned the rived in the family got along has greated deal better than Jain America—but they didn't st have worked very hard, by of him. His face is haggard little light there was in his vanished—with his hopes, I a years that poor devil slaved it wife and babies over here, not babies any more; they are and the eldest is 18, but the liked they were still to him as left Russia to come here and ome for them.

I was so lonely the worked ited to see Rebecca and the hersald, and I knew that would fit I was lazy, or let a little bother me. They were so faithful labor. He's played out, while there's any number of younger and stronger men to be had easily. It was so lonely the still the made no complaint. It was all in bother me. They were so faithful labor. He's played out, while there's any number of younger and stronger men to be had easily. It was lazy, or let a little bother me. They were so faithful labor. He's played out, while there's any number of younger and stronger men to be had easily. It was all in a little, had no amusements, and litter, head no amusements, and litter, he had no amusements, and litter, had no a

sternational Congress.

The International Socialist its conference (Brussels, the ember, 1901), has entrusted duty of sending you an in-the next international coa-vill be held in August, 1908,

with our Dutch com so that it may be worthy of growing power of the Interna-cial Democracy and worthy of some important part that it has a the life of the world. you to put the question of par-before your organization at its

to kind as to send us the text of moposals before the 1st of Novem-is year. You will have to hand us time a report on each of them. deding to the resolutions taken by international bureau the 30th of ther, we recall the resolutions taken as London congress (1896), completed conference at Brussels (1899), and much by the Paris congress (1900), titing at the International Socialist

iar that end.
It is that end is that they recognize the necessity elative and parliamentary action; comity Anarchists are excluded."

workingmen: Socialist conquest of the public powers by the proletarians organized as a class party:

"2 All trade organizations which considering our light as a class struggle, and recognizing the necessity of reditical action, consequently legislative and partismentary, nevertheless do not directly take part in the political movement."

We will send you, after the 1st of November: First, the provisory list of the points to be discussed at the congress; second, the measures taken by our Dutch comrades and by ourselves to secure the success of the International meeting of the organized workers and the Socialist party.

party.
Please write to the international secretary, Comrade Victor Serwy, Maison du Peuple, Rue Joseph Stevens, Brus

THE SECRETARIAT, ED. ANSEELE, E. VANDERVELDE.

Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 31, 1902.

All tobacco factories in the Philippines are controlled by the American trust and European capital. They are now working at the International Socialist LONDON, 1896.

The representatives of those or is may such a production for capital which seek to substitute Socialist property and production for capital property and production and who is legislative and parliamentary actions of the necessary means of the raw material so plentful and merican trust and European capital. They are now working day and night, and over 2,000,000 ing day and night, and over 2,000,000 ing day and night, and over 2,000,000 more cigars from that part of the way to the United States. It is asserted in the United States. It is asserted in three cigars from that part of the world will be consigned to this country. The statement is made that labor is so cheap and the raw material so plentful and near the raw material so pl

The anthracite coal barons, or J. P. Morgan's lieutenants, have refused to meet with the representatives of the miners in joint conference at Shamokin, 18 Anarchists are excluded."

BRUSSELS, 1809.

argunizations which agree with a presentation of Socialism; Socialization was of Socialism; Socialization was of predaction and experiment in the mining districts, and unless of socialism; socialization was so socialization was so socialization with the social socialization was so social

***************** SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

ind enclosed 50 cents, for which send THE SOCIAL CORATIC HERALD to my address for one year.

How to Make Capital the

How are we to insure that capital shall be the servant, not the master, of the community; the partner with labor, not to oppressor?

its oppressor?
Various schemes have been propounded for coping with this difficulty. Profit sharing has been advocated, but has not been generally successful. One condition usually attached to a system of profit sharing is that trades unionism must be abandoned. Those who have studied the condition of the workpeople of a great concern in which profit sharing obtains feel that whatever gain the workmen may have secured in wages they have paid for in the sacrifice of their independence.

Co-operative production is a more hopeful experiment. Here the workpeople actually control the factories in which they work and own in whole or in part the capital employed. Obviously this method has its limitations and is not likely to become so universal as to solve the problem which we are attempting to discuss.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS IN THE DIRECTION OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM ARE THOSE WHICH ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE MUNICIPALIZATION OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIES. In all our big cities the municipal council owns and manipulates the water supply, gas, electricity, trams, etc. In such cases there is no conflict between the capitalist and the consumer, since they represent the same set of individuals. The worker, however, is still an employe, but the universal experience is that his condition of employment, in respect to hours, wages, etc., is immensely superior to that enjoyed by private firms.

Strikes are almost unknown on the

Strikes are almost unknown on the part of municipal employes, the reason being that when the workmen have any real grievance they have usually public opinion on their side, which in turn influences the city council and thus secures referes. This, then, is my solution of the difficulty.

THE THREE MAIN FACTORS IN PRODUCTION ARE LAND, LABOR. CAPITAL. SO LONG AS THOSE ARE OWNED BY DIFFERENT SETS OF INDIVIDUALS CONFLICTING INTERESTS ARE SET UP AND STRIFE AND OPPRES. SION ARE INEVITABLE. By making land and capital public property they have no interest apart from that of the well being of the general community, and I see no other means of solving our industrial problem save those that are advocated by the Socialists.

Zola Scores Society Women.

Zola Scores Society Women.

