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Court Made Law.

As expected happened last week when the Wisconsin supreme court handed down a decision in the Kreuzberg habeas corpus case in which it held that the law restraining employers from discharging workmen from belonging to a union was unconstitutional.

In present day ethics might be right in the business world and the courts being part of the present business machine, might be right before the law. The working class on whom our present wonderful civilization is built, does not assert its remarkable collective power and is therefore not feared. The supreme court is made up of corporation lawyers. The corporations are the ruling force in business to-day. When it is lawful in spite of a statute forbidding it, for an employer to discharge a man for belonging to a union, it is possible for the employer class, if acting together, to utterly annihilate the labor unions and to drive the workers who will not give up unionism out upon the highway—making them not only martyrs to principle, but modern pariahs against whom every door is closed, their bread cut off and their families scattered.

But the tendency in business circles to-day is toward the most complete consolidation, as is practically already the case, for instance, in the steel industry. There is practically only one employer or employing syndicate or trust. It is thus in the power of the syndicate, according to the "law" of the Wisconsin supreme court, to break up unionism so far as it relates to that line of industry, root and branch.

But the Ohio Republican platform emphatically proclaims that it is the right of the workmen to organize for protection against the organizations of the capitalists. That may deceive some gullible workmen, but when the thing comes to a show-down the capitalist courts will soon disabuse them!

Court-made law is one of the great enemies of the times and before the unions are entirely annihilated the workers must, if they have a spark of self respect or manhood, rise up in their collective might at the ballot box and sweep the whole chattering, soporific, mumbling capitalistic legal outfit into a deserved oblivion.

This they can only do by casting in their political fortunes with the Social Democratic party which is growing to strength all over the land.

We have received in this office a photographic picture of Irene Ashby, the A. F. of L. organizer, surrounded by children who work in Southern cotton mills. The youngest is SIX YEARS OLD and was TWELVE HOURS tying broken threads! The others are all under 14 years of age and all work for wages ranging from 12½ to 25 cents a day! It is a sight to make the heart bleed. It is the profit-hunger of the rich against the bread-hunger of the poor, and profit-hunger has the right of way under capitalism.

The Colorado Springs Gazette was part of the band of Western capitalistic papers that tried their "democratic" to discourage the Western miners from coming out for Socialism. It printed long, winning and labored editorials for that purpose, but it did no good. The miners thought it was time to do their own thinking. They had been studying up on the subject and the Gazette's "arguments" only met with derisive laughter. The Gazette tried to use molasses instead of vinegar, but it caught no flies. "Socialism was a good thing, but—" "The government was already partly socialistic, but—" and so on. It wasn't a thing to be brought about too hastily, don't yer know! Please do it some other time, don't yer know! "Our people," said the Gazette, "may some time be ready for the ownership of the mines, factories, smelters, etc., and it may be best for FUTURE GENERATIONS to have such ownership, but such a result must of necessity be brought about gradually." But the Gazette seems to overlook the fact that it is the people TODAY who are in need of the new order.

On the same day that the Milwaukee Sentinel printed a long editorial to prove that Rabbi Caro of Temple B'nai Jeshurun erred when he said that the workmen were practically slaves under present conditions, a man 60 years of age, a night watchman, was fined \$10 and costs in the police court for stealing old steel rails. He told the court that he was unable to live on the \$20 a month he received for his work. Yet the Sentinel says the worker in America finds "a chance to work at living wages, a chance to build a home, a chance to become in a great measure independent." No one will dispute that the "chance" exists—in fact modern life under capitalist cormorantism is pre-eminently a game of chance, with long odds in favor of the rich, the crafty and the merciless. But what we would like to have the Sentinel answer is why, if the capitalist system is worth retaining, a night watchman is only worth \$5 a week!

The other day the superior court at Seattle, Wash., decided that the law to limit the labor of women in shops and factories to ten hours daily was unconstitutional, as it was "class legislation." We do not imagine that this will be read by anyone silly enough to imagine that such a decision is right just because a court says so. The modern court is merely an annex of capitalism just as law in the past has been given out by rulers. It disguises its fidelity to class interests by its ready flow of subtle words and sophistries, but the game is transparent nevertheless.

"I clip the following from an editorial of the Chicago Chronicle, June 4.
When will fraud, hypocrisy, humbug, and systematic false pretenses disappear from legislation? Or will they never disappear?
Just so; legislation without these would be as the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out!"

So says a writer in Free Society, the Anarchist paper. This is a stupid view of the situation, truly. It shows a lack of trust in human nature itself that nullifies all the Anarchist nonsense about people living together without social, collective regulations. The only reason legislation is corrupt today is because the people who make up the legislators live in a world in which selfishness and crookedness and foxiness pays. The way to stop the corruption is to change the system so that there would be a temptation to do good instead of evil.

Where are your sympathies in the miners' strike, you liberty-loving American? Do you think it right that a few rich men should own the coal fields and control the coal supply? Is it a good thing for the citizenship of this country that the miners have to be content with an average wage of \$1.28 for each working day, or 79 cents for each day in the year? Is it well that the miners have to live in rented shacks at \$6, pay an enforced fee of \$6 for the company doctor, an enforced charge of \$5 for oil and \$14 for powder used in mining, and buy their provisions at company stores where from 5 to 100 per cent. is added to the price of everything sold? And is there anything in the fact that according to Dun & Co.'s reports the wages of the miners have increased 10 per cent. since 1897 while the cost of living has increased 34 per cent.—is there anything in that to enlist your sympathies?

If it costs \$75 to sell a piano and only \$30 to make one, who is being defrauded and what remedy should be applied? Is it a sane system of society that makes it cost twice as much to get a thing into use, although many people want it, than it does to make it in the first place?

