

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERAL

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

Fifth Year. No. 16.

TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

Whole No. 220.

Will our trade union readers please carefully read the following law which was enacted by Congress in 1892, and which can be found in section 10 of chapter 370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

"That any employer subject to the provision of this Act, and any officer, agent or receiver of such employer, who shall require any employee as a condition of such employment, to enter into any agreement, either written or verbal, not to become or remain a member of any labor corporation or association, or shall threaten any employee with loss of employment, or shall unjustly discriminate against any employee because of his membership in such a labor corporation, association or organization, or shall require any employee or any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into a contract whereby such employee or applicant for employment shall agree to contribute to any fund for charitable, social or benevolent purposes; to release such employer from legal liability for any personal reasons; or to receive benefit received from such fund beyond the proportion of the benefit arising from the employer's contribution to such fund, or who shall, after having discharged an employee, attempt or conspire to prevent such employee from obtaining employment, is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any jurisdiction in the district in which such offense was committed, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000."

Some months ago a workman at the Central Foundry Company's plant in Milwaukee was called into the office and discharged, being told by the superintendent that they didn't propose to have a union man in their employ. The labor unions took the case up and had the superintendent arrested under the state laws. He was released on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Ludwig, who said that the state law was unconstitutional. The supreme court of the state decided the same way, so the unions lost the case. Do you see, Mr. Worker, where you stand? There is a United States law on the subject, but it does you no good. The laws are not made for you—the courts are not for you. You are in the wrong class. See?

Some bandits blew open a safe on the Burlington express the other day and secured \$50,000. So the papers say, and we are informed that bloodhounds are on their track. That's nothing. When things are running normally, all the coal barons have to do to take a cool \$55,000,000 from the people's pockets is to raise the price of hard coal one dollar. No bloodhounds are put on their track, but the nation bows before them, and calls them men of genius and allows them and their kind to pick out the law makers of the United States. If the present coal strike is patched up, as the politicians hope it will be, it means that this right of the coal barons to hold up the people at will will continue. When the Socialists rise to power the coal fields will be taken from them.

The executive officers of the American Federation of Labor have issued an appeal in behalf of the striking miners. They recommend that relief committees be formed in all localities, that the hour between 10 and 11 every Monday morning be given to the miners, that the work of the workers for that time donated to the strike funds, that ministers make pleas in behalf of the miners from their pulpits each Sunday, that the daily, weekly and labor press solicit contributions, and that special entertainments be arranged and contributions from unions and other organized bodies be solicited.

The Scientific American prints some views of the new automatic telephone exchange system, by which the work of the "hello" girl is dispensed with. It is a marvelous labor saving device, but labor will get no benefit from it.

Have you grasped the true significance of this public ownership of mines talk that is being resuscitated in the United States? It is this: That once the public is made acquainted with a socialistic proposition, the idea takes like wildfire. The nature of the coal strike has been such that the capitalist prints were forced to present it to the people. The result is the people are wild to rescue the mines from the greedy private ownership that they have heretofore acquiesced in. The capitalists will have this great advantage, that they control the sources of public education, notably the press and the pulpit. In that way they have been able to do the people's thinking for them. Well have the newspapers been called "opinion-moulders." The worst offender of all is the Associated Press, the great news-gathering association which supplies the daily papers with daily telegraphic news reports. Run by capitalists in the interests of capitalists, it is always willing to suppress news that tends to weaken the control of industry by capital. It knows its educational power and uses it for the purposes of its class. More or less, the workers are at the mercy of the capitalistic dailies and will be till this country has a distinctively socialistic press.

The lecture course in Plymouth Church in Milwaukee on "Social Ills and Remedies" might no doubt result in some good if the majority of people attending them—who belong to the middle class—would take the trouble of going over the weak points, he satisfied himself with declaring against it. He did give a very truthful and important account of the doings of the anthracite coal trust, but outside of that the lecture—it could hardly be called one—was actually valueless. But when the Social Democrats present wanted to correct the numerous mistakes and misstatements of the professor the audience showed a rather ugly temper. Now, if these lectures are to be patronized at all by the Socialists they ought to be given something like a fair show to state their position in the discussion of the coal trust. Otherwise we shall have to advise our comrades in this city to leave the lecturers and their university advocates to themselves until the thunders of the revolution wakes them from their sweet slumbers.

As long as there is private ownership of the means of production, the Socialists will be hell on earth for the workers. No man can be free unless he owns the means by which he earns his living. Before the invention of machinery the worker owned his tools and what he made was his. Now when he works, what he makes is not his, nor does he get high enough wages to buy back what he has made, or its equivalent. It is because the tools used to make have been developed into machinery that he is not able to own his product. So he has to make a bargain with those who own the machinery for the right to work, and a very bad bargain is always the result. Vote for Socialism.

It seems that there is a section in the public lands law of New York state that reads as follows: "Art. VI. Mines. Sec. 80—State Mines—The following mines are the property of the people of this state in their right of sovereignty: 1. All mines of gold or silver discovered or hereafter to be discovered, within this state. But they were careful to pick out something that wasn't likely to be discovered, you will notice. That's what the dear people usually get from capitalistic legislators.