Emile Zola's debut as a lecturer is the sensation of the hour in Paris. He was invited to deliver a series of three lectures before an exceedingly aristocratic woman's literary and political club. At the very beginning he told his hearers that they knew nothing about literature or politics, but were simply possessed of that surface knowledge which society women find useful in daily chit-chat to create an impression of intellectual culture. Then he proceeded to demonstrate that a real understanding of literature or politics required hard work, of which such an audience as he saw before him manifestly was incupable.

"You pretend to be interested in these questions," Zola said, "but really you are not. Your days are solely devoted to foolish amusement and useless actions, interminable toilet-making seances with dressmakers, luncheons, dinners, pluk teas, so-called literary lectures, receptions, balls and theaters. You spend your time in gossip which is stupid, when it is not wicked.

"You shirk motherhood, and when you have children they are mostly intrusted to mercenary hands. You grovel with astonishing alacrity to gain admittance into social circles above your own, and cannot conceal your asinine contempt for people supposedly below yourselves. You reduce your reluctant duty of charity to pathry offerings for a few famous motient on meddle in philosophy, literature and politics?

"It is a lurre accident of birth that you are not factory girls or dry goods alsewomen. And, were you such, can you feel certain that you would have the courage to prefer honest, laborious misery to blameworthy ease."

The andience was subjected. Several of the members moved that the invitation be withdrawn for the two remaining lectures, but the majority refused to do so, arguing that such a sincere man as Zola should be allowed freedon of speech, however startling and severe his words might be.

speech, however startling and severe hi words might be.

Shopping Ethically Considered.

About most human engagements there is a right and there is a wrong aspect-there are two sides to every shield. Shop-ping is not an exception. There is some-thing decidedly about a woman who is indifferent to the pleasure of getting the most she can for a dollar. In this effort many women succumb to the specious temptations of the bargain-counter, and they buy what they do not want and do not need simply because it is cheap.

Shonning however, should not be re-

cheap.

Shopping, however, should not be regarded as the simple purchasing of attractive articles. The shopper should take herself seriously. When she sets out on an expedition she should do so with a definite idea in her mind and with a memorandum in her hand. To expendition one's nurchases is to great-

with a memorandum in her hand. To systematize one's purchases is to greatly diminish the toil and trouble of the affair and to increase its possibilities of pleasure. If a woman's heart is set on beautiful underclothing, let her seek it at shops where there is a guarantee that the needlewomen have been well paid.

EVERY LADY WHO DELIBERATELY BUYS AND WEARS A GARMENT THE PRICE OF WHICH ADVERTISES THE FACT THAT ITS PRODUCTION WAS NOT A DEQUATELY PAID FOR IS A PARTNER IN THE CRIME OF SLOWLY KILLING A FELLOW-BEING. When women in general are considerate in women in general are considerate in their treatment of salespeople, employ ers will not be slow to take the hint and will show themselves ready to be kind, as well as just, in the provisions made for their people's comfort.—Mar garet E. Sangster in Collier's Weekly.

One of Altgeld's Acts.

Now that the stormy life of John P. Altredd is over, it is interesting to recall what he said when he pardioued Fielden, Schwab and Neebe, Here are his words in part:

Schwab and Neece, Here are his words in part:

"First, that the jury that tried the men was practically a packed jury. Second, that the Supreme court of the state has, since that time, rendered a decision under which the jurors, according to their own answers, were not competent jurors, and the trial was not, therefore, a legal trial; that, inasmuch as some of the depadants were not at the Haymarket meeting, and knew nothing about it, and inasmuch as it was not even asserted by the prosecution that any of the defendants did anything at that meeting for

Heart to Heart Talk Between Two Captains of Industry, One of Whom Knows flis Business

Emineut Gentleman—But, man, we went to war with Spain to save fewer lives and remedy lesser abuses than are the regular thing in the railway industry. I should think the people of the United States the government would be united.

ives and remedy lesser abuses than are the regular thing in the railway industry. I should think the people of the United-States—the government—would interfere with us. It is a wonder they do not take these roads from us.

Very Eminent Gentleman—Sir, you little understand why we went to war with Spain. As for the government of the United States, we are the government. Yes, and we are the state governments, and the city governments, and the county governments—yes, yes, and the county.

Eminent Gentleman—But how are We the government? You are not in Congress, nor am I.

Very Eminent Gentleman—Tut, tut, man. But we are Cougress nevertheless. We send there only the men we want. We control both great parties. They only nominate the men we desire—those who will serve us faithfully. If a man occasionally slips in who opposes us, we buy him: if he is not for sale, we ruin him. Besides, we own voters as well as officials. When it becomes necessary, we buy whole constituencies, and they never even know that they are bought—or sold.

Eminent Gentleman—But this \$500,000,000 a year that we tax out of the people. King George III. never touched more than a tittle of that, and yet the people went to a seven years war to stop his game of graft. I should think, if necessary, they would go to war to stop his game of graft. I should think, if necessary, they would go to war to stop his game of graft. I should think, if necessary, they would go to war to stop his game of graft. I should think, if necessary, they would go to war to stop his taxation by us. How do we succeed in preventing them?

Very Eminent Gentleman—My distinguished friend, George III. knew no more about the art of scientific robbery than did our friends the James boys. King George employed, like them, the direct method. Houghly speaking, about one-half of that \$500,000,000 per annum is exploited from our employes as withheld wages, and about half we tax o

that we were to go to the 76,000,000 people of the United States each year and try to collect from each one—man, woman and child—\$6.50, which is the amount that we really get. It could not be done. There are no, soldiers enough, nor sheriffs not deputy sheriffs enough, in the world to do it.