But on the other side against Turgot stood the forces which made for progress by catastrophe—the conservative court in Versailles, the leading nobles, the leading churchmen; and hating them, but really their truest allies for a revolution, the radical element, Robespierre, St. Just, Marat and their friends. Both sets of fanatics, conservative and radical, worked together for "revolution." So there was progress by catastrophe. History records the Paris massacres, the La Vendee massacres, the Avignon massacres; the Red terror and the White terror; Revolutionary wars and Imperial wars; Jacobin despotism and Napoleonic despotism. There was a sea of fanaticism and of hypocrisy; the fanatics perished almost all of them; the hypocrites almost all survived. There were numberless bloody battles. The downfall of Napoleon, the Bourbon reaction, the revolution of 1830, the revolution of 1848, the June massacres, Napoleon III., the December massacres, the Napoleonic reaction, the downfall of Napoleon III.; the Commune and the Pere La Chaise massacres—a whole long line of sterile revolutions and futile tyrannies, each bringing forth new spawn of intrigues, doctrinaires and phrase makers, schemers and tyrants—and as a result of it all such a weak republic that three or four years ago it was only saved by the Socialists from again becoming an old style monarchy. Such is the experience with catastrophes in France during the last hundred years or so.

Take next our American Civil War. All men now see that this bloody contest against slavery was drawing on many years before 1861; but some Americans saw it then and they tried to avert it. Only one man presented a great and simple measure. That man was Henry Clay. Himself a Virginian by birth, he proposed to extinguish slavery gradually by a small national sacrifice. His plan was to begin at a certain year to purchase and emancipate all newly-born slaves, until gradually through the extinction of the older negroes by death, and the enfranchisement of the younger by purchase, slavery should disappear. It was a great plan, a similar one was adopted later in Brazil and worked excellently. Clay's plan might have cost the United States twenty-five millions of dollars. But fanatics on both sides opposed it. The slave barons of the South would have none of it, for it was contrary to their theory that slavery was a blessing, sanctioned by the Bible and embedded in the constitution. The Abolitionists of the North would have none of it, because it was contrary to their theory that one man ought not to buy another. The result we all know: slavery was indeed abolished, but, instead of being abolished by a peaceful evolution without bloodshed and with an outlay of only twenty-five million dollars, it was abolished by one of the most fearful of modern revolutions—at a cost (when all the loss is reckoned in) of ten thousand millions of dollars, and of nearly, if not quite, a million of lives, among them some of the noblest the nation had to give. Thus we had political and social progress by catastrophe rather than by growth—progress not by evolution, but by "revolution."

History is full of such examples. The question now arises, is this the necessary law of human progress? Must the future of mankind be no better than the past? A capitalistic orator has recently answered this question with a phrase. He tells us that "all great reforms must be baptized in blood." Karl Marx made a similar statement. He told us "that force is the midwife at the birth of every new epoch." Ferdinand Lassalle expressed the same opinion. And most Socialists accept this belief as warranted by human nature, and almost involuntarily the writer of

The average wage for the laboring class in Wisconsin is \$411 a year, according to the government census. And yet the Milwaukee Sentinel has the hardihood to talk about the prosperity of the working class.

A New York chair factory owner has a scheme of opening his factory with prayer each morning and it is said that he also caters to the physical happiness of his men and "has grown rich while doing it." Of course. But none of his hapless operatives have become rich. No one will suspect this thrifty capitalist of having prayers to promote religion, he

DO WE WANT EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION?

The greatest danger that can befall the Socialist movement—outside of sectarianism—is the rule of catch-words and phrases. One of the words used most frequently by clear cut and truly class-conscious Socialists is the word "revolutionary" in antagonism to "evolutionary." These men do not seem to know that there has always been a quiet and gradual evolution—an evolution in which not only each national struggle but every national catastrophe was a part.

Considering the many examples which might be cited, we distinguish two uses of the word "evolution": First its larger use, which includes every sort of development, regular or irregular, swift or slow, spasmodic or steady. Secondly, its more restricted use, which confines it to the more regular processes, to growth in the main even and peaceful.

So much for the meaning of the word "evolution." By the word "revolution" we usually denote a more or less violent convulsion—or a catastrophe. To play with this phrase is exceedingly silly—especially when people at large are not armed, nor in any other way prepared for an uprising. The revolutionary phrase almost brought on a catastrophe of late in Belgium—but it undoubtedly would have been a catastrophe to the working people.

I do not want to say that such catastrophes are entirely useless or that they are not going to occur. I want simply to bring out as strongly as possible that they are nothing to be wished for, nothing to be played with even in thought.

There are many examples of this violent progress in history. But there is not one that any friend of humanity or any sane friend of progress would wish to see repeated, or that would be repeated now if the people who went through them could again have the choice of ways after the experience.

And oddly enough, almost always among the men entrusted with leadership in such times, there was one man or another who could see the right path and who pointed it out, but to whom the people would not listen. Evolution by right reason was not to be because the ultra-conservatives on one side and the ultra-radicals on the other would have none of it. So they had evolution by catastrophe, invariably much to the disadvantage and misfortune of the cause they pretended to serve.

Let us take the French revolution for instance. In the time of Louis XVI. the greatest statesman of France was undoubtedly the physiocrat Turgot. When Turgot became minister of France he immediately strove to develop free political institutions by a natural process, and thus avert a catastrophe. Turgot saw that the old feudal system was doomed, that a new era must come. By vast comprehensive political measures he sought to develop an environment which would fit the people gradually and safely for the possession of their rights, which would lead into the new system. France stood at the parting of the ways; could the nation have gone on in the path of peaceful evolution marked out by Turgot, it is, according to human foresight, reasonably certain that constitutional liberty would have been reached within a few years and substantial republicanism not long after; that was all the XVIII. century could possibly achieve. There was no proletariat in the present sense of the word. Had Turgot succeeded what weary years would have been avoided—the terror of the guillotine, the despotism of the recruiting officer; twenty years of ferocious war; millions of violent deaths; billions of treasure flung into the gulfs of hatred or greed!

This article is inclined to take this view, as there seems to be much in history to support it. Take even the simplest principles of political liberty. Before they could be secured in England, one king lost his head, another his crown. Take the simplest thing in religion, the principle of toleration; before it could be established the world had to wade through the religious wars and horrors of the Sixteenth century, the Thirty Years' war—and battles, massacres and excruciations innumerable. The possibilities of human UNEASION are indeed vast, and the Social Question, the problem of abolishing wage slavery and giving to every worker the full product of his labor, is greater and farther reaching than any that humanity has hitherto encountered.

