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NEW ARMY SYSTEM NEEDED--The Military System of Switzerland---Why this Country Should Adopt It

Some recent events in the anthracite strike fields call renewed attention to the military system in vogue in these United States.

In Germany, it is said, the army is home-combed with Socialists and would hardly be before it would shoot down working people. The indications of a beginning in the same direction in this country were observed last week, when the capitalist rulers of West Virginia found that the soldiers were urging the men to leave the mines and also sharing their rations with the brave but famished men on strike.

The soldiers were "preserving the peace" all right, but as they were sent to the mining districts to serve as an intimidation to the strikers, the rulers hastened to send them to another district, where they could not do any harm to the mine owners' interests.

Of course, outwardly, the soldiery of this country is maintained as a protection against foreign invasion of the country and its rights. Actually, however, they form an intimidating force to "keep labor in its place," and are so maintained by the ruling class, the capitalists.

This was seen in the sending of the regular troops to Chicago by Democratic President Cleveland during the famous A. R. U. strike in 1894, when it was secretly planned to declare martial law and to take Debs and his lieutenants out on the lake front and shoot them down as a means of breaking through the inviolable organization of the railroad men.

This was shown, also, in the Oshkosh woodworkers' strike of 1898 when Republican Gov. Scofield of Wisconsin sent the state troops to the scene of the struggle and made use of this significant remark:

"I am of the opinion that when the men find the soldiers are there tomorrow morning, more of them will go back to work AND IN THIS WAY THE BACKBONE OF THE STRIKE WILL SOON BE BROKEN."

Instances are so numerous as to be familiar to all. With the growing power of the plutocracy of late in this "land of the free," the control of the soldiery by the wealth elements becomes a more and more serious matter for the safety of the common folk. The people may be plundered, cheated, outraged, by the aggressions, the monopolies, the "legal" tribute-extracting powers of the big capitalists, but their spirit of revolt against tyranny may be utterly cowed by the ominous shadow of a disciplined force of soldiery controlled by their oppressors, that falls across their path. Were the people of this country armed, the ruling class would think twice before going very far in ignoring their rights as integral parts of a rich and prosperous and resourceful nation.

So it behooves the people, before it is too late, to get this power away from the capitalists and back among the people where it belongs. But how?

Luckily the Swiss system furnishes us with the suggestion for a way out. Switzerland is the only republic that has no need to fear the coming of "the man on horseback." Its military system makes such a thing practically impossible. Let us look into the plan and details of that system.

For centuries the Swiss people have been renowned for valor in warfare. Comparatively a handful of people, the nation has maintained its identity, al-

though surrounded by warring, plundering, bullying powers. Under the Swiss system every man is a citizen and a soldier at one and the same time. There is no standing army. Under the present system, which was introduced there in 1874, every citizen is liable to military duty, in the following way:

On coming of age every young man has his name enrolled on the list of recruits. If the medical examination shows him to be fit for service he is sent to one of the government instruction schools for a period of about six weeks. Afterwards he is liable to be called into service for two weeks every other year, which time he spends in camp drilling and perfecting himself in the art of warfare.

On arriving at the age of 32, he is graduated into the reserve forces, after which he is no longer subject to annual drill, but is required to present himself

one day each year for inspection, and every fourth year must submit to training and practice courses of about a week's duration. If a man aspires to promotion to the rank of an officer, however, he spends more time in preparing himself in higher military instruction and in drills and maneuvers.

The army proper consists of all men liable to military service between the ages of 20 and 32. It is called the elite or auszug. There comes the first reserve--the Landwehr--composed of men between 33 and 44. And the second reserve or Landsturm, a force to be called out only in the direst necessity, and composed of men from 17 to 50, who are not members of the two other divisions, completes the Swiss army.

The Swiss soldier retains his arms and accoutrements (which are supplied by the government) in his own home and is responsible for their being in proper condition. It is required of him that he keep in proper trim by target practice, and he is required, under penalty of a fine, to show a record of a given number of shots a year. All over Switzerland are shooting galleries where the practice takes place and on Sundays and holidays the sound of firing is heard in all parts of the land. Competitions for prizes are frequent and national shooting festivals are held.

As a matter of fact the military education begins with a boy's tenth year. Up to fifteen years there is gymnastic training under competent instructors calculated to prepare his body for military requirements later on. "The citizens of Switzerland," says a late writer, "are consequently, to the last man, an army in ambush. The confederation could at a moment's notice put more than 250,000 men in the field or if necessary 500,000 would rise to its defense. This is a substantial force for so small a territory. No great army is apparent to the eye in time of peace, no draft upon the youthful strength of the nation withdraws for terms of years a large body of workmen into an unproductive occupation." It is a case of "the people in arms," however.

It costs the Swiss people \$35 per soldier per annum to maintain their army, so that it is no great burden on the people.

So here we have the outlines of the Swiss system. It is a worthy example for the democracy of this country. Our geographical situation makes it a proper and a feasible one. It is a system that would be popular in the United States, and, moreover, it was practically what the framers of the American constitution had in mind. It is indicated in the Second Amendment to that document. Read what it says: It is indicated in the Second Amendment to that document. Read what it says:

"Art II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a FREE state, the right of the people to KEEP and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Such a system as that in Switzerland would revive the historic "training days" that used to delight the people of New England and the Eastern states. Nothing more popular could be imagined. Nothing more powerful in case of war.

Let our Socialists and trade unionists agitate for the change of systems. Let them discuss it with shop mates and neighbors, until so strong a sentiment has been created for it that the idea will have to prevail in the halls of Congress.

