

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY

By Correspondent London Times

Views of Great Historian—Stern Rule Than Absolute Monarchy Feared.

The critical situation created in Germany by the action of the Conservative Clerical and National Liberal coalition in the Reichstag, by the attitude of the government and by the tactics of the Social Democracy has created widespread anxiety. It is not only professional politicians and the leaders of popular opinion who take a grave view of the future. Among impartial and competent observers whose intellectual equipment enables them to survey the situation from a higher plane, the tendencies of the present political development, of Germany are regarded as fraught with the risk of disaster. Professor Mommsen gives characteristic expression to his grave apprehension on this score in an article, or rather a manifesto, which he has just contributed to the weekly Liberal Journal, "The Nation," and which has created a considerable impression throughout the country.

The great historian's opinions and conclusions are so remarkable that I must reproduce them in full. Professor Mommsen, who entitles his article, "Our Only Salvation"—"Was uns noch retten kann," writes— "The overthrow of the Imperial constitution is rapidly progressing. By an unscrupulous interpretation of the legitimacy of the right has been arrogated formally to give legislative force, without any serious discussion, to an enactment which cuts deep into every economic relation, and which determines the most manifold, important and vital questions that affect the nation, as well as the individual. At the same time, the right of speech in the German Reichstag has been made dependent upon the arbitrary will of the President of the moment, and has thus ceased to be a right at all. The consequences will become apparent. We are not at the end, we are at the beginning of a coup d'etat, by which the German Emperor and the German representative assembly are going to be subjected to the absolutism of an alliance of Junkers and the class of priests—Junkerthum and Kaplanokratie. The absolute rule of the Monarch in former days was, by comparison with that which now menaces us, a mild and humane form of government. The absolute ruler is neither a merchant, nor an agriculturist, nor is he a priest, his position is raised above private interests, and must, therefore, be an impartial one. What is now in contemplation is that an alliance of interests of the meanest character is to decide whether canals and navies shall be constructed, how the citizen is to be exploited for the benefit of the governing classes, and how learning is to be enslaved.

"If there is any antidote to this coup d'etat now in process of execution, it can only be secured by the union of all the parties that are not involved in this conspiracy, excluding, of course, those who have disgraced the name of Liberalism and the name of the nation—the National Liberals—and including, of course, the Social Democracy. There must be an end of the superstition, as false as it is pernicious, that the nation is divided into parties of law and order, on the one hand, and a party of revolution on the other, and that it is the prime political duty of citizens belonging to the former categories to quarantine for the plague and to combat it as the enemy of the state.

"As a matter of fact, there are in political life neither parties of law and order nor parties of revolution, or, to put it in another way, every party is a party of revolution. What are the objects of us Liberals, the objects of the Clerical Center, of the monarchy, and of the Labor party? The Liberals would like to convert the supreme head of the empire into the first official of the state, after the pattern of England and America. For our nation with its profound and apparently indestructible dynastic sentimentality, that means revolution. The Center would like to resume the process of reconverting Germany to Catholicism at the point where it was broken off in the seventeenth century. It would like to turn our ruler into the Vice-regent of God's Vice-regent on earth—Statthalter des Statthaltern Gottes auf Erden. That, too, is revolution. The Junker party, which aims at achieving the formally assured and exclusive tenure of the higher military and official positions, and would like to degrade the German Emperor into the position of the first among his peers. This, too, is certainly revolution. The Social Democrats intend, or assert that they intend, to render the economic life of the people independent of the private accumulation of capital; and that every one, without regard to what he contributes in the way of work,

What Our Public Schools and Primary System Did for an Ambitious Youth

BY GEORGE ADE.

Once there were two Boys growing up in a large City. One had been born with a Silver-Spoon in his mouth. At that time Silver was regarded as a valuable Metal.

The other Boy had no Assets to speak of, but he had very wisely chosen to be born under the Stars and Stripes, where the Poor Boy with a gnawing Ambition gets every Show for his White Alley.

This Urchin was named Jimmy, and even at the Age of 6-he was looking forward to the Time when he would be big enough to kill a Policeman.

Jimmy resided with his Parents in a bummy little one-story Shack. He went barefoot every Year as soon as the Frost got out of the Ground and his favorite Stamping Ground was the Railway Yards. One of the Joys of his Childhood was to get together a Gang of Hicks and throw Stones at the Brakemen. He was a member of a tough Ball Team and knew how to play Seven-Up.

Across the Street from where Jimmy lived there was a magnificent Brick House with a Mansard Roof. Within this Palace dwelt a Boy who had been handicapped with the Name of F. Lawrence. However, it was hoped that his Money would carry him through. F. Lawrence had been warned against Jimmy. His Mama often took him on her Knee and told him how one of his Ancestors turned the Water into Long Island Sound and that it was his Duty to guard the Family Name and not speak to People who worked by the Day.

So F. Lawrence would stand at the Window and make Faces at Jimmy outside. Whereupon Jimmy would double dare him to come into the Street, but F. Lawrence remembered about the Family Name and refused to associate with any low-born Characters. But when he went out to take his Dancing Lesson Jimmy would call him a few Blocks and call him names that were almost as bad as F. Lawrence's.