Eminent Gentleman—But the employes; why do they submit to our withholding their hard-carned wages? Why do they allow themselves to be killed and injured for our profit? Why do they not strike, and strike again, and again, until they get their own?

Very Eminent Gentleman—You little understand employes. They are the easiest thing in our game. We ever inculcate in all our employes the notion that they are to be promoted. Some of them we do promote. Every fellow on the road has his eye on the fellow above him who has a better job and gets from 10 cents to \$1 a day more. Every one of them will not only do his own duty, but do it twice over, if opportunity arises, thinking it will be noticed by his "superior" and that he will be "advanced." Of course, a lot of them are killed (2550 last year, before their time for advancement comes; others (36,643 last year) are incapacitated for advancement by their injuries. In fact, these last, if not thrown out of the service entirely, are set back and down to the poorest-paid positions, never again to go forward. And even those that are advanced do not get much, but they always have "hopes" of going higher. These "hopes" of killed and injured. I am surprised that we are able to get men to work at such a fearful occupation. They must know the dangers of the business. Why do they do it?

Very Eminent Gentleman—Fou little understand men. Do you suppose there is a man in -the railway service who thinks that he will be killed or injured? Certainly not. John thinks it will be Jim, and Jim chinks it will be John. It will be both, probably, so they are both right in their gness.

Eminent Gentleman—Fou they don't duit the business because they are both right in their gness.

Eminent Gentleman But w

which they could be held, and inasmuch as the prosecution never learned who the guilty man was who threw the bomb, and, therefore, was absolutely unable to prove any connection whatever between him and the defendants, the proof rails entirely to connect any of these defendants with the murder of the policemen, and fails entirely to show that the man who did throw the bomb had ever heard the defendants talk or had ever read any of their articles. Further, instead of there being a great anarchistic conspiracy, the man who was then chief of police of Chicago subsequently gave it as his opinion that there was not much to the whole anarchistic business. In addition to this, the facts and circumstances proved at the trial, and overwhelmingly established since, showed that the bomb was thrown by some unknown men as an act of personal revenge for having been subjected to brutal treatment at the hands of some of the police."

An Ashtabula (O.) dispatch says so much new labor-saving machinery is to be installed at the various lake ports this season that provisions will have to be made to find employment for the ore and coal handlers who will be displaced. Automatic unloaders, which were in use at only two ports last year, will this year be in operation at nearly every ore-receiving harbor, each one throwing from eighty to ninety men out of work. The dispatch also says that the pneumatic grain scoop, which has been described in this paper, will be generally introduced at ports where there are elevators. The scoop lifts 1500 pounds at a time and twelve men will do the work that formerly required forty.

The rumor that the trouble in the National Cash Register company has been settled, and that the entire works will be unionized, is probably true, but the bycott should not be raised until official notification comes from A. F. of L. headquarters that the agreement made has been fulfilled.

if?
Very Eminent Gontleman—We won't Very Eminent Gontleman—We won't Very Eminent Gontleman—We won't Arbitrate when we have the best of it. But these men get agly sometimes. Even a worm will turn. We only arbitrate when the men have a chance to get the best of us. Whenever we have them, as in the steel strike, for instance, we'll tell them "There is nothing to Arbitrate." But if they happen to catch us in a bad time, then we'll arbitrate, and we'll fix that all right so there'll be no danger to us.

us in a bad time, then we'll arbitrate, and we'll fix that all right so there'll be no danger to us.

Eminent Gentleman—Wouldn't a fair arbitrator, looking at the awful conditions of the railroad employes, be likely to give the men anything they might task?

Very Eminent Gentleman—Who said anything about a fair arbitrator? I'll attend to that. Why do I keep a bishop? why do I carry him across the continent with me? why do I build him churches?—support his churches and him? Yes, why? Confound him, he ain't worth half what he costs me! Well, well, naayhe I'll get something out of him some time. Eminent Gentleman—My question—you have not answered it.

Very Eminent Gentleman—Yes, to be sure. Well, if it comes to arbitration, don't you see. I'll put up my blessed bishop. He's the man for the job. He'll talk to the men about the nobility of labor, the just reward of capital, the reconciliation of labor and capital, and how they ought to be friends, and all that, don't you see? But he'll decide in MY favor. He'll give the men his sympathy, but I'll get the decision. I'll get the goods, and the men will get a splendid sermon on peace, harmony and a contented mind.

Eminent Gentleman—But if the arbitrator gives them the worst of it. I

did sermon on peace, harmony and a contented mind.

Eminent Gentleman—But if the arbitrator gives them the worst of it, I should think the men would not stand it. Very Eminent Gentleman—They'll have to stand it. Suppose they do not abide by the decision.. The papers (the press) start in on them: public opinion is aroused against them. I own the press: I make public opinion. The men must stand to their contract. Public opinion can beat the men, but it can't beat me. Eminent Gentleman—But suppose the arbitrator wronged the men; suppose is aroused against them. I own the press: I make public opinion; public opinion (there's a lot of little weekly papers owned by working men, and their aggregate influence must be great)—what then?

Very Eminent Gentleman—What then?