A Rev. Mr. Harris addressed the Labor day picnic at Boone, Ia., and after denouncing the trusts, the coal strike and government by injunction and the other crimes against labor, declared that "politicians cannot help the laboring man." If he means politicians in the control of the capitalist class he is right. But any man, preacher or otherwise, who tends to minimize the duty of every citizen (especially the wageworker) to express himself at the ballot box, deals a blow at the sacredness and security of a government planned to exist by the consent of the governed. And this is what we suspect the Rev. Mr. Harris was up to.

George T. Angell, the venerable and wealthy head of the Cruelty to Animals Society in this country and editor of its paper, Our Dumb Animals, has much more true sympathy for suffering brutes than for oppressed humans, as we have remarked on a former occasion. It is often so with humanitarians of his type. What we said about him was not much relished and he has again tackled the labor question in an effort to square himself. Naturally he only succeeds in showing how capitalistic his sympathies are and how little he is in touch with modern thought in the realm of economics. He starts out by saying:

How shall we secure for labor the largest possible happiness?

Manifestly the only happiness labor has a right to ask is that which comes from exact justice. Being the creator of all wealth, labor should in justice live on the fat of the land. But that it does not has never seemed to strike Mr. Angell as at all out of the way or immoral. For he says:

We must take the world as the Creator created it, not as we might prefer to have it.

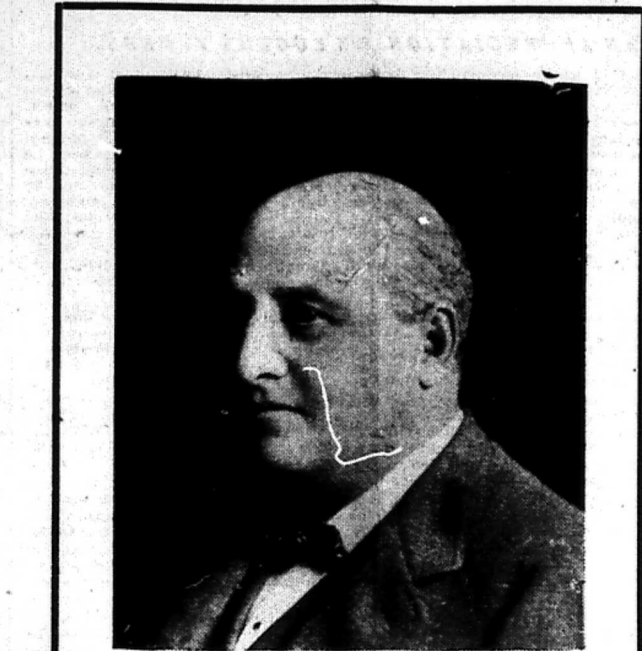
What awful blasphemy! To lay the social cannibalism to an all-wise creator is an old trick, however. Any attempt to place all on the same social, intellectual or financial level is impossible.

The small horse cannot draw the load of the large, nor the slow make the speed of the fast. Every man cannot be mayor, governor or President.

The selfish person, who by hard study and giving his life night and day to his profession has become eminent, will never work for the same wages as the day laborer.

Here's an old friend! The defenders of capitalism are always so afraid of a dose of logic that they never strike a blow, but they have a convenient blindness to the topsy-turvy way in which effort is rewarded today. This morning on our way to the office we saw a man standing on the ledge of the twelfth story of a skyscraper, washing the windows of a downtown office. One misstep, one moment of dizziness, would have plunged him to an awful death. Now who gets the most salary, the doctor or the window cleaner, and who ought to get the most, Mr. Humane Angell?

It does not follow, however, that the small horse may not be as happy as the large, the slow as the swift, and the day laborer as happy or happier than the mayor, governor or President. On the contrary, it is quite probable that neither the small horse nor the President has as much real happiness on the average than nine-tenths of those who work for day wages, and it is quite probable that millions of men, who are not so soundly and heartily, and have thoughts and experiences



The Late Jesse Cox, of Chicago.

See Page 2.

IS OF INTERNATIONAL INTEREST.

Pegli, Italy, Sept. 2. Dear Comrades: May I contribute the enclosed to your fund for sending the "Herald" to the labor unions? With loving greetings to all of you, GEO. D. HERRON.

Dr. Herron, now in Italy recuperating his health, gives the fund a good boost this week, as the above letter shows. The fund is well along on the way to the big mark set for it. The goal can be reached if all put a shoulder to the wheel. The union leaders were never so receptive as they are at just this time. It would be criminal to neglect the opportunity. When the plan is in full swing we propose to surprise and gladden our readers by a series of short testimonials of conversion from prominent secretaries of unions all over the country. Old readers know what our plan is. New readers should read the following closely:

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.

THREE THOUSAND SOCIALISTS in all parts of the country ought to be glad to sacrifice a dollar each to bring about so good a result. According to the statistics of Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, the average production of each workman is \$1600 while his average wages is only \$350. This difference of \$1250 is openly robbed from the workman by the capitalist. Socialism declares the workman is entitled to every dollar of his product, not to only one-fifth of it.

"Equality of opportunity is not equality of result. The fear that Socialism, by making men economically free, will reduce all men to a dead level of mediocrity, is entirely unfounded. The individual cannot make of himself what he would, or achieve what he would, while compelled to toil his whole life away in dread of want. While men are the hard-driven slaves of fear they can never be or do their best. Instead of Socialism destroying individual liberty and progress it is absolutely essential to them."

"It is true that the competitive 'struggle for life' is the law of brute nature. The bloody tooth and claw have ruled the lower orders of life for ages; but surely the time has come for men to adopt a higher, more just, merciful and intelligent law, the law of brotherly cooperation among the strong, and of protection for the weak."

"Not cruel, relentless, brute force, but love and justice should be the plan of moral beings. Dr. Dixon has shown the most awful indictment against the competitive system when he shows that human life is ruthlessly crushed out to save expense. The owner of that mill had to kill women and save machinery or himself be crushed out of business by competition. We propose a system whereby no man will be compelled to forget pity and honesty in order to succeed."