But after all, this is no cause for rejoicing, and there is every reason to look for another way out. And if we look closer into the history of the past there is also much to give us hope. The very law of evolution itself seems to encourage us. Before all: in almost every civilized country the working people have now the ballot, the RIGHT TO VOTE. This is the first instance in the history of the world that the oppressed class has virtually the same political basis as the ruling class, the oppressors. The proletariat outnumbered the capitalist class most effectively, and actually has the fate of every country in its hands, if the proletariat can make terms with the farmers. The existence of great Social Democratic political organizations shows this more hopeful side of human progress in every civilized country. The excellent party discipline, without "bossism," as shown by the Socialist parties in Germany, France and lately also in Belgium and Sweden, is another encouraging sign, because a large and well disciplined body of men can, under favorable conditions, enforce great concessions without recourse to physical force and bloodshed. That bloody battles are not always necessary for progress was proved in 1688 in the English history, when the bloody revolution against the Stuarts was sealed by a peaceful one; and again in the year 1832, when England was put on a democratic basis—and it has also been shown by various peaceful reforms in almost every civilized country during the last twenty years. And especially in our country, where the ballot is supposed to be well-nigh almighty in things politic, it is well worth while to try all kinds of social reforms—municipal, state and national. Such reforms will not only mitigate the burdens of the present and the next generation and strengthen the power of resistance of the proletariat, but also fit it for the part it intends to play—nay more, it will make that part possible by furnishing political POWER to the workmen.

This great question of tactics, therefore, is more than a mere question of methods. The development of the race is to go on, the SOCIAL PROBLEM brought about by the economic development MUST be SOLVED. But the question is also: Are we to secure the change, as so often in the past, by a century or two of revolutions, contra-revolutionary reactions, bloodshed and new revolutions—or can we reach our next goal in civilization in the future by reason and the spirit of humanity?

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In our boastful Yankee land, where the people just about think they are the smartest creatures that ever lived, children as young as 14 years—and younger!—work long hours in our factory-prisons (for it's a prison-like existence, after all, to human beings who are in the play stage of their development), while over in New Zealand, which is a colony of the blarsted British monarchy, no child under 16 is allowed to work in a shop or factory and no child between 16 and 18 years, unless it can show that it has already secured an education. Talk of our boasted public school system! It's a sham and a fraud compared to this. And when an attempt is made this fall in the legislature to raise the factory age limit to 16 years, you will see the hardest kind of a resistance from just the men who are the most boastful about our great public school system, the big factory owners who make profit out of the wreck of childish lives. Watch and see!

"A class is fixed when nine-tenths of those comprising it can never get out of it," says a writer in the International Review. Despite the hopeless case of the vast majority of the working class, capitalists mock them by pointing to rare exceptions where men have risen above the ranks of labor—often by inhuman, brutal means.

The Standard Oil Company has been in court so many times for alleged rascally conduct that it is becoming an old story. Still, we notice that it has won a suit brought against it in West Virginia, the court of appeals deciding that it had a legal right to establish a business in competition with a transportation company, "in the furtherance of its own interests in the competition of business," and to induce customers of that company to withdraw their patronage from it, even though its motives in doing so might be malicious. The game of the big fish swallowing the little fish goes on. Might is still right. Business is war and the concern with the most strength (money) has the advantage. A free field—and the devil take the loser!

Schools for Scandal.

The recent row in the Milwaukee school board may prove to be a better thing for the people than might have been imagined. For one thing it has tended to call public attention to the thing we have already pointed out: That the present plan of the school board is decidedly undemocratic—an abomination that could not help but give rise to scandal sooner or later. It is a close-corporation star-chamber board, as far away from the people's control as possible. The mayor appoints four commissioners and these four men appoint the requisite number of directors. We have that great buncombe capitalistic reform outfit—the old Municipal League—to thank for it—but we do not feel thankful. The result of it all is that the schools of Milwaukee today are the abode of a most abominable favoritism, teachers without a pull OR A STAND-IN WITH THE BOOK TRUST, or unwilling to spend money, having little or no chance of promotion or security. Female teachers without influential friends or natural powers of resistance to oppression have been browbeaten and cast out to make room for favorites on the flimsiest of pretexts. The whole affair would be farcical, were it not such an outrage on the people of Milwaukee. If the schools have any standing at all the teachers themselves must be thanked rather than the board, the superintendent and the system! The strange dropping of Principal Olsen, the other day, the shifting of Principal Pollock and the hiring of a Mr. Cooley of Oconto, a rather inferior instructor, but said to have favor with the book trust, has called attention away from the cases of certain defenseless female teachers who would not have been dropped had the board been obliged to work under the critical eye of the public.

The book trust wanted Cooley in Milwaukee, it is said. To make room for him, one of the principals had to be dropped. Olsen was picked as the man least likely to make a fuss and to cover up the scheme it was planned to shift Pollock round, the board anyway having it in for the latter because he gave his constituents a tip to attend a certain meeting and by merely being there they kept the board from carrying out a certain contemplated deal. And Olsen had higher markings than certain other principals who are notoriously "secure" in their jobs. Principal Kreisel, against whose habits various rumors are afloat, and who is now transferred again to Olsen's school, has a record as well as a pull.

Against all of this we as Socialists enter a protest. We do not propose that the public school system shall be injured without our opposition. The education of a city full of children is at stake. The school board as at present constituted is a disgrace to a democratic form of government, a breeding ground for cheap politicians and a snug harbor for the barter of jobs in return for political work. The whole school system of Milwaukee needs an overhauling. When the Socialists get in power it will be overhauled, but meantime they point out the necessity of arousing public interest in the matter.

In corroboration of the foregoing Prof. S. Y. Gillen of this city, an old-time educator with an up-to-date mind, contributes a letter to a local daily in which after paying his respects to certain principals who are "securely anchored" in their jobs, he says:

"Our schools in Milwaukee are under the control of a board, or, strictly speaking, a federation of committees appointed by a member chosen by board which is appointed by commissioners who in turn are appointed by the mayor. This being true, it would be folly to contend that the people have any legal right to a voice in the management of their schools. We have drifted far from the course pursued in the town meeting of New England, the birthplace of the public school. These are the days of imperialism even in local matters. The institutions in which the people are most vitally interested is one over which (in Milwaukee) they can exercise no control. But do the gentlemen who compose these committees feel no moral obligation to consult the wishes of the people whom they rule? 'Rule' is the right word here; considering how the board is constituted, that old, American term 'represent' would be clearly out of place in this connection."
"Even kings and military chiefs have sometimes sought to ascertain the wishes of their subjects. . . . The gentlemen on the school board committees are our rulers; there is no denying that fact. 'We, the people,' may plead and protest, but that is all. When the rulers proclaim their pleasure the teachers must obey, the people must submit."