Jimmy had a Proud Nature, even if his Old Man did work at the Gas House. The Taunts and Insults heaped upon him by the Young Aristocrat caused him many Bitter Reflections. But likewise it awoke in him a Stern Resolve that some day or other he would make F. Lawrence look like a Yellow Clarinet.

"I have neither Wealth nor Social Station," Jimmy would say to himself, "but I have Youth and Strength and a cast-iron Nerve, and if they expect to keep me down they will have to tie me."

While F. Lawrence was away at the Varsity, learning Sanscrit and how to inhale without choking himself, humble Jimmy was circulating in the Ward, learning the Duties of Citizenship. He developed a Right Swing that was calculated to put somebody out of the Business. It was a common saying among his Admirers that you could not dent Jimmy with an Ax. And yet, only a few Years before, he had been a bare-footed Cub, stealing Rides on the Freight Trains.

He was in Demand at all Primary Elections. Whenever he wanted to be a Delegate to something his Name went on the Ticket or else there was an Ambulance call. One Spring, while F. Lawrence was down on the Riviera, trying to conceal the Fact that he had been born in America, Jimmy stacked the Cards on the Pious Element and was elected Alderman.

His real Career now opened up. He gathered about him all the Local Statesmen who were not on Earth for their Health. Whenever an ordinance came up they held it over a few Weeks until they could investigate and make sure that the Tax-payers were being Protected.

Jimmy acquired a Reputation as a Philanthropist and Friend of the Poor. Every time a down-trodden Porch-Chamber was taken in by those Enemies of Society who wear the Blue Clothes, Jimmy would go around and fix up-the B. Board and explain to the Judge that his Friend was a Working Boy with a Mother dependent on him. By such unselfish Acts as these he perfected a Private Machine and had on his Staff a great many useful Workers who said that they were willing to come to the Front at any time and do anything for him, up to and including Murder.

What Our Public Schools and Primary System Did for an Ambitious Youth

BY GEORGE ADE.

to get a hard Fall. Humble Jimmy, the Gas House Boy, had a lovely Dose of Poetic Justice all fixed up for F. Lawrence.

It appears that F. Lawrence, after the Death of his Father, succeeded to the Presidency of a Corporation organized to trim the Public. This Corporation needed a Renewal of the Franchise. It had to get the Renewal or put up the Green Blinds, and that is why F. Lawrence got busy.

Every one told him that he would have to see Jimmy. There would be nothing doing until Jimmy had been seen and Seen Proper. And that is how it came about that the haughty Magnate, who once reviled the ragged Urchin, came with his Hat in his Hand and began to Crawl as soon as he struck the Front Door.

Here was a Grand Opening for Jimmy. He had the Chance of his Life to head out a Hunk of Retribution by saying—"When I was a penniless Lay you mocked my Poverty. Now I am well off and Powerful and you come to square yourself. Go!"

Jimmy did nothing of the Sort. Latent Natures such as his are not capable of a Petty Revenge. He was Ma-ma-nious. He seized F. Lawrence by the Undressed Kid and led him to the Back Room.

As soon as he became assured that the Tax Payers were not going to get the Nub-End of the Deal, he agreed to deliver the Goods.

Then he made some Inquiries about the Corporation and it seemed to be such a fair and above board Proposition that he took many shares of Stock.

Today he is one of the Directors and sits at the Mahogany Table with F. Lawrence, showing what a Poor Boy may accomplish in this Country if he leaves Liquor alone and does not waste his Time.

Moral—If shy on the Family Name, pay some attention to the Pull.

last summer we watched the "minnow fleets slowly swaying," but out of those withering winds the father turns to his blessed freddie. Over the window-pane the frost is slowly creeping, but sentiment and tradition have sweetened the time of year. There is no moon, and the clouds are black and the stars seem lost forever; there was no glow where the sun went down, and the yellow blaze of the street lamp is shivering in the raw and heavy air, but within, where all is bright, there is the sweetest of all music, the laughter of the child and the mysterious whisperings over presents intended for you.

Does it not seem that all the world is tender with forgiveness? Is it not true that sympathy is the force that moves all mankind?

Here in this newspaper are the names of hundreds of men and women who are to give a dinner to the poor. To the poor! Then all the world is not been driven out of every household—About a cheerless hearth there are hunger and rage. And the poet still must mourn the pride and avarice that makes man a wolf to man.

Divine Right of the Wolf

BY OPIE READ.

"I believe in a hereafter and a now."

"Do you believe in a God?"

"Of course I do. It is from Him that we get our divine right."

"But His Son? Did He have the divine right of property? Was not His the divine right of suffering?"

"If you have come here with reproaches, get out."

The little glory with curling hair has a doll, slyly stolen from the coming Christmas store, and the naval officer is dancing in glee for he has caught sight of a hidden ship.

Out from the cold wind of the street comes the "Extra" cry of the newsboy, determined little merchant, and they don't believe him when he says that his father is dead and that his mother is in want. Perhaps it is not true, but thousands of boys are fatherless and many a widow needs bread.