"Socialism stands for the rights of the many against the usurpation of the few; for the weak against the robbery of the strong; for universal justice, brotherhood and love, for equal rights and opportuni-

ties for all. And the long suffering people will yet obtain this freedom, by the peaceful ballot, if possible; by the bullet, if necessary."

"It is useless to argue for competition. The capitalists themselves have decreed that the waste of competition shall cease. That is the simple meaning of the trust, and the trust has come to stay until the people appropriate it for themselves. It is useless to talk of private monopoly being ruled by righteousness. The great Lincoln truly said: 'No man is good enough to rule another.' And certainly no man can be free to rule himself while his living depends upon the will of another. Therefore, as competition is being destroyed by the trusts the people must seize the trusts to protect themselves and establish the Socialist commonwealth of economic equality."

Dr. Dixon was allowed twenty minutes for a final reply, and said in part: "I am surprised to hear Mr. Wentworth speak of bullets. I had not supposed the spirit of Socialism had reached the temper of bloody revolution. But Socialism is only organized discontent at best."

"The individual has a fair chance now. Nearly every millionaire in America started as a poor boy (3)

"What becomes of the \$1250 which the capitalist 'exploits' from every laborer each year? It is used in trade and commerce, to open up railroads and mines, to build new factories and mills, to employ more men as the population of the country increases. Every new machine throws men out of employment only to make employment for many more men in a similar line of work."

"I admit the faults of the present system; let us not destroy the system, but mend it."

"The wage system must pass away, and a system of universal co-operation, by voluntary partnership among men, and especially between labor and capital, must take its place, whereby the workmen in mines, mills, factories and farms will own part of the stock and obtain

less happy than the servant girls in their kitchens."

This is specious reasoning. It would be as sensible to say that as some men are contented who are ignorant, ignorance is a good thing. As a matter of fact kitchen girls are social inferiors, which is an abomination, and the men who drudge for day wages in mine, mill or factory, who eat tin-can dinners and have no time for home life or intellectual improvement do not know real happiness. The crime of falsifying the worker's condition to serve the ends of the exploiting class must cease.

It will never be possible to make the wages of all men the same.

The man who works ten hours will earn more than his equal who works only five--the skillful more than the unskillful--the strong more than the weak--the well more than the sick--the industrious more than the lazy--and the man who in youth lives economically and saves his money will probably live in old age more than he who spends and saves nothing.

Labor will never, in the long run, be able to prevent capital from employing who ever capital sees fit to employ, and capital will always be compelled to support labor, whether at work or idle.

Yes, so long as the present robber capitalist system lasts. But we intend that the day of its downfall shall not be delayed too long. See the point?

The man who works ten hours from which there is no escape, that "by the sweat of the brow we must earn our bread."

Bellamy's beautiful dream, "Looking forward," is simply a dream, as impracticable and impossible as the stories of Jules Verne, "The Arabian Nights," or "Sindbad the Sailor."

Somebody must study law, medicine, finance, and a thousand things on which human happiness depends, and some must work in the coal mines or every furnace fire in the community to extinguish the world's need of the mining industry end, and we should release into barbarism.

Every city and town must support its poor, and must pay the bills.

In all the above, Mr. Angell's poverty of information on the subject of the labor question stands out clearly. In one line he says men must sweat to get their bread and in the next breath sings his siren song of capitalism's right to possession, although capitalism thrives by the sweat of others. And the capitalist pays the bills! It is not true. Labor foots all the bills, and always has.

Pfister's Milwaukee Sentinel devotes columns to Rose's speech on his first special train tour. This explains Rose's eagerness to get the Democratic nomination. Pfister's varied business interests demand a governor who CAN BE USED. Rose would be just the man, for his USEFULNESS was shown in Milwaukee when

the street car franchise extensions were fastened upon the people. The people didn't seem to be staggered by the rascality, but turned round and re-elected Rose mayor. This willingness of the people to be humbugged is what the capitalists, who need a crook in office, figure on. They can work their games without fear of being turned down. It is quite evident that in this coming campaign Pfister is a Democrat--for, after all, what's the difference? All of this must be a fine spectacle for the honest men who are still in the Republican party to contemplate, and the wonder is, how long can they remain in the capitalist parties, knowing the skulluggery that is being carried on under their very noses. The Social Democratic party is a party fresh from the people and it is honest as well as fearless. If it has the interest of humanity at heart, they must cast their lot with the new movement.

Socialism has an able and vigorous exponent in THE VANGUARD, introduced by Comrade J. M. A. Spence. To edit this bright, up-to-date magazine the publishers will send it for four months for 10 cents. Address, THE VANGUARD PRESS, Box H, Green Bay, Wis.

"A good soldier must not only be willing to fight, he must be anxious to fight. I do not want to have anything to do with him if he is not."

This beautiful, brotherhood-of-man, peace-on-earth sentiment was uttered by the Christian President of these United States at West Point. This is the President's "strenuousness" boiled down.

First he would have the young men of the country take up the trade of soldiers, and having learned the trade, then look for "material" to exercise their murderous trade upon. In the hands of such a ruler, with such coarse, uncivilized ideals, no country is safe from militarism--or the coming of a "man on horseback."

The evidences are clearly seen that the Rose-Pfister combine is still at work. How many people will it be able to humbug this time?

Socialists are not politicians, they are moral crusaders. This is why they will be a successful force in politics--coupled with the fact that they are advocating structural changes in society that are in harmony with the workings of the social evolution.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE REV. DR. DIXON--Social Democrats Challenge his Statements--Franklin H. Wentworth Breaks a Lance with him at Danville.

Social Democrats about the country have recently had occasion to take up the subject against one Dr. Frank Dixon, of Hartford, Conn., who has been delivering a lecture at Chautauqua gatherings in various Western states full of willful misrepresentations of Socialism. Like many other leaders for capitalism's rights to extract the life blood from the people, the truth does not serve his purpose.