New York, George W. Stanley; New Hampshire, Messrs. Bodwell and Tennant; Wisconsin, Victor L. Berger, Rev. Robert E. Condon, W. E. Walker; Kentucky, W. C. Breckenridge, H. T. Duncan, W. A. Johnson. Business Agent Frank J. Weber of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, and afterward its secretary. Senator William E. Mason of Illinois was made permanent chairman. "The situation," said he, "is one of full anxiety and one of full despair. It is a public calamity and a public disgrace. It is a disgrace to the people who have the courage to leave your homes to discuss ways and means to better our conditions. We are approaching a crisis, one of the necessities of life is being impaired and a coal famine stares us in the face. We speak not only for the present emergency, but for the interest of the country. It is settled right now it will be settled up again. We demand that Congress use its powers. We speak in the name of humanity and we will open the mines."

He took up the question of the right of the United States to interfere by appointing a receiver to operate the mines and in support of his contention quoted from the decision of the United States Supreme court in the Debs case, and he declared that if the law was good for Mr. Debs it is equally good for Mr. Baer. The big fight was in Indianapolis, brought the delegates to their feet with applause when he declared that what is now needed is not legislation but coal, for the reason that while the legislation is being passed the coal is being used up. He then forcibly threw out the suggestion that it was within the power of the President to apply to a court for the appointment of an immediate receiver to operate the mines. Comrade John W. Kelly, of Marion, O., set the enthusiasm going when he said that he was opposed to any solution of the difficulty which leaves it in the hands of private owners. "We are," he declared, "confronted by the same conditions in every other industry. Is it any more wrong for the coal barons to shut off the coal supply than for the meat trust to put the price of meat so high that we cannot eat it? The trouble is that the profit system is wrong."

Rev. B. A. White, of Chicago, made a strong speech, in which he took the position of being opposed to any solution of the difficulty which leaves it in the hands of private ownership. "Holding such a view I may be called a Socialist, and I am one in the real sense. The first meaning of Socialism is one who takes an interest in public affairs, and I do that. The second meaning is one who advocates government ownership of public utilities, and I am an advocate of that. The third definition is the equal distribution of wealth, and I am not that kind of a Socialist."

In closing he made a strong plea for the rights of labor. VICTOR L. BERGER'S ADDRESS.

"I am a Socialist and as such I am not a 'trust-smasher,'" said Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin. "Socialists see in the trusts only the natural outcome of the competitive system. The big fish eat the little ones, until only the largest ones remain, who prefer cooperation to cut-throat competition. A trust is only a more perfect piece of

Ex-United States Secretary of State Olney fears that the snub of Roosevelt by the coal barons may injure the prestige of the United States with the foreign countries. The snub of Roosevelt only emphasized the fact that this is a commercial age and that under it the commercial ruler is a bigger man than the political ruler. When Morgan went abroad he was a bigger man than the kings and emperors he met. As to our prestige abroad, no one need fear for the prestige of a vast nation full of wage-workers such as this—the foreign countries will respect us all right. But what Olney is worried about is the prestige of the capitalists of this country, the gamblers in the wealth squeezed from the labor of the American citizen—and for that sort of prestige we Socialists do not care a cuss.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, said to be a Republican presidential possibility, came into Wisconsin last week to give the Republican ticket a boost. He must have thought he was talking to fools, for the first words of his first speech contained the statement that this country is blessed with prosperity. Starting off with a lie, the rest that he said was not entitled to much credence. If some one could take the capitalist senator by the map of the neck and force him to look on Milwaukee's dinner table brigade returning tired and gloomy from long hours in smoky, dismal iron-works, or to speak of the children being starved in the tinware factories, etc., perhaps the honorable senator might be made to swallow his untruth. The prosperity is only enjoyed by the capitalists. The workers get no share in it.

At Shelbyville, Ky., a negro convicted of vagrancy was sold into servitude for twelve months by the sheriff on the court house steps.

Don't imagine this is merely a race question. That idea was exploded when the Southern convict camps were established. The negroes were not made slaves because their skin was black, but because they were helpless to escape their captors, being surrounded by the machinery of the law in the hands of the masters. No more can the wage slaves today escape from the institution that enforces them. All the forces of society are on the masters' side. The state is a big policeman, and the plutocrats are anxious to keep it so. They do not want it to be a true democracy.

Later Spoooner spoke at Manitowish

Before the organization of the Social Democratic party, the People's party in Milwaukee had the confidence of laboring people, and as long as that confidence lasted it continued to grow. But the party was simply a party of protest, it was not trying to change the industrial system so as to abolish wage slavery, or to give the worker the full equivalent of the wealth his labor produced. So it gradually came to develop in its midst certain men hungry for office. This drove the decent leaders out of the party and when trading for office began with one of the capitalist parties the death knell of the People's party was sounded. And it was Henry Smith, now a Democratic politician and Rose's side partner, who was master of ceremonies at the old Milwaukee Garden in 1898, when the party was formally sold out to Rose and the Democrats. Rose appeared in his big white shirt front and congratulated those present on their having found a way to get round the state anti-fusion law. Labor always