Well, if worst comes to worst, I'll spit on the bait.

Eminent Gentleman-What do you

mean?
Very Eminent Gentleman—Why, I'll give them some trifling thing not called for by the arbitrator's decision. Something that looks like something, but isn't anything: something that amounts to nothing—especially, something that costs nothing; or if it costs money, something that will bring in two dollars for each one dollar paid out.

Eminent Gentleman—How?
Very Eminent Gentleman—Simplest

Eminent Gentleman—How?

Very Eminent Gentleman—Simplest thing in the world. I'll let the conductors and station agents put more brass buttons on their uniforms, put more brass cord on the brakeman's hart or, raise the wages of the engineers 30 teents for each \$2 worth of coal and oil they save. Yes, yes I see it all. In a real emergency I'll get one of my United States senators to pronounce a funeral oration over some of the men I kill—tell those left alive how their comrade delin the harness, in the line of duty, his hand on the throttle and all that—joil the live ones along with gilded metaphor, and sprimkle the dead man's grave with the money for deal and out of his money soon. I can ruin him at any time, and I can't the money is the confounded railway business—39,193 tilled and injured last year; the number client of this confounded railway business—39,193 tilled and injured last year; the number client of the confounded railway business—39,193 tilled and injured last year; the number client of this confounded railway business—39,193 tilled and injured last year; the number client of the confounded railway business—39,193 tilled and injured last year; the number client of the confounded railway business—39,193 tilled and injured last year; the number client on foundation of the confounded railway business—39,193 tilled and injured last year; the number client on foundation of the confounded railway business—39,193 tilled and injured last year; the number client on full dand injured last year; the number client of this confounded railway business—39,193 tilled and injured last year; the number client of this confounded railway business—39,193 tilled and injured last year; the number client on full dand injured last year; the number client side and injured last year; the number clien

Eminent Gentleman—But why don't they go on strike, all at one time, and rot go back to work until we double their pay and treat them fairly, and make their occupation as safe as possible?

Very Eminent Gentleman—Why? They have been on strike; not all at once, to be sure; but when did they win a strike?

As soon as they strike, we have only to call out the militia, or the federal armies, and posses of deputy sheriffs, kill a few, cripple a few, and send a few to jail, and it is all to ver. In a week or a mouth they are begging to be taken back, and we weed out all those of spirit and independence. Then the others keep their proper place for a long time. Do not missinger these on hand now to to peven these small strikes.

Eminent Gentleman—Why? They, what's to be feared?

Eminent Gentleman—Hey? Eminent Gentleman—Well, killing and to a few to jail, and it is all to be seen on hand now to the factor of a long time. Do not missions, arbitration, concolliations, arbitration, concolliations, arbitration, concolliations, and the proper place for a long time. Do not missions, arbitration, concolliations, and the proper place for a long time. Do not missions, arbitration and conciliation and a joint committee.

Eminent Gentleman—Hy? What's to be feared?

Eminent Gentleman—Why! They, what's to be feared?

Eminent Gentleman—Why! In the fearleman—Well, killing and to a few to feared?

Eminent Gentleman—Hy! Som many men—30,193 last year; I can't forget the number—and getting on my men—30,193 last year; I can't forget the number—and getting on my men—30,193 last year; I can't forget the number—and getting on my men—30,193 last year; I can't forget the number—and getting on my men—30,193 last year; I can't forget the number—an

can't forget the number—and getting so much money; somehow it worries me. You know what always happens to the fattest home the statest home the statest home the statest home the statest home. The statest home the statest home the statest home the statest home the statest home. The statest home the statest home the statest home the statest home the statest home. The butcher, with home things. We do nothing but accumulate useless dolars (fat). What will we do with them all; is it worth will?

Very Eminept Gentleman—Do with them; I'll be king, with such powers as no king ever had before. I'll not stop with railroads, or steamships, or the United States, or this hemisphere. I'll own every mine, mill and factory; every beast and bird and fish and snake the world over. I'll be lord of the earth. I'll make kings kneel to me; I'll make the people sweat blood for me; I'll make my bishop go to hell for me. Man, I'll be the raler of the universe! Oh, that we might communicate with the stars. This world's too small, so small! Why, man, I am no accumulator of dull auddormant fat. Every added dollar is added power. power. Power. Power. Power. Power. Power. Power. Power when the states and pitinosphers, chemists the stars. The law of the law is the stars. The start of the law is not and pitinosphers. Chemists we may be and pitinosphers, chemists we have and pitinosphers, chemists and pitinosphers, chemists and pitinosphers, chemists and pitinosphers, chemists and pitinosphers. However, hower is the process of the start. The worked each for himself and could do little. They knew not how to search, some great meu. For commone to work, some great meu. Power hands as I held no such power in their hands as I held now. They knew not how to search, some great meu. For commone to work, some great meu. For commone to work, some great meu. For commone to work, some great meu. The man and pitinosphers, the will not make it myself; I want a beat to go under the sea, it to is mine; but neither shall i make it myself, the elicit of life. P

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Milwaukee Municipal Platform.

Social Democratic Party. HOWARD TUTTLE For Comptroller, For Treasurer EUGENE H. ROONEY For Attorney THEODORE BURNEISTER For Circuit Judge NELS ANDERSEN

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture. Those who toll with tands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now made in the interest of property rather than of men, the rights of the toilers, although they are in the great majority, are ignored.