We are indebted to the Danville Free Citizen for a report of the debate between Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth of Chicago and the Rev. Dr. Frank Dixon of Hartford, Conn. Dixon boiled Dixon his lecture on "The Threat of Socialism" into an opening speech. He said: "Socialism is a live issue, everywhere present in the civilized world. It proposes a radical reformation of society, and all civilization is already vastly modified by the unconscious Socialism of the people."

"Socialism is not anarchy. Socialism and anarchy are alike in protesting against the present capitalistic system and government; they are utterly unlike in what they demand and the method by which they propose to get it. The anarchist demands the abolishment of all law and government and favors violence as a method of securing unlimited personal liberty. The Socialist would destroy all individual liberty by a lawfully regulated and every act of the individual; (3) he would not less law, but more, and seeks to reform by the peaceful method of the ballot."

"Socialism is not Democracy. Democracy does not require the ownership of things in common, but favors the right of private property, and competition."

"Socialism is not Christianity. Christ discovered the individual, and according to the gospel every man must stand or fall by himself before his God. Christianity is an individual life, Socialism is a proposed form of government and business."

business for a livelihood is an essential of progress and that Socialism would destroy individual ambitions. This was, indeed, his only argument against Socialism.

"Struggle for life is the law of nature. Abolition of private property would destroy civilization. If there were only one store in Danville, and therefore no competition in business, the people would be at its mercy."

Dr. Dixon seems to feel the weight of human want and woe and to long for its relief. He praised labor unions very highly and urged union men to continue the union method and let Socialism alone. He referred to the postal system as particularly a Socialist institution and said he believed that it could be run more economically under honest, private management, because it does not admit of competition. He declared that the trust system is a natural development and said: "Trusts would be all right if we had righteous rulers." (3)

Hon. Franklin H. Wentworth replied to Dr. Dixon with an address an hour and a quarter long in which he more fully explained Socialism and defended it against the attacks made against it. His manner was calm and kind and he made many splendid points, in part as follows: "America was born in revolution. Americanism is a revolution against kings, nobles, the state church, and the law of primogeniture whereby the family estate and title pass only to the first-born son, leaving the other children to shift for themselves."

"Our forefathers who founded America thought they had forever provided against oppression and forever established 'liberty, fraternity, equality.' They would not have believed that in 'Free America' such a thing as child slavery, the sweatshop and the present general oppression of the labor classes could ever exist. The 'American Ideal,' for which our ancestors fought, has never been realized, and under the crushing competitive system is receding farther every day."

Mr. Wentworth used figures concern-

ing coal, iron and copper mines to show that the workmen secure a mere pittance compared with what they produce, while the public is charged exorbitant prices. According to the statistics of Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, the average production of each workman is \$1600 while his average wages is only \$350. This difference of \$1250 is openly robbed from the workman by the capitalist. Socialism declares the workman is entitled to every dollar of his product, not to only one-fifth of it.

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regular dividends and better returns of their labor."

Dr. Dixon was out in Nebraska the other day and it happened that three Social-Democratic organizers were in his vicinity. They opened the eyes of the public, with regard to him in the following fashion:

To the Editor of the Nebraska State Journal: In his lecture on "The Threat of Socialism" at the Epworth assembly Tuesday evening Rev. Dr. Dixon so grievously misrepresented the purpose and the programme of the Socialists that we ask you for space to reply to his criticisms. The case of Socialism should at least be correctly stated. This Dr. Dixon has not done. Many of his statements misrepresented the Socialists, and a few of them we especially wish to correct.

1. He says that Socialism aims at absolute equality. Now as a matter of fact the Socialists have never contemplated making people equal. They recognize the natural and inherent inequalities of all men. They do not seek to make people equal. All they ask in this respect is equality of opportunity--an equal chance for all. Therefore, all that was said about "artificial equality" falls to the ground.

2. He said that Socialism would destroy all competition, which he insists is the greatest incentive to progress. But why, we would ask, if competition is so great a good in human affairs, why is it that the trust and monopoly are everywhere eliminating competition? Who, for example, competes with John D. Rockefeller in the oil business? Or do all men compete to increase the "efficiency of the postoffice?" As a matter of fact, competition has not been the only, nor indeed the greatest principle in human progress. Progress is measured, not by the amount of fighting or struggling that men do, but by the amount of friendly co-operation that is present at various stages of human history. The struggle for the life of others, the principle of altruism, of associated and co-

operative effort, as the speaker himself conceded at another point in his lecture, enters increasingly as the principle of progress, and mitigates the individualistic competitive struggle. And moreover, the Socialist, attacking the present competitive system, and seeking to replace it by a co-operative system, does not seek to eliminate all struggle from life. The struggle will continue under Socialism, but on a higher plane. What we seek to do is to raise it from the lower plane of the struggle for bread, to the intellectual and moral plane; to change the weapons from commercial cunning and intrigue to moral and intellectual excellencies, and to mitigate the struggle by providing that those who are worsted shall not thereby be deprived of the means of at least a fair physical existence. Socialism will not therefore remove the incentive of human progress, but will greatly increase its effectiveness.

3. He says that Socialism is opposed to Christianity. This is simply untrue. In the first place, Socialism is a social, economic and political programme, and as such has no more to do with religion than the doctrines of the Republican or Democratic party. Religion is simply not the subject matter of Socialism, and therefore it does not assume to be either friendly or opposed to religion of any kind as such.