Alice Roosevelt, the president's daughter, like many another impressionable young girl, has been so taken by performances of theater magicians that she has been trying some of the tricks herself. It takes a whole page of fulsome rot in a Sunday paper to tell about it. Oh, no! we do not worship royalty. Oh, no!

"How to Keep a Husband—By a Woman who has lost Four," is an enjoyable bit of yellow journalism served up to the American people last Sunday. Comment is superfluous.

Prof. Willis Moore, at the head of the U. S. weather bureau, has invented a sort of hot weather stove that will lower the temperature of a room in summer the same as a coal stove raises it in winter. Thus is Bellamy's Looking Backward, that people used to call a wild dream, becoming a reality. Some Socialist dreams come true, it seems.

But after all, this is no cause for rejoicing, and there is every reason to look for another way out. And if we look closer into the history of the past there is also much to give us hope. The very law of evolution itself seems to encourage us. Before all: in almost every civilized country the working people have now the ballot, the RIGHT TO VOTE. This is the first instance in the history of the world that the oppressed class has virtually the same political basis as the ruling class, the oppressors. The proletariat outnumbered the capitalist class most effectively, and actually has the fate of every country in its hands, if the proletariat can make terms with the farmers. The existence of great Social Democratic political organizations shows this more hopeful side of human progress in every civilized country. The excellent party discipline, without "bossism," as shown by the Socialist parties in Germany, France and lately also in Belgium and Sweden, is another encouraging sign, because a large and well disciplined body of men can, under favorable conditions, enforce great concessions without recourse to physical force and bloodshed. That bloody battles are not always necessary for progress was proved in 1688 in the English history, when the bloody revolution against the Stuarts was sealed by a peaceful one; and again in the year 1832, when England was put on a democratic basis—and it has also been shown by various peaceful reforms in almost every civilized country during the last twenty years. And especially in our country, where the ballot is supposed to be well-nigh almighty in things politic, it is well worth while to try all kinds of social reforms—municipal, state and national. Such reforms will not only mitigate the burdens of the present and the next generation and strengthen the power of resistance of the proletariat, but also fit it for the part it intends to play—nay more, it will make that part possible by furnishing political POWER to the workmen.

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It is for BOTH sides—the capitalists and the proletariat—to answer this question.

It was discovered the other day that many of the jewels in the British crown were mere paste, the real ones having been pawned by the monarchs when hard up! And so King Edward will rent a few real gems to patch the crown up until after the coronation. It is to laugh! It is a cheering sign of the times that the veneration for crowns and monarchs and coronations is waning. Now the people dare to joke about such things, even in England. Royalty and royal gawgaws are relics of superstitious and ignorant days and ignorance and superstition has always been a mighty expensive thing to the people at large.

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Victor L. Berger

A CALL TO DUTY—TO SEND THE HERALD INTO FERTILE FIELDS.

There is no longer room for doubt that Socialism is making headway among the unions. It is spreading finely and some splendid fighters for the cause are appearing in union circles all over the land. Others are wavering. WE MUST GO AFTER THEM! For this purpose we now ask the comrades to make up a fund to send The Herald to every union secretary in the land. It can be done, it should be done. Now is the time to do it. Of course, it calls for sacrifice. But men have given up their very lives in many a less worthy cause. Get on the roll of honor—you'll be proud of yourself later on—and the result will be reward enough.

Just consider the following proposal: We intend to send the Social Democratic Herald to EVERY UNION SECRETARY in the United States. If we succeed in this big plan, it will be a long step forward to winning organized labor over to Socialist principles.

There are many reasons why the Herald is the paper best fitted for this purpose.

First, it is a union paper, and is the organ of the Federated Trades' Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation. This will give it a prestige and standing with all trades unionists to whom it is sent.

The Herald contains news interesting to union men, and much valuable information about the labor movement. Being in touch with the unions, it also understands how to present the truths of Socialism in such a manner as will hold the good will of union men. It knows what not to print, and also why not.

Besides, the Herald is a party organ, a. s. d. while making Socialists, at the same time aims to make them party men as well and so better Socialists. Thus, if it gets a foothold among the labor unions throughout the country, it will do a great work in building up the party organization.

For all these reasons, the Socialists of America should do their utmost to put this paper into the hands of organized workmen everywhere.

This is our idea: FIFTEEN THOUSAND UNION SECRETARIES receiving and reading the Herald, through their influence on their unions, would be good for at least 100,000 Socialist votes in the next presidential election.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND SOCIAL-

ISTS in all parts of the country ought to be glad to sacrifice a dollar each to bring about so good a result.

Our plan is to bring the 15,000 union secretaries and 15,000 Socialists together. Send in your dollar to this office for the UNION SECRETARIES' FUND and we will send the Herald at once to five union secretaries from the official lists for eight months. Or send in \$5.00 and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that twenty-five union secretaries will read the Herald for eight months through your means.

The effect of such a good work will soon be felt in a great movement of the labor unions towards Socialism.

Comrades, begin at once! Send in your contribution to the UNION SECRETARIES' FUND! Full credit will be given Who will be first?

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NOTICE.—Please take notice that payments on stock subscriptions in Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Company fall due by the time this issue reaches you.

FEATURES OF NEXT WEEK'S HERALD

Among the contributed features of the Independence Day edition of The Herald, to be issued next week, will be: Independence Day by Thomas J. Morgan. The Fourth of July, by Jesse Cox. The Meaning of the Flag, by Father Hagerty. Revolutionary Phrases, by Jacob Winnen.

The passing of Patriotism, by Franklin H. Wentworth. Also a special contribution from Eugene V. Debs and numerous other features. Comrades in the fight; here is your opportunity. Send in your orders without delay.

FOUR YEARS OF FIGHT FOR RIGHT.

With this issue we close the fourth of the Social Democratic Herald, during its entire career it has been the bulwark of the movement to break down the old, narrow fanaticism that held the Socialist agitation back in this country and which had its expression in the Socialist Labor party.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The annual class day exercises of Harvard university were held at Cambridge, Mass., last week. The class oration was delivered by Roscoe Conkling Bruce of Tuskegee, Ala. Bruce is a colored man and is going into educational work in the south.