Under present conditions and unde whatever form of government the wage-arner without means and without employment, no matter how much he may have produced previously by his toil, is always dependent upon the iman with means for opportunity to work for a livelihood.

We hold that by the natural development of society this nation has outgrown the old system of government and must throw it off before our national ideal of a government of the people, for the people and by the people, can be actually secured. Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this is the aim of the Social Democratic party.

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

All high-sounding clamor by other parties in a municipal election is, therefore, simply a dishonest bid for votes, for these parties represent the classes that cannot consistently oppose so-called property rights of any kind. These rights are more sacred to them than the rights of men.

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

We call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for existing evils, nor are they necessarily socialistic institutions. They are to be viewed, rather, as needed pallintives, capable of being carried out even under present conditions. Under no circumstances should the working people rest content with municipal improvements which are merely temporary in their nature and must be entirely insdequate. They should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which shall secure to the people, collectively, the means of production and distribution.

MAINSPRING OF CORRUPTION.

MAINSPRING OF CORRUPTION.

the mainspring of corruption in municipal affairs is found in the fact that addermen or officials have it in their power to give away or sell frantic to capitalists, who thereby make millions. The tempration thus afform-

ed our public officials, to try to secure a share in the millions thus given away, is too great for the average man to withstand. If the city would operate its public utilities, the motive and the opportunity for bribery would be gone, even if minor evils and breaches of trust might continue, owing to the corrupting influence of the capitalist system, which makes money-getting the sole object of life. The Social Democratic party, therefore, objects to more competition in public utilities; more competition means more corruption.

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

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.

The money made out of the city by contractors might better go toward the relief of the unemployed; first, by the improvement of the streets; second, by the establishment of public coal and wood yards and a public icehouse. In this climate ice as is necessary in summer as coal is in winter. These necessities should be sold at cost. The city could easily harvest an abundance of ice during the winter months, thereby employing many citizens, who would otherwise have to receive public aid. For it must not be forgotten that in the midst of "unprecedented Prosperity," in the richest land of the globe and in so beautiful a city as Milwankee, 1700 families receive public aid this winter. We realize, that giving work to the unemployed can solve no industrial problem, but it is the least that can be done as a humane duty toward those in distress.

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

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

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

FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL.

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

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

The city ought to afford the protection of the law to such of its citizens are unable to afford it themselves, by employing (or appointing) a summary and the summary of public attorneys, who should conduct just cases of the poor free cost to them. At present the poor know of the law only when they feel crushing effect. A poor person with a just cause has no standing in the curless some lawyer is promised a big share of the proceeds of the case; if the are no proceeds the poor person has no means of defense at all.

DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

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

1. That no more franchises for public utilities chall be sold, leased or away. The city shall take charge as soos as possible of all public utilities in private hands. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as soos ble in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the charge and that at an eight-hour day. Wherever contract work is unavoidable to contractors shall be required to employ only organized labor.

2. That the common council shall take the necessary steps to make the corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes.

3. That an earnest effort shall be made by the city to provide work for unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost.

4. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost.

4. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just and its police court, so that the poor man may be guaranteed the same chase before the law as is enjoyed by the rick.

5. The extension of the free medical service so as to provide two salars physicians in each ward, who shall treat those applying free of charge. It is to be sort of health and paid for by the city. The city also to prarange with druggists who shall compound the prescriptions confrom said city physicians for a certain average compensation which shall be in by the board of health and paid for by the city. The city also to provide an maintain a public crematory, which shall be free to those applying.

6. That the city shall erect at least three more public baths for the beat of the residents of the working districts, one to be built in Bay View, one of the residents of the working districts, one to be built in Bay View, one of the residents of the working districts, one to be built in Bay View, one of street closets, such as found in modern European cities. Plumbing and erage

erage in all dwellings to be done by the city at cost, the same to be paid for a yearly installments.

7. That the city shall condemn all alum habitations dangerous to the heat of the occupants, and cause their removal in the interests of public morals. The maintenance by the city of public play-grounds, open-air gymnasiums, parks in their places, where possible.

8. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their school time to instruction. The large shall in each school building shall be available to resident in the district for public meetings of whatever nature, at such a charge only a shall pay the cost of lighting.

9. That the city shall arrange at least one symphony concert each mean during the winter in the largest and most suitable hall to be secured. The admittance fee to such concerts shall be moderate, and should a deficit occur, shall be paid by the city. In summer concerts to be given in the parks.

10. That the city shall declare a half holiday, on all election days, which shall be compulsory and a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of was labor who shall ignore the order.

Social Democrats, Attention! Watchers Must Be Provided for Every Voting Precinct. Don't Fail in This. Report Names to 614 State Street.

WORKINGMAN'S ADDRESS TO FELLOW WORKINGMEN

To the Social Democratic branch, the working class and sympathizers of the Eleventh ward:

Again opportunity presents itself for the working class to express its preference in retaining municipal political power themselves or placing it in the hands of their enemies Once more the coming election gives occasion to decide whether oppressors or oppressed, exploiters or exploited, capitalists or labor shall misgovern or govern city affairs.

As it is manifestly impossible, in the coming election, to ride two horses at one and the same time, the voters have a right to know on which side candidates stand and what may be reasonably expected, if elected. Having been nominated for alderman by the Social Democratic party, which nomination, I begleave to inform you hereby I accept, I consider it my duty to inform the voters clearly, distinctly and without hesitation that I stand for the interests of the workers as against those of the parasites, solely and only, first, last and all the time. This promise, the only one I make, is made without the slightest reservation or evasion.