How deliciously the old writers painted the fireside and the approach of the holidays. And sometimes misery came and peeped in through the shutter, but a lusty youth ran out, caught it and glorified its rays by the fire. Then there was the divine right of kings, but property had not been sinned.

"But," said the Divine Right of Property to Starvation, "why haven't you been taught to understand that all men are free and equal?"

"Yes," Starvation replied, "and I used to believe it, but you and your class have made it impossible. Against that idea you have arrayed millions of dollars; law-makers have helped you. With their aid you have made money the sovereign power, and now, when a man cries out against that crushing force, all the alarm you need to sound is the cry of Anarchist. When the country is in danger the law-maker calls upon us, and we respond. When the danger is passed he holds out his hand to you."

They were asleep, the little glory and the naval officer. How dismal the sky and how hollow the street light, but the gig is hallowed by memories of the long ago, of a time when we believed that all the world was tenderly akin, when faces were glowing with the divine light of love. And in that cot those sleeping ones are dreaming of beautiful gifts and to them the world is a tender brotherhood. But not a "Sabbath day's journey," whence comes that raw and blighting wind, we know that hearthstone is cold, and the lesson taught is a heart full of thankfulness, for we are able to go into cheerless places and make some little face bright with a smile.

"I mourn the pride and avarice that makes man a wolf to man."—Cowper. "Cold are the winds of the north and hushed are the streams where

NATIONAL DEBT

The revenue returns for the first half of the current financial year, namely, to the close of 1902, show that we are still on the high tide of material prosperity. The income of the Dominion for that time was \$31,262,862, a surplus over ordinary annual expenditure for the same period of \$11,718,174. Compared with the last six months of 1901, the income shows an increase of over three and a half millions, while the ordinary expenditure shows an increase of less than half a million. Expenditures on both current and capital accounts, the minister of finance was able to reduce the public debt by a million and a half.

The most important sources of revenue, so far as increase is concerned, were customs and public works, the latter including government railways. The increase in the receipts from the former was \$2,207,873, from the latter \$2,259,836. Each of these departments is in close touch with the business of the country, and the revenue they produce is, therefore, a very good index of the degree of prosperity prevailing throughout the community. If the people needed to be told they are prosperous, these returns would give them the information.

It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure on capital accounts was less by over two millions and a half than during the last half of the year 1901. The chief reduction was in the outlay on public works, railways and canals, which was cut down from \$4,146,677 to \$2,778,831, while the total payment on account of railway subsidies fell from \$1,647,381 to \$892,398. The minister of finance and the colleagues for whom he supplied the funds evidently do not need to be reminded that a long period of national prosperity needs a careful statesmanship as one which is quite

the reverse. The more prodigal the expenditure, then the more keenly will be felt the reaction which is sure sooner or later to come.

The policy of reducing the public debt by applying to that purpose all that can reasonably be spared out of current revenue will meet the hearty and unanimous approval of the taxpayers. While it may not be wise for many reasons to lower the customs tariff, which is the great revenue producer, it is manifest that every reduction of debt means a reduction of interest, and an eventual lessening of one of the fixed charges on the revenue of the year. At some future time it may be found impossible to continue this process of reduction or even to avoid an increase of our debt; all the more reason, therefore, to lower the total amount while we can do so without levying a special tax for that purpose. Some public works that are actively promoted may safely be postponed for a time in order to permit the reduction of debt to go on as rapidly as possible. That will give relief to the present generation, and the next can may fairly be left to decide its own policy of public finance.—Toronto Globe.

They had looked soulfully into each other's eyes for some time, but somehow he didn't seem to come to the point. Then suddenly he made a discovery.

"You have your mother's beautiful eyes, dear," he said.

"She felt that the time had come to play her trump card."

"I have also," she said, "my father's lovely check book."

Within 30 minutes the engagement was announced.—Tit-Bits.

Crismontes.—My wife is the greatest woman for changing things around I ever saw.

Yeast.—What's wrong now?

"Why, I never can find the keyhole in the front door the same place two nights in succession.—Yonkers Statesman.

DOWNING'S EXPRESS

For Fortymile and Eagle City.

TUESDAY MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK

FOR THE BALANCE OF JANUARY

SUMMERS & ORRELL

FOUR CARLOADS OF JOB PRINTING MATERIAL

The finest and Largest Assortment Ever Brought to Dawson.

DO YOU NEED PRINTING?

IF SO THESE PRICES WILL GET YOUR WORK:

Letterheads \$6. PER THOUSAND

Business Cards 3. "

Meal Ticket 4. "

Dodgers 4. "

Jobs Promised Tomorrow Delivered Today.

THE KLONDIKE NUGGET

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING'S EXPRESS

For Fortymile and Eagle City.

TUESDAY MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK

FOR THE BALANCE OF JANUARY

SUMMERS & ORRELL

Letterheads \$6. PER THOUSAND

Business Cards 3. "

Meal Ticket 4. "

Dodgers 4. "

Jobs Promised Tomorrow Delivered Today.

THE KLONDIKE NUGGET

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.