A carpenter, sent to make some repairs in a private house, entered the apartment of the lady of the house with his apprentice. "Ma'am," the lady called to her servant, "see that my jewel case is locked at once!"

The carpenter understood. He removed his watch and chain from his vest with a significant air, and gave them to his apprentice. "John," he said, "take these right back to the shop. It seems that the house isn't safe."

Herbert Spencer in his recent book takes a rap at Julian Ralph, one of the modern newspaper men whose ethics admit all sorts of pranks with the truth of history, in this wise: "Of the Boers, concerning whom, until recently exasperating by farm-burning and women-driving, the accounts given by captured prisoners and those of the late Sir George Buller, I know of no people richer in public and private virtues than the Boers."

With the organization of the Social Democratic party the Socialist movement swept past the old party and left it, scolding and vilifying those who left its ranks, far in the rear, with no hope of ever again controlling the movement in America. In all this The Herald, as the official organ of the Social Democratic party, played a leading and a dignified part.

During the remarkable presidential campaign of Eugene V. Debs, The Herald was the official mouthpiece of the party and gave in detail the progress of his tour of the states, the only paper in which this information was presented, as the capitalist papers were at their usual suppressing game.

With the recent history of The Herald we need not deal here. Its course and its value to the movement are known to all. It circulates to all corners of the country and proudly heads the movement in Milwaukee, where it carries the message of wage emancipation to every factory worker, to the middle-class and even above it.

The German government has purchased the patent rights covering all Europe except Great Britain, Ireland and France, says the Scientific American, for an automatic switchboard manufactured in Chicago. The electrical appliance will displace a telephone system of 40,000 instruments. This ought to raise a howl from the people who do not want the government to interfere with "individual initiative." Translated into every-day language, this always means that the government ought to keep its hands off all things in which some capitalist has a show to give in and skin the people.

In favorably commenting on the action of the Western labor conventions in declaring for Socialism the Pueblo Courier still voices the fear that it will result in an antagonistic legislature in Colorado in the fall, provided the Socialists do not elect a majority. This is an idle fear, which experience does not bear out. Of all cowards the capitalistic politician is the worst. Labor's ill success in the matter of favorable legislation in the past has been due to the fact that labor has divided at the ballot box and was, consequently, not feared. Now that it is unitedly asserting itself the Courier will see the politicians tumble all over themselves in their efforts to prove that they are the friends of labor.

"Another phase of the situation is the effect peace will have on Canadian trade. The Canadian government believes the restoration of order and quiet in South Africa will tend to decrease Canadian trade there, which has been quite active for two years, owing to the demands of the army."—Ottawa Dispatch.

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2. Because "in it there lies no germ of a new and further development of privilege."

3. Because "its concerns are the concerns of mankind as a whole; its freedom is the freedom of mankind itself; its sovereignty is the sovereignty of all men."

The profits wrung from the working class give rise, first, to the capitalist class; second, to the never ending war between the capitalist and the working class; and third, to a war between individual capitalists themselves; finally, to war between the capitalist states.

bying. Too late, for we are no longer in 1830 or in 1848, when the people were face to face with soldiers not so well armed as now, when those in power would not hesitate to organize a massacre.

It was chiefly for this reason that the Parti Ouvrier, seeing that force, however legitimate, would not succeed, had recommended a general strike as the only means of exercising legal pressure on the government.

Excited by waiting, exasperated by the massacres of Brussels and the Black Country, the workers responded unanimously to the first appeal. On the Monday the strike became general throughout the mining districts; it spread rapidly, and for the first time all workmen ceased work. The workers in the textile industries in Flanders also ceased work. At Liege also the men came out. At Brussels there were more than 20,000 men on strike.

In a word, during this week all workmen except on the railways ceased work, and more than 300,000 men obeyed the mandate of the Parti Ouvrier and did not hesitate to do without their wages.

It was impossible to pay strike pay to that multitude, but steps were taken to help the poorest and to grant relief to the families of the wounded, of the dead and of those in prison. As the workmen had no money an appeal was made to the bourgeoisie and to our foreign comrades. Many Liberals also sent subscriptions and poor people sent their mite. A teacher, for instance, having no money sent her earrings and her wedding ring to be sold for the benefit of the fund.

The Liberals who at first were against the people now began to turn round on the government. The attitude of the civic guard was more favorable to us. Liberal newspapers denounced the odious brutality of the zendarmes, many manufacturers were favorable to our demands, and one told his men that he hoped they would succeed. For the time we began to think that moral force would triumph over brute force.

On Tuesday, April 15, the Liberal group in the Chamber suggested a dissolution if the revision was rejected, so that the country might be consulted. The government leader only replied that this was a prerogative of the King.

On the day the funeral of the victims took place, at 6:30 in the morning, great crowds took part and the impression will never be effaced from the memory of the spectators.

The same afternoon the debate in the Chambers began. The government opposed it, though they stated that sooner or later some change must take place. From a moral point of view the general strike

THE COST OF MURDER-IN-GROSS.

THE combined cost of United States army and navy maintenance and increase during the years preceding the war with Spain...

at home. Parasites fasten like flies upon the departments of administration. Who is feeding this horde of parasites...

Have five copies sent to your address for three months, for distribution. It will only cost you 50 cents!

Send the names of people who may be interested in Social Democracy, that we may send them some sample copies.

Get your friends to subscribe 10 weeks, 10 cents, and for every 20 ten weeks subscribers we will give you a yearly subscription card free.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

NEWS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

MOTHER JONES ARRESTED.

Her White Locks No Protection From the Armed Power of the Government in League with the Coal Barons.

Clarksburg, W. Va., June 20.—Marshal C. D. Elliott and deputies left for Parkersburg tonight with two men, organizers and strikers.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—(Special to Leon Greenbaum.) On the slavery matter, Mother Jones suffered the worst is here.

Mother Jones marching with her army of "boys" presents a spectacle not seen since the days of the Revolution, in Virginia.

LATER.—Monongah, W. Va.—All strike leaders but Mother Jones arrested last night and she may be taken at any moment.

Seven thousand men are reported on strike for an increase of wages at Maunula, P. I.