The hopes, the aims, the aspirations of

or evasion.

The hopes, the aims, the aspirations of the working men for more leisure, more comfort, more wholesome luxury, better clothes, better food and better homes, in short, more perfect conditions in all respects, shall ever be uppermost in my

spects, shall ever be uppermost in my mind.

But too much must not be expected from an unflinching, steadfast adherence to this policy. It is extremely difficult in the present capitalist environment to wrest from the terrible corrupt influences anything for our sole good, or to accomplish any real benefit for the working class. It is almost next to impossible. Any measure intended for and of benefit to us will be fiercely fought and opposed by fair means or foul by the "business interests" and their tools.

Therefore, while I will always consistently strive to stand and fight for the down-trodden proletariat exclusively, the best service that can be rendered of immediate good is to use the prestige of public office to educate more thoroughly the masses by pointing out and laying bare the hidden causes which hold them in subjection. To expose the causes of

the masses by pointing out and laying bare the hidden causes which hold them in subjection. To expose the causes of their inequality, their lack of equal operandation. Only to show or point out the causes is, to say the least, insufficient. It is absolutely essential while being destructive also to be constructive. This latter point is the strong one for the Socialist. He not only finds fault with existing conditions, but has something better to offer in their stead. He has the solution, the only rational solution.

whatever the issues of the Republican or Democratic parties, rest assured these issues will only be a screen behind which are concealed their netarious schemes to defraud the public and which serve as a mantle to hide from view the machinations and division of the spoils of office with contractors, corporations and plutocracy.

nations and division of the shall nations and plutocracy.

Can any observing, thinking human being deny this? And is it not true that the old parties have again and again bet ayed your interests? And will you delib-rately give them another chance to betray yon? Have you not seen that a change from Republican to Democratic or from Democratic to Republican administration meant nothing for you except that one gang was ousted from an another placed in power?

The Social Democratic party is exclusively the party of the working class and does not pretend to be able to serve two masters. We know full well that if elected-we will be hampered and hemmed in by all the powers, influences and machinery of the state and the courts to prevent us from carrying out, pot only our ultimate aim, but even possible immediate relief. Yet this should not discourage anyone. On the contrary it only emphasizes the fact that we must commence at once the struggle for the capture of the political power from our elemies.

The chief, the principal reason for the

mies.

The chief, the principal reason for the existence of the Social Democratic party is the complete overthrow of the planses, unjust, competitive, profit, rent and interest system for the substitution of the public, democratic, co-operative mode of production and distribution.

While this is our ultimate aim, never for an instant to be deviated from, or lost sight of for a moment, we favor also

J. Burcher, Winnerks, Ill.

W. R. Giles, Equality, Wash.

As Dressler, Sheboygan, Wiss.

Selfeves Palnt Co., Amesbury Mass.

Winz, Miller City, Ohlo.

S. Weshsiy, New York, N. Y.

Brewery Engineers' Local Union 280, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rob. Salitel, Sheboygan, Wiss.

J. Pederson, Eau Claire, Wis.

all improvement in the condition of the workers in that direction. Hence our immediate demands. In making and advocating these demands, let it be ever understood that this is done with a view of manifesting our interest in the welfare of the working class now and at all times. It must never be lost sight of, however, that these palliatives are only favored for the exclusive benefit of the masses and must not be construed, if realized, as satisfying or contenting us with the present system of private property in the instruments of production and distribution. We want that abolished, but in the meantime shall also endeavor to improve the condition of the working class. It shall be our object to obtain for them a greater share of the comforts and necessaries of life even while the present system lasts or is in the state of transition from capitalism to Socialism.

Workingmen! Workingmen! Awake!

the state of transition from capitalism to Socialism.

Workingmen! Workingmen! Awake! Awake! to a consciousness of the strength of your class on the political field, learn how to use the ballot in your own interest, that you may fulfill the mission of your class.

Do not let your enemies deceive you longer with promises never intended to be kept, with their vain whining about our "glorious free institutions," when there is no industrial freedom, and with the boasted "unprecedented prosperity" when, as a matter of fact, you should receive and are justly entitled to at least five times more of the wealth produced, made possible by the use of ever-improved machinery.

Arouse! vote right, vote for yourself and family and for the party of your class by casting your ballot on election day for the candidates on the Social Democratic ticket.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