However, in the sense that every movement which seeks to establish a higher and better form of social life, is by that very fact not only not opposed to Christianity, but actually the logic of Christianity, in that sense Socialism is the economic next step towards the realization of the ideals of Christianity here on earth. Scores of ministers of the gospel look upon it thus, and as a matter of fact already the leaders, lecturers and organizers of the Socialist movement in at least ten states are ministers. It is manifestly absurd to say that Socialism is opposed to Christianity. We who are writing--ministers, all of us--join with an innumerable host of other Socialists everywhere in avowing our unflinching faith in the ideal Jesus, and in

Social Democratic Herald.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1902.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

Another Awakened Preacher.

A preacher in a Western pulpit writes the following letter to a Milwaukee Socialist, a letter significant of the growth of Socialist sentiment among professional men:

I have given a good deal of thought to social and economic conditions and I quite agree with you that the religious life of the churches has too little to do with the social conditions of the world.

SOME NOTABLE SCHOOL RULES.

In the city of Reggio Emilia, Italy, where the Socialists are in control the following set of rules of conduct have been furnished and are memorized by all the pupils in the schools:

WHO ARE RULERS IN AMERICA?

The following from the Typographical Journal is excellent food for thought, not only for Socialists but for non-Socialists as well:

handled at each end of the line, and this is included in the price named, while the other carriers covers only the item of transportation. In France, where the government controls all the railroads, owns many of them and eventually owns all, the railroads carry the mails free in return for their grant of right of way.

Who does Rose belong to, you poor simpletons who are wearing the red rosettes? Does he belong to the capitalists or to the people? Did he belong to the people when he gave the street car monopoly an extension of its franchises on the Milwaukee streets?

There have been some very significant recent developments in Wisconsin capitalist politics. Last week Capitalists Buckstaff and Stout came out in letters showing that the money taken from the Independent school book concerns to compass the defeat of State Supt. Harvey, went almost direct to La Follette and that he had guilty knowledge of the rascally occurrence.

The Chicago Record-Herald devotes a page each Sunday to letters from its readers on modern problems. Some of the articles are very foolish, of course, simply reflecting the false newspaper teachings they have read, but just the same it is a gain that people are actually discussing such matters.

The President told the West Point military students that they should be anxious for a fight. Better feed them on raw meat hereafter to make pluggies of them.

The most dangerous class in the community today is the class that boasts of being patriotic. It always votes and hurrahs for rascality.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

The political friends of labor are as numerous as the blades concerning the miners' strike.—Philadelphia News Era. One of the electrolytic objections to Socialism is that when cut-throat competition is abolished—when the government stops the competing localities—there will be no motive left for individual energy.

Labor day is the day when laboring men show their strength. Election day is the day when they show their weakness. What is to be gained by marching together and then voting against one another?—Workers' Gazette, Omaha.

Samuel Gompers' effort to prevent trade unions from going into politics remind one of an old hen who has hatched a batch of chickens and is trying to keep them from going into the water for fear of their drowning. Samuel bows "No politics" in a recent issue of the American Socialist. In the same number publishes an unfair list of politicians to be "swatted" at the polls.

The Undersecretary of the Republican "obfuscated" over the defeat of Gov. Gage and the growth of Socialism in California. Gage was defeated by "Sugar" and the growth of Socialism in California.

Those who hold the idea that the people must be governed by some outside power to their own child who is kept in the fundamental necessities for human development. The child does not develop until it begins to take the initiative and determine its own actions.

President Gompers says in his speeches "we want more and when we get that we want more, and so on until we get all we produce." This particular part of his speech is especially worthy of attention because and racket but at the same time Mr. Gompers proposes no feasible method of getting this "more" except by the method of the railroad. The carrier who does the action. Besides this, the express matter is

In Memory of Comrade Jesse Cox.

Just as the forms of last week's Herald were being put on the presses the sad news of the death in Chicago of Comrade Jesse Cox reached us. There was only time to get a mere announcement into type. The news of Comrade Cox's demise came as a shock to even the comrades of his own city. But a short time before he had been among them, jovial, and companionable as was his wont, and they were wholly unprepared for the announcement of his death.

At the funeral at his residence, 717 West Harrison street, Friday afternoon, there were present a group of heavy-hearted Social Democrats. They took no further part, however, than to look on, as an orthodox service was held over the remains, one wholly out of harmony with Comrade Cox's known views. There were some very large floral tributes, the largest among which was a pillow, with the initials "S. D. P." from Milwaukee and other comrades.

Jesse Cox was born in Burlington, N. J., October 29, 1843, being therefore in his fifty-ninth year at the time of his death. He was descended from a well-known New Jersey family and was a blood relative of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia and removed to Chicago in 1873, where he soon established a reputation as a brilliant and able lawyer and a man of public spirit.

For himself he wanted nothing—his only thought was to serve. He was ever contributing and never receiving. With him Socialism was the means and the end, and he stood upon the broad, open highway at the head of his column, pressing forward as he could—leaving the petty contentions that breed factions, and he had small patience with Socialists who resort to the methods of capitalist politicians to gain their ends.

When the Social Democracy was organized Jesse Cox was one of the most active, energetic and helpful workers. His advice and counsel were invaluable. He was cool, dispassionate and far-seeing, and had his counsel always prevailed the Socialist movement would be far more advanced in America than it is today.

While chairman of the national executive board he vindicated his fealty to the cause and his right to leadership. From first to last he was honest, unselfish, true. He was trusted, respected and loved by every one of his colleagues.

He was hated only by those who were too mean and small to know him. The telegram from Seymour Steidman announcing the death of Jesse Cox touched and shocked me. It had not been long since we had clasped palms and the strains of his cheerful voice still lingered in my ears.

According to my reckoning he died too soon by many years. But who can tell? If life measured by good deeds Jesse Cox lived full a century. Faithfully he did all he could and his works will endure, as his heart will continue to beat in the Socialist movement he loved so well.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23.