The city council of Vancouver, B. C., has ordered the union ban on all printing, and policemen and firemen's clothes.

The Sawsmiths' National Union is the name of a new organization formed at a meeting of the sawsmiths of the country in Indianapolis.

The commercial telegraphers of Chicago, who for several years have been without a union, were organized June 15 by the American Federation of Labor.

The strike of the machinists employed in the various plants of the Allis-Chalmers Company at Chicago, Ill., has been settled.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20.—It is estimated by W. E. Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America...

Clearfield, Pa., June 20.—Patrick Gilday, president of the District Miners' Union, issued an official order today...

It is difficult to find language in which to express an accurate and just opinion on the merits of the Chinese exclusion law...

Federated Trades Council. Meeting of June 18. Delegate E. H. Besenbert in the chair.

They are characterized by an aged, worn expression, infinitely pitiful and incongruous in a child's face.

Are Ministers Cowards. Are ministers cowards? We do not mean to ask whether they are moved overmuch at the prospect of physical pain...

Questions From "Life." Some questions which "Life" suggests as suitable to be asked by President Roosevelt's proposed superintendent of trusts:

The Cry of the Children. The New York World says that in spite of a stringent law which forbids nearly 4000 children of school age...

For Them WEDDINGS! Let us suggest GORHAM Silver—there's none so good.

Admirable for a wedding gift—nothing that will please the bride-elect better.

And GORHAM SILVER is solid—it's useful—it lasts a lifetime.

It's here in splendid choosing, at lessened prices. Just one mention today:

Tea Spoons, in sets of six, solid silver, put up in silk-lined boxes—\$3.00

ARCHIE TEGTMEYER GOLD-SILVERSMITH NATIONAL AVENUE—CORNER GROVE STREET.

Mother Jones is performing valiant service for the cause of unionism in the Virginia mining districts. The operators in the Virginias are the most brutal exploiters...

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT, IN PROBATE.—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, ss. In the matter of the last will and testament of Anna Margaretha Kupfer...

DRINK Schlitz The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous. The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect.

SEWING MACHINES. Buy the BEST the NEW HOME. Others, such as Climax, Hudson, Drop Heads.

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FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL. John Reichert, Corresponding Sec'y. Emil Brodde, Recording Sec'y.

BEER BOTTLER'S UNION No. 213. Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Sixth and Chestnut Street.

HORSE SHOERS' UNION No. 11. Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, Fraternity Hall, 222-224 Grand Ave.

AMALGAMATED WOODWORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA. Purchase Cigars having this (Blue) Label on Box.

Cigarmakers' International Union. No. 25, office and employment bureau, 318 State Street.

GENERAL NOTES. Seven thousand men are reported on strike for an increase of wages at Maunula, P. I.

JOHN LUELL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS, 536 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

G. DIETRICH, TAILOR. 369 Brady Street, MILWAUKEE.

JULIUS LANDO, Optical Institute. 419 East Water St. and get fitted to a pair of his Celebrated Glasses.

Union Barber Shops. Before getting shaved or having your hair cut, see that this card is displayed.

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M. FRANK, Select 10 cts. and Free Cuba and Santa Rosa 5 cts. Cigars. 682 Scott Street.

HENRY HERR, First Class Workmanship, 1510 North Ave.

PHIL. C. KAMMERER, The Southern. First-class work guaranteed. 452 Reed St., corner Scott.

AUGUST LEIDGEN, Good Treatment and Good Workmanship. 1506 Green Bay Avenue.

FRED. H. LEIST, The Ideal. Hair Goods a Specialty. 430 Greenfield Ave.

HERMAN C. MUNDT, Good Cigars Always on Sale. Asaphic Shop. 168 Lloyd Street.

FRANK SCHRIMPF, Shaving and Hair Cutting Parlor. Fine Line of Union Made Cigars. 1809 Vilet Street.

WM. SMITH, Favorite Antiseptic Shaving Parlor. 835 Kinnickinnic Ave.

JOHN VOLK, Renovated Shop. 276 First Avenue.

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L. SACHS, The Jeweler, 418 National Ave. Ten per cent. discount on work and 5 per cent. on goods to all union men in good standing.

FOR THE BEST TIME IN YOUR LIFE ATTEND THE GRAND RALLY, PICNIC AND BALL GIVEN BY THE TENTH WARD BRANCH, S. D. P. AT WEST SIDE UNION PARK THIRTEENTH ST., NORTH OF FOND DU LAC AVE. SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1902. Admission, 10 Cents. Don't Forget the Date.

Gleanings from Socialistic Fields.

Notes from Yankee-land.

Hats off to Oregon! The returns show a vote for secretary of state of 5576. In 1900 Debs got 1496 in the state. The campaigning in Oregon proceeded on common sense lines. The People's Press of Albany and Comrade Stitt Wilson, the Revs. Thompson and Wilson, did the bulk of the campaigning and they gave the people Socialism in digested doses. When the people cried for bread they did not give them fossilized academic phrases or anti-immediate demands utopianism. Hats off to Oregon!

Comrade Vail is lecturing in New York state.

Comrade A. M. Dewey will tour through Utah during August.

Washington Socialists will hold their state convention at Seattle, June 29.

The national propaganda fund received a total of \$16 in donations the past week.

Comrades Geiger, Collins and Mailly are at work in the Eastern coal fields for Eastern Socialist papers.

Comrade John C. Chase, the former Socialist mayor of Haverhill, Mass., is making speeches in Nebraska and Iowa. A new Socialist monthly, "The New Time," will be started at Spokane, Wash., with Comrade Joseph Gilbert as editor.

National Secretary Greenbaum sent another of his telegraphic proclamations to the convention of the shoe workers at Detroit.

The Rev. W. T. Brown of Rochester, who contemplates a cross-continent lecture tour, will not start till August. He will speak first in Massachusetts.

Debs is having some good meetings in the West. At no point at which he has appeared has there been room enough for all those eager to listen to his message.

Citizen and Country, an influential labor and radical paper of Toronto, Canada, has come out square for Socialism and changed its name to the Canadian Socialist.

That Independence Day edition next week will give you fine material for interesting your patriotic friends. There will be no excuse for passing the opportunity by.