H. W. BISTO	RIUS.
Sale of Fair Tickets.	gair.
Previously acknowledged	
No name, City C. T. Westphal, City	
N. Leister, City	200
Ad. Schwanders, City	1
Carl Newbold, South Milwaukee	1.
Fritz Reuter, City	
F. Lewis, City N. Leister, City N. Leister, City Geo, Franz, City Ad. Schwanders, City Pred Weingard, City Carl Newbold, South Milwaukee Fritz Reuter, City Mrs. C. Kiefst, City Gust Reichwalt, City Frank Janechek, City David White, Oity David White, Oity	5. 1.
Gust Reichwait, City Frank Janechek, City David White, Gity Emil Brodde, City Wm. Schrinner, City Otto Kuenny City C. Johnson, City Wm. Marquardi, City Alb. Mundt, City	1
Emil Brodde, City	4.
Otto Kuenny, City	3450
Wm. Marquardt, City	
Ole Olson, City	1
C. Johnson, City Wm. Marquardt, City Alb. Mundt, City Ole Olson, City H. Luelke, City Otto Bruechner, City	64.57
Phillip Slegel, City	i.
Louis Reuter, City	1.
Charles Slaby, City	
F. W. Clemens, City	1
Hugo Hardtke, City	4.
Ole Olson, City H. Luelke, City Otto Bruechner, City Phillip Slegel, City Chas. Wiesel, City Chas. Wiesel, City Charles Slaby, City E. T. Andree, City F. W. Clemens, City Tony Radtke, City Hugo Hardtke, City Hugo Hardtke, City Hugo Hardtke, City Wm. Pochlumann, City Wm. Pochlumann, City Wm. Lang, City Electric Workers' Union, No. 83 City H. Ganger City H. Ganger City J. A. Michelson, City Wm. Flamm, City S. E. Fratt, City J. J. Sangstadt, City Chas. L. Knudson, Erie, Pa Leonard Schanp, City Peter Stark, City John Merget, City A. Weingant, City Rich Elsener, City Wm. Ruth, City	18.4
Wm. Poehlmann, City	1
Electric Workers' Union, No. 83.	
Geo. Kaegler, City	2
H. Ganger, City	2 1 1
J. A. Michelson, City	1.
8. E. Pratt. City	
J. Morrison, City	
Chas. L. Knudson. Erie, Pa	e talak ke
Peter Stark, City	. 1
A. Weingant, City.	49
Rich Elsner, City Wm. Ruth, City Aug. Losse, City G. Richter, City Brewers, Union, No. 24, Brooklyn, W. W. W. W. Brooklyn,	2 1
Aug. Losse, City	i
Brewers' Union, No. 24, Brooklyn,	
Brewers' Union No. 69; Brooklyn,	5.
C A Born Sheboveen Wie	5. 2
N. Y C. A. Born, Sheboygan, Wis. A. Kansy, Great Falls, Mont. L. F. Hobert, Sheboygan, Wis. R. Herpleh, City Geo. Sletter, City Brewery, Workmen's Union 66,	ī
R. Herpich, City	
Brewery Workmen's Union se	
Butte, Mont.	5.
Brewery Workmen's Union 66, Butte, Mont. Beer Drivers' Local Union, No. 16, Buffalo, N. Y. Beer Drivers' Local Union, No. 50,	2
Beer Drivers' Local Union, No. 50, Dayton, Ohio	2.

Geo. Schnorr, Sheboygan, Wis.
H. C. Wilsen, N. Yakima, Wash.
I. H. Alexander, Omaha, Neb.
W. P. Porter, Boston, Mass.
E. Aronowitz, New York.
H. Schumacher, New York.
R. L. Rudolph, City
Toss, C. Horne, City
B. F. Abercombe, Brockton, Mass.
E. Fischer Madison, Wis.
B. Fischer Madison, One of the Strewers Local Union No. 97, St.
Paul, Minn.
J. A. Swanson, City
H. C. Kurth, Wilsona, Minn
Gill & Clark, Erie, Pa.
Chas, Grabowsky, Sheboygan, Wis.
A. W. Bendrock, S. Kaukauna, Wis.
F. Uebel, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. Evinsude; City Total amount

Ward Nominations.

First Ward—For aldermen, Frank Kelnhofer and Richard L. Schmitt. For Supervisor—Joseph Buechel. Second Ward—Henry Harbicht and Fred Time.

For Supervisor—Joseph Buechel.
Second Ward—Henry Harbicht and
Fred Timm.
For Supervisor—Julius Kalweit; justice of the peace, August Wendt; constable, Henry Wachtel.
Third Ward—For aldermen, Fred C.
Soll and George Little.
For Supervisor—Joseph W. O'Brien.
Sixth Ward—For aldermen, Max Hinz and Herman Weber.
For Supervisor—Joseph Schmid.
Seventh Ward—For aldermen—George Morris and Jacob Berg.
For Supervisor—Leo Kuehn.
Eighth Ward—For aldermen, William R. Tews and James Galbraith.
For Supervisor—Fred H. Leist.
Ninth Ward—For aldermen, Peter Leviash and Edmund J. Berner.
For Supervisor—Joseph Uritzky.
Tenth Ward—For aldermen, Charles Weiley and Edward Grundman.
For Supervisor—Charles F. Kasdorf.
Eleventh Ward—For aldermen, Herman W. Bistorius and Ferdinand W. Rehfeld.
For Supervisor—Edmund T. Melms:

Eleventh Ward-For aldermen, Herman W. Bistorius and Ferdinand W. Rehfeld.

For Supervisor-Edmund T. Melms; Justice of the peace, John G. Becks; constable, George Gollwitzer.

Twelfith Ward-For aldermen, John H. Smith and Maximilian A. Grass.

For Supervisor-George Russell.

Thirteenth Ward-For alderuen, Joachim Stoelten and Richard Elsner.

For Supervisor-Mentz Olson; justice of the peace, Julius Hinz; constable, Richard Flechsig.

Fourteenth Ward-For aldermen, Adolph Poburski and John A. Zintarski.

For Supervisor-Charles W. A. Sched.

Fifteenth Ward-For aldermen, Franklin Beck and Ernst Andree.