The Chicago comrades are planning a Memorial League in memory of Comrade Cox. The meeting will be held on a Sunday within two or three weeks. Delegations from other cities will attend.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE. In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Anna Bauschek, deceased.

By the way, hustle in those secretaries' fund lists as soon as you can.

TO OUR TEN WEEKS' SUBSCRIBERS. With this issue a number of ten weeks' subscriptions expire. To all such we would suggest to promptly renew.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY—County Court—In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Anna Margaretha Kupfer, late of the city of Milwaukee, deceased.

By the court. PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge. Richard Elsner, Attorney of Estate.

Continued from First Page.

the efficiency of Socialism as a means of approach to this end. He says that Socialism is not brotherhood. We insist that it is at least the approach to brotherhood; that it is the only programme now being offered by which it may be realized. It proposes to secure a more just, systematic and harmonious adjustment of the relations of ships of mankind than has heretofore prevailed, a system that will make it possible for men to work together, instead of against each other; it everywhere seeks to introduce arbitration into labor troubles, and urges men to use reason, argument and the ballot instead of the club in hindering and obstructing it; it seeks and is creating an international movement for peace among the nations; it is not this the basis of brotherhood? We know of no other.

He says that Socialism would destroy the home; that one man could not have a wife to himself. We know of no Socialist writer that has ever advocated such a thing. To do so would be an utter absurdity and to claim that Socialism is or leads to free love is to insult the pure-minded and noble men and women who have espoused the cause. Because we have in the government and the railroads, must we therefore be charged with promulgating a new theory of marriage? Socialism has nothing to do with that matter. The position of the Socialists regarding woman is the highest, purest and noblest product of human thinking on that subject, and is sacred and sanctified ground. Under Socialism the flesh and blood of the young womanhood of America will not be ground out into profit at bicycle chain machines, as Dr. Dixon related, simply because human flesh is cheaper than a machine.

He says that every individual will be under the absolute power of the government, liberty would be gone, and even the manner of dress would be prescribed. Such a statement betrays the GROSSEST MISUNDERSTANDING of our position. Because the people down and operate collectively their public schools, their fire departments and their postoffice, are they thereby made slaves? We would have criticised him lightly on this point, on the ground that a joke is always allowable in a lecture; but that after the lecture Dr. Dixon insisted to us that it was not a joke. This is a caricature of Socialism.

What the Socialists ask is this: That we should own in common; and what they need and use personally and privately, that they should own as private property. Accordingly, under Socialism, the mines, factories, railroads, telegraphs and all the greater means of production should be owned and managed collectively. But food, clothing, houses for homes, and even the small means of production would be private property, absolutely. It can be clearly seen then, that Socialism would not destroy personal liberty, nor concern itself about the home life, much less about a person's dress.

There is no "Threat of Socialism." If there is any threat in America today it is "The Threat of the Trust," the threat of "capitalism."

Socialism is not a dream. It is a series of deductions from the observed facts of social progress. It is not the product of ignorant minds. Karl Marx, the pioneer of Socialism, was a graduate of one of the best European universities. His co-workers, such as Engels, co-discoverer with Darwin of the modern evolutionary theory, is a Socialist. Enrico Ferri, colleague of Lombroso, M. Millerand of France, Emile Vandervelde of Belgium, Frances E. Willard of the world's W. C. T. U., these are but a few of the names that have made the Socialist movement great.

In Germany the Socialist party is the strongest single party in the empire, and has 3,000,000 votes. In this country, Massachusetts has two Socialist representatives in the state Legislature, and several mayors in legislative cities. Every seventh vote in Milwaukee was cast for a Socialist by the spring elections, while Sheboygan, Wis., lacked only seven votes of electing a Socialist mayor. At Denver recently a convention of labor union delegates, representing 200,000 men, declared for Socialism by a tremendous majority, and the movement is sweeping over the West.

Milwaukee Branch Meetings. FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday at 622 Market street. Chris. Westphal, secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday at 708 Thirteenth street. secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday at 524 E. Water street. Wm. Goetz, Sec., 536 Market street.

FOURTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Thursday at 373 First avenue.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Tuesday at 1416 Teague street, corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, secretary.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Friday of the month at Babn Fred Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Charles Weiler, secretary, 309 Twenty-second street.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH (FORMERLY No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday of the month.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Tuesday in August at Breckler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. A. L. Linder, secretary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue.

NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at Meiner's hall, corner Twenty-second and Villet streets. Louis Heller, secretary, 503 Twenty-ninth street.

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

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at Schetter's hall, 1416 Teague street, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

THRIFTY PETER.

Oh! Peter Blank, in praise of thee my twangling lyre I strike. My song purveys—in some degree our many friends, may like.

Now, Peter had his share of sense, though selfish from his youth, and more respect for Peter's peace than e'er he had for truth.

For Peter was not over bold, nor speculative—yet he kept a most tenacious hold on all that he could get.

And now and then one took his book, and didn't pay his rent, but still the profits Peter took were thirty-five per cent.

THE HERALD FREE.

IN GERMAN.

Standard Socialist Literature.

LIBRARY VOLUMES. The Co-Operative Commonwealth: Gronlund, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Ca Ira; or Danton in the French Revolution, in German, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Our Destiny; Gronlund, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Looking Backward; Bellamy, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Equality; Bellamy, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. The People's Party; Deville, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Socialism in America; Heath, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Principles of Scientific Socialism; Vall, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Modern Socialism; Vall, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. The Future of Socialism; Heath, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. The Eastern Question; Marx, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Six Centuries of Work and Wages; Engler, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Socialism; John Stuart Mill, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Socialism and Unsocialism; Theo. Carlyle, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. William Morris; Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. The Economics of Herbert Spencer; Owen, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. History of Socialism; Farns, Editor, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. News from Nowhere; William Morris. Beyond the Black Ocean; McGrady, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Government and Distribution; rooman, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. History of Commune of 1871; Lissagary, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Government and Distribution; rooman, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Socialism from Genesis to Revolution; Sprague, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Socialism and Modern Science; Ferns, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Progressive Thought; The Liberty Press, Editor, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00.

Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

STARTLING FACTS! The census taken in this country, and the Socialist position on the economic condition of America, are here posted in a book which gives this information. That the reason why Socialists should read it is because it shows the cause of our present economic condition, and the only way to overcome it.

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How to Deal with Competition.

By J. B. SMILEY.

Experience teaches that when an individual or a corporation has undisputed control in any field of industry, the tendency is to seek to enrich itself at the expense of the public.

simply seek to force a wasteful method on to the community. Also this method sets the victim against the law, and he tries to evade it by resorting to bribery and subterfuges.

The Real Horror of War.

What (speaking in quite unofficial language) is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil in the British village of Dumdrudge, usually some five hundred souls.

And now to that same spot in the south of Spain are thirty similar French artisans from a French Dumdrudge, in like manner wending; 'til at length after infinite effort the two parties come into actual juxtaposition; and thirty stand facing thirty, each with a gun in his hand.

BROTHERHOOD.

Edwin Markham.

Come, clear the way, then, clear the way! And clear the way have had their day, and the dead branches from the path!

Social Democracy and Ethics.

Nothing is more erroneous than to suppose that Socialism ignores all ethical considerations which are not immediately concerned with the present class struggle in its narrower sense.

sign of political independence. New Zealand is a sparsely settled little country, and if the workers had control of the reins of government in America, where industry is so much more developed than in the present state of affairs, it would be a far more important factor in the world's affairs.

The "Humanity" of the Elite.

The following is a clipping taken from the society column of the Richmond, Va., Dispatch for May 21, 1902:

The Waynesboro Hunt Club had quite a most shooting match on Monday evening last. The club has been holding shooting matches for several weeks, using the ordinary clubs for targets. On Sunday evening the observant captain of the club, Capt. William McCray, who belongs to our best society, and who is ever on the alert to take advantage of any scheme to bring in a large number of swallows taking refuge in a neighbor's chimney, whereupon he summoned James and together they concocted a plan to which to take captive the unsuspecting swallows of the air.

The Anarchy of Wealth.

"I cannot shut my eyes to the dangers that threaten our republic. The greatest danger that I can see now is the anarchy of wealth. The Union was saved and slavery abolished by an army of poor men from the general class down to the private. Now we see the wealth of the country in the hands of a few men who never make their lives for the flag, but for the agricultural and mineral resources of our magnificent country have been cornered by a few men with money, and every bit of meat we take is doubly taxed by the beef trust. If our government is ever changed from a republic to a monarchy or empire, it will be done by the men of wealth, not by poor workingmen. In pagan times the man who would corner provisions to raise the price of living for the poor would be put to death. That was good, natural justice. The millionaires and raised their heads over the working people deserve the same fate."—From an address by Father O'Brien of Toledo, O.

Giving to Labor.

The best way to solve labor troubles is for employing capital to give labor the share of the profits arising from the labor—Commoner.

Don't say that. You talk like a Republican. Not that it hurts anything, but it detracts attention from measures that will do some good. Employing capital ought not to give labor one cent.

If the man who is doing the work is getting what he earns, he is getting the last thing that he dies him. If he is not

getting what he earns, he must look to see what hinders him. Labor is entitled to a share of the profits arising from labor but to all the profit arising from labor. Who else should have it? Or, if one speaks of the profit arising from capital, then labor is not entitled to any of that. Capital is entitled to the

whole of the profit arising from the employment of capital. Please, dear, good Mr. Bryan, you whose instincts are so true and whose perceptions are so righteous, please don't talk about capital giving anything to labor. Self-respecting labor doesn't want it. Labor wants benevolence and more justice.—Red Wing Argus.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

[NEWS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.]

GENERAL NOTES.

The Trade and Labor Council of Phoenix, B. C., has declared for Socialism. Organized labor in Milwaukee has thus far sent nearly \$800 to the striking coal miners.

Chicago trade unionists are planning a labor party and may profit by the action of the Socialists in foregoing immediate demands.

News comes in from various points round the country where the no-politics-in-the-union fellows are strong, of old party politicians being invited to address the workers on Labor day. It shows their sincerity!

The Patternmakers' union of Milwaukee subscribed for the Herald for each and every member at its meeting early in the week. It has a membership of upwards of 150, and is one of the liveliest unions in America, barring none.

By an overwhelming vote the Omaha Central Labor Union at its last meeting adopted the Socialist party as a basis for the independent political action decided upon at a previous meeting. The subject was introduced by the Meat Cutters' Union in a report stating that it had taken this action by an almost unanimous vote, and as the Carpenters' Union and several other unions had acted likewise, a motion to concur had very little opposition. The meeting was one of the largest of the season.

The Duluth Labor World has a caption fit because an old party politician called to speak to the St. Paul tollers on Labor day took occasion to name certain candidates of the capitalists and urge Labor to give them its votes. Yet the Labor World fills its columns with portraits and autobiographies of capitalist candidates. Where is the difference? The world is doing a very thing, it complains of, and getting paid for it, too!

Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

Meeting of September 17. Delegate Besenberger in chair, Delegate Neuman vice chairman. Minutes approved. New delegates from the Coopers, Beer Bottlers, Stationers, Firemen, Printers, Wood Carvers and Butchers seated. Business agent reported that brewers would patronize no more nonunion wagon repair shops. Two large glove manufacturers of city had signed scale. The executive board reported draft of circular further explaining the plan for municipal conference of labor on municipal

Contributions for the Miners.

The Herald will be pleased to receive, receipt for and forward any contributions its readers may wish to make for the benefit of their battling brothers in the anthracite coal district. It is a fight of great magnitude and is doing great propaganda work in opening people's eyes.

The Massachusetts Convention.

Ex-Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill was made the nominee for governor of Massachusetts by the Socialists of that state at their convention in Boston. The balance of the ticket is made up as follows: Lieutenant governor, Dr. John Quincy Adams of Amesbury; secretary of state, Edw. A. Buckland of Holyoke; treasurer, David Taylor of Boston; auditor, J. Fremont Packard of Brockton; attorney general, Charles E. Fenner of Worcester. Comrade James F. Carey of Haverhill was the presiding officer and there was an attendance of 125. A platform containing immediate demands was adopted. A constitution was adopted after the respective merits of drafts presented by Comrades Mally and Goldstein had been warmly discussed. The latter took strong ground against attacks on religion or the marriage relation. Comrade Martha Moore Avery spoke at length in support of it, saying that it was the spirit of anti-religion in the movement which hindered it all along. She scored certain books for their references to the marriage relation and said the movement should be cleared of such literature. The Mally draft was finally adopted, after the following resolution presented by Comrade Frederic McCarren had been adopted: "Resolved: That the Socialist party disclaims any attempt to regulate the religious or other private opinions of its members, on the ground that the Socialist movement is a political movement, whose aim is to usher in by peaceful and constitutional methods an equitable economic system, based upon the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

State Campaign Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the State Campaign Fund, including J. Peter, Milwaukee \$1.00, H. Hoppe, Milwaukee .25, etc.

GENERAL NOTES.

problems: from standpoint of working population. Adopted and ordered printed. More charges preferred against Paul Huebner and further investigation ordered. Executive board asked all persons having information as to his misconduct to appear before them Sunday, at 9 o'clock, at 318 State street. Corresponding Secretary Reichert for Labor day committee reported that the total receipts were \$3,229.18 and the net profits \$1,524.82. Treasurer ordered to refund \$5 to one J. K. Kozlosky, alleged to have been victimized by a Labor day souvenir solicitor. Label section reported reorganization meeting with twenty unions represented. Label section ordered to use stereopticon to advertise labels and \$5 to members voted. Business agent to aid in work. On request of Coopers, Charles Hausen, a Lisbon avenue saloon-keeper, was put on unfair list. The same was done with the Middleton Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, makers of cloth caps. A resolution on the illness of Bro. Howard Tuttle was carried and referred to a special committee composed of Delegates Brockhausen, Rooney and Arnold. Amendments to constitution providing for direct delegates to the sections read section two and adopted. Receipts for evening \$35.23, disbursements \$94.55. Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

Must Work to Keep Warm.

Waterloo, Ia., Sept. 7.—Dear Herald: The price of hard coal is \$12.50 and only the higher class of people can buy it; if you are a working man you can't buy it at any price—the coal is all sold! A good way to make a man work to keep warm! But how about the little ones? And if it all one day, soon the oil will be screwed up; good way to introduce the so-called ("uncooked") raw food diet. Apples are \$1 per bushel here—if eaten raw. It seems as if Morgan controls the apple crop—and it is all our fault.

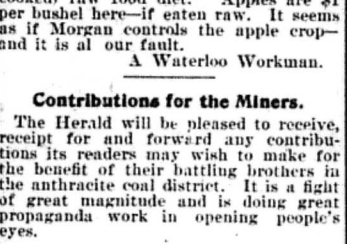
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Principles of Social Democracy.

The following is the national platform of principles of the Social Democrats: The Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective power of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. The development of the development of the working class of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism to the present stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and the workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the schools, the courts, the churches, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subordination and virtual slavery.

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue therefrom to be used on the reduction of the taxes of the capitalist class, but the entire 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 consumer.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are waged between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of human life 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 working class, and the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent interest in the maintenance of the present system of private ownership of the instruments of production, are in the hands of the public, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are allies of the capitalist representatives of the capitalist class.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing share of the production, to decrease the share of the workers in the product of their labor.

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REMEMBER THE DICTIONARY!

How would you like to be sure of a dictionary after you are 65? asks Frank Carpenter, the well known correspondent. "How would you like to know that if your income is then not more than \$10 a year Uncle Sam will annually hand you out \$90 to boot, or that if you have a little more than \$170 he will give you enough to make your total income \$290? This is one of the experiences they are trying in New Zealand. They are trying it upon old men and old women as well. If an old man has a wife over 65, both man and wife come under the law, and both get \$90, so that if their incomes do not exceed \$340 they may together get an annual present of \$180 from the government, giving a total income of \$520, and no bad provision for one couple's old age." We merely print these facts to show what concessions can be gained when workmen give even the smallest

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Do you intend sending your boy or girl to College? If so, we are offering you a chance to educate your child free of charge. Read our offer. TO the persons sending us the largest and next largest number of subscriptions to the Herald between now and October 1st, 1902, will each be given a three months' day school course, either in Bookkeeping or Short-hand and Book-keeping. Either course includes Typewriting, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Etc. All graduates of this college assisted to positions. The Charles F. Schriener, Milwaukee teachers. Should you win the scholarship and not want it, you can sell or transfer it. Notify us when you enter contest. Subscription blanks and sample copies furnished. No restrictions or conditions except that we must receive notice that you are in the contest. Subscriptions will be counted as follows: Ten weeks' trial on subscription, six months, two and one-half subscriptions; one year, five subscriptions. Subscription price, ten weeks' trial, 10 cts; six months, 25 cts; one year, 50 cts. Now go out and hustle. Even if you don't win one of these scholarships, your work will not be in vain for nothing. For six yearly subscriptions, a copy of Dr. Greer's \$3.00 "A Physician in the House" will be given, or for fifteen yearlies a copy of our \$4.25 Webster Dictionary. Who will be the lucky ones?

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