Instead of going to Tacoma as he planned Comrade Debs cancelled that date and spoke instead to a state gathering of the farmers of Washington at a point sixty miles from Spokane.

Wayland's Monthly for June comes out with a tasty colored cover. Inside we are confronted anew with Ghent's article on Benevolent Feudalism and Ellwood Pomeroy has an article on direct legislation.

In spite of the lack of funds the national headquarters is planning new expenses. It is now proposed to maintain a tour of the country for two German speakers, whose names are not disclosed.

Ohio Socialists will hold a Fourth of July celebration at Woodside park, midway between Dayton and Cincinnati.

WHAT THE WORKERS ARE ABOUT.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

- I. Goldstein, 227 Clinton street, New York.
E. Vandervoort, 148 South Peoria street, Chicago.
James Lambert, Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western avenue, Chicago, Ill.
L. Juster, 42 Gouverneur street, New York.
Aug. L. Mohr, 1717 Erie avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.
Milwaukee agents:
Carl Malewick, 1151 Twenty-third street.
Paul Mueller, Brown and Thirty-first street.
Nick Petersen, 2714 North avenue.
Car. Kleist, 740 Third-second street.
Fred. Leist, 490 Grandfield avenue.

From The Mail Bag.

Sheboygan, Wis., June 18.—Editor Herald: We have Socialists in all walks of life here. As one of our manufacturers put it the other day: "I don't know what to make out of this. If I speak to one of my employees I don't know whether am speaking to a Socialist or not, for the factory is full of them. We can break the unions, but we cannot break the Social Democratic party. The street car strike is not settled yet and I don't think it will be soon, although the company is losing money. Our strikers are law abiding citizens and the public is with them. We have secured temporary work for the strikers and they are getting 75 cents more for eight hours' work than they got from the company for ten hours' work."

Denver, Col., June 16.—Dear Herald: After much pressure from members of his congregation, Dr. David Utter of the Unitarian Church was induced to accept the challenge which we issued almost a fortnight ago to the ministers of Denver. The Coliseum, which seats 4000 persons, was packed to the doors. The audience was with us from the start. In the expressive patois of the street gain, "We didn't do a thing to the opponents of Socialism! Quite a number of men and women came upon the platform at the end of the discussion to tell me that they were converted to Socialism by the debate. Among them were two lawyers, one physician, and several business men. Socialism is moving in the West not with the one inch a century of the glacier, but with the irresistible rapidity of the avalanche. We hope to carry the state of Colorado at the next election."

Butte, Mont., June 17.—Dear Herald: The outlook over all the section most encouraging. We are confident we shall have large and enthusiastic meetings at every point. The only trouble is we have not dates enough to go round, having far more applications than we can fill. I leave this evening at 7 for Spokane. This is the only train that will take me there in time and we concluded therefore to hold a meeting here last night. We had only six hours' time and got the notices in the evening papers and distributed handbills. The audience crowded the auditorium to overflowing and the enthusiasm was intense. The Socialist sentiment is spreading rapidly and I am confident the near future will develop a great movement that will embrace the entire Western territory.

Eugene V. Debs. San Diego, Cal., June 12.—Dear Herald: As one who did his small best to help launch the Social Democratic party upon the world and assisted at the birth and naming of the Social Democratic Herald, I send greetings. The child has greatly improved in appearance of late, and the "stuff" that goes into it is fine. I am proud of it and consider it the peer of any Socialist paper or magazine in the United States. Our movement is growing rapidly in Southern California and we expect to give a good account of ourselves in the fall elections. All hail the co-operative commonwealth! Anna Ferry Smith, Secy. San Diego Branch.

The proceeds will go to the state propaganda. Comrade Gaylord Wilsberg will be one of the speakers.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 23.—At the Luzerne county convention of Socialists held tonight resolutions pledging financial and moral support to the striking miners were adopted and the operators were denounced in strong terms.

Newcastle, Pa., his morning labor paper starts out well and deserves success. It has a page department on Socialism with Dr. Elstein, W. J. White, J. W. Slayton, J. L. Bryson, T. C. Humphries and L. M. Flowers as editorial committee.

We have a little joke on Brother Ford of the Faribault Referendum. In large type he claims his paper is "the only Socialist paper in Minnesota established June 11, 1899." No matter how many other Socialist papers are started in Faribault he will never lose his title to the distinction he claims!

Father Hagerty debated on Socialism with a Rev. Dr. Utter before an audience of 4000 people in Denver last week and almost made the shingles fly off the roof. The daily papers gave Comrade Hagerty the victory and said the audience was with him from the start. It was the talk of the town next day.

Secretary Greenbaum sends an appeal to members of the national organization for more funds. He says the receipts have fallen off and asks: "What do the comrades mean? At about the same time Comrade Wayland springs a demand for the abolition of dues altogether, which is certainly premature. But we are not surprised at the demand, for the St. Louis headquarters has some entirely counter to the spirit of the Indianapolis convention which created it."

Instead of maintaining a formal headquarters to transact necessary business, thus leaving the bulk of the funds for agitation in the states where they could be best extended, it has been the policy of the St. Louis office to extend its activity to almost spectacular dimensions, incurring large expense and expending funds as though they came from a couple of large bank accounts. If the national funds are falling off it is because a good many comrades see very little gain to Socialism for the large sums that go to St. Louis. If the national headquarters persists in its present policy it will force a no-dues reaction, which will be an unwise step just now.

WISCONSIN STATE CONVENTION.

The official call of the state committee for the Wisconsin state convention will be published next week. The date of the convention will be Sunday, the 31st of August, the day preceding Labor Day. Delegates can therefore avail themselves of excursion rates on many roads.

The state committee will also issue a circular letter to the branches giving exact instructions in regard to the holding of caucuses under the laws of Wisconsin. As we are now an official party in Wisconsin these instructions must be exactly followed in order that the caucuses shall be recognized as legal.

We have a fine paper edition of Bellamy's Equality, selling at 50 cents. Has a portrait of Bellamy. It ought to be on your parlor table.

Talks with the Workers.

Comrade Taylor of Toronto sends greeting and an appreciation of the Herald with his renewal. "There is a wave of reform spirit moving all over this country at present that should not be lost sight of. Let every worker help fan the flame in his own way," writes Comrade Roecker of Chilton, who, as a traveling man, is in a position to know what he is talking about. "Be up and doing. Remember the early bird catches the worm." Six hundred copies of 202 and 203 went to British Columbia last week. "Don't forget you can have five subscription post-cards for two dollars."

Some big Fourth of July orders have been booked this week, one big one for the ball game at Sheboygan. "We acknowledge kindly greeting from Comrade James Wilson, the newly-elected national president of the Pattern-makers' Union. Branch 1, Milwaukee, sends in a big order for the Fourth of July edition and a steady order for handbills. The other city branches better look to their laurels!" Comrade Waechter of Sheboygan was a caller this week. He is making the literature fly.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The following is the national platform of principles of the Social Democracy of the Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using the power for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people. Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the production and keep the workers dependent upon the private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalist class and the working class. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government and the press, the schools, and the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery. The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are reckless and sacrificed for profit, by concentrating between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which pretend for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the exploitative power of capitalism, by concentrating themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. While we do not claim that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order

Across the Herring Pond.

England has a paper called the Young Socialist.

There are 150 Socialist members of common councils in Norway.

Six Socialists were elected in St. Bartolomeo, Italy, on May 11.

The English Social Democrats will issue a coronation manifesto.

Four Socialists were elected members of the common council of Birkenberg, Bohemia.

In the recent Belgian election the Socialist Democrats made a gain of 22,092 votes over 1900. The Liberals lost 18,704.

Belgians are agitating for a cheap Socialist newspaper in Flemish especially for the country districts, where the vote was weak during the recent elections.

A banquet was recently held in France to celebrate the return of the Socialist deputies to the Chamber of Deputies. Speeches were made by Viviani and Jaures.

It's over the sea, all right. London Socialists recently held agitation meetings and discussed the subject: "Shall the People own the Trusts or the Trusts own the People?"

The Socialists of Sweden did not get universal suffrage by their general strike. All they got was a promise from Parliament to investigate the matter and a probable delay of three years.

Switzerland reports more Socialist victories at the canton of Berne. In canton Zurich 41 Socialists were elected to this cantonal council. In the cantonal council of Basel there are 22 Socialist members.

The French correspondent of the London Justice thinks that Bourgeois, the new president of the Chamber of Deputies, is a much better Republican than Deschanel and that "it looks as if the new government would be mainly Radical."

Here's a significant proposal by an English comrade in the London Justice: "All readers who do not take part in that 'piece of antiquated foolery' called the Coronation—and I appeal especially to all Democrats and Republicans—but nevertheless like to spend a bright day shouting to the beach, or to pieces, end, when we may escape the delirium and vulgarism of the masses on Coronation day."

Our Own Busy Wisconsin.

It is planned to unite the Chilton and Hayton branches in one, for purposes of more concerted propaganda.

Considerable enthusiasm for Socialism is reported from Eau Claire. The comrades there are planning a lively campaign.

Appleton is about to form a new branch with thirty members. Comrade Weidner writes us: "We shall not rest till our branch contains every Socialist in town."

Branch 12, Milwaukee, puts forth a claim for supremacy in the local field. It had forty-one members present at the last meeting by showing of the roll-call. It is up to Branch 9.

Comrade A. Roecker of Chilton asks that comrades in Calumet and Manitowoc counties communicate with him relative to a convention for the purpose of nominating legislative candidates.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

John Collins, New Glarus.—Comrade R's address is 484 Fifteenth avenue, Milwaukee.

C.—The Social Democracy of America was formed in Chicago in 1897. The S. L. P. has always been rent with dissensions and has a lively internal row on its hands just now. It is gradually getting to pieces. It is strongest in New York city where it maintains a daily paper in the English language.

John H. W. Mch.—The book that will suit your purpose is Babe's Woman in Past, Present and Future. This office, 25 cents.

Five subscription post-cards for two dollars. These are the handiest sort of things for mailing prospective Socialists.

TO FACILITATE THE ATTAINMENT OF THIS END.

- 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all land, and the gradual passing of such ownership to the workers, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue therefrom to be used on the reduction of the taxes of the capitalist class, but the revenue to be applied first, to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, and then to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production to decrease the share of the capitalist class and to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the revenue therefor to be derived from the government.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for the production of goods and food, and the workers may receive the product of their toil.
5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.
8. In making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the people against the public ownership demands made by capitalist political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defect of the Socialist revolution.

The Milwaukee Social Democrats played a fourteen-inning ball game last Saturday. The Oakwoods finally pitched them by a score of 9 to 8. The pitching of Comrade Wild was the feature.

Comrade R. O. Stoll is making arrangements for an organizing tour through Western Wisconsin, beginning with Neillsville, Menomonie and Hudson. Comrades who know the addresses of unattached Socialists in Western Wisconsin will do well to forward them to this office.

Comrades Meims of Milwaukee and Mohr of Sheboygan have arranged the ball game for July 4. It will take place at the Sheboygan grounds, half the net proceeds going to the state fund. All comrades, friends and "rooters" for the Milwaukee team can either go by boat or cars, the former leaving at 9 a. m., the round trip costing 50 cents. Busses will be in waiting at the dock in Sheboygan.

Following are the dates for the Debs tour, now in progress, in the West and through British Columbia: British Columbia—Slogan City, June 26; Sandon, 27; Kalso, 28; Nelson, 29; Phoenix, 30; Greenwood, July 1; Rossland, 2; Washington—Spokane, July 4; Colfax, 6; Idaho—Moscow, 5; Wallace, 7; Montana—Missoula, 8; Butte, 9; Anaconda, 10; Kalispell, 12; Great Falls, 13; Helena, 14; Billings, 15; Dillon, 16. Utah—Ogden, 17; Salt Lake City, 18; Silver City, 19; Lehi, 20; Park City, 21. From July 22 to August 30 he will tour through Wyoming and Colorado, and dates may be secured by addressing Comrade William H. Wise, 420 Charles building, Denver.

Branch 12, Milwaukee, will hold a picnic at Dazzler's grove July 27.

The Socialist Maennerchor of Milwaukee held a successful picnic at Dazzler's grove, west of the city, last Sunday.

Who's the next lucky person to enroll his name on the stock list of The Herald? A share costs only \$5, and it can be paid in installments.

Will our Milwaukee comrades please send us the addresses of newsdealers and newsstands that do not keep The Herald on sale.

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