For Supervisor-William F. Schultz.

Seventeenth Ward-For aldermen, Hermann Heine and Frederick R. Yunker.

Seventeenth Ward-For aldermen, Hermann Heine and Frederick R. Yunker.

For Supervisor-George Lennon; justice of the peace, Charles Westenberger; constable, Charles Gregory.

Eighteenth Ward-For aldermen, Willam A. Araold and George W. Colber.

For Supervisor-David White.

Nineteenth Ward-For aldermen, Jacob Runmel and Ernst Rost.

For Supervisor-Fritz Weissmann.

Twentieth Ward-For aldermen, Philipp Siegel and Emil Seidel.

For Supervisor-August W. Strehlow.

Twenty-first Ward-For aldermen, Joseph Holoubek and Anton Palm.

For Supervisor-Peter P. Zoll.

Twenty-second Ward-For aldermen, George Moerschel and August Ehrmann.

For Supervisor-Nicholas Petersen.

Twenty-third Ward-For aldermen, Edward W. Clark and Christ J. Tuttrup.

For Supervisor-Henry W. Schroeder.

Twenty-third Ward-For aldermen, Edward W. Clark and Christ J. Tuttrup.

For Justice of the Peace, Eighth District-Edwin Scalfe; for constable, Olaf Sangstad.

For Justice of the Peace, Eighth District-Edwin Glaeser; for constable, Martin Buettner.

Town of Milwaukee-For chairman supervisors, Frank E. Schmidt; side supervisor, Herman Holtz; side supervisor, Harman Holtz; side supervisor, Max Boehme; town clerk, Joseph Schweikert; justice of the peace, Anton Schley.

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PRO-bate—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PRObate—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
county, ss.—In the matter of the last will
and testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased.
Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament
of Louis Weyrich, deceased, late of Milwaukee county, has been delivered and deposited with the above named court; and
whereas, application has been made by
Philipp J. Schlosser, the executor named
therein, praying that the same be proved
and admitted to probate, according to the
laws of this state, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon according to
law to said Philipp J. Schlosser, or to some
other suitable person.
It is ordered, that said application be
heard before this court at a regular term
thereof, to be held in the county courtroom
at the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee,
on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1902,
at 5 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as
the same may be reached on the esiendar.

All application and hearing be given by
publishing a some content of the
social Deceased, the state of
the Social Deceased on the calendar,
and by serving a copy of this order
permonally on Albert P. County Judge.

Bichard Elsper, Attorner

PAUL D. CARPENTER.
County Judge.
Richard Elsner, Attorney for Estate.



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when you drink Schlitz Beer.

THEO. SCHELLE, 310 WEST WATER STREET. MILWAUKEE. ed Reliable Workingmen's Watches at \$4.75, 14.50, \$10.00.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT - IN PRO-bate-State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee county, as.—In the Matter of the Estate of John Wan-ner, deceased.

pate—State of Wisconsin, Milwankse coraty, ss.—Is the Matter of the Estate of John Wusner, see.—Is the Matter of the Estate of John Wusner, late of the city of Milwankse, in said county of Milwankse, in said county of Milwankse, coessed, having been duly granted to Richard Eisner by this Ce urt;

It is Ordered. That the time from the date bareof until and including the first Tuesday of October. A. D. 1892, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said John Wunner, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is Further Ordered. That all relaims and demands of all persons against the said John and of all persons against the said John which the Court, actin or examined and adjusted before the Court, actin or examined and adjusted before the Court, actin or examined and adjusted to the first Tuesday of January, 1902, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is Further Ordered. That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and semands be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice. for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwankse, the first publication to be within fitsen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1902.

PAUL D. CARPENTER,

County Judge. Richard Eisner, Administrator of said Estate. JEFFRIES lawful slot punching michines; big, quick money-makers; \$15 to \$40 easily made; price \$28. PUNCHING MACHINE CO., 601 Washington street, Boston, Mass. FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets ever first and third Thursday of the most at southeast corner Recd street as National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (forment)
43) holds free lectures at the hall, conner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m.

Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday in each man at 830 North Water street. Chris. Web phal, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets energy third Friday of the month, come Fourth and Chestnut atreets. Jacob Hunger, secretary.

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

NINTH WARD ERANCH meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at John Heyman's, 453 Eleventh street Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, sec-retary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets as the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec. 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH for merly No. 9) meets at Charles Millers hall, corner Orchard street and Night avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS 880 ond and Fourth Thursday at 867 Klass-kinaic avenue. W. Schwab, secretar, 861 Hilbert street.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEET every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. Many Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets of ery, first and third Tuesday in Asserting the August 1985 of the Chestnet streets. Dr. C. Earchman, or retary, 948 Winnebago street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEANS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meinner's Hall, corner Tweet-seventh and Vilet streets. Louis Base, secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCE meets every first and third Thursder of the month in Follmann's hall, or

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCE (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaether hall, Green Bay avenue, near Conordia, every second and fourth Tuesdy in the month. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCE (No. 4) meets every first and third Pri-day of each month at Mueller's ind-corner Twenty-third and Brown stress George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twe-ty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEL Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie 204-St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State Services, E. H. Thomas, 614 State state.
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTA-meets every first and third Monday we-ing of the month at Kalser's ball. Fourth street. Eugene H. Rooset, a retary; John Doerder, treasurer, 701 Wa-nebago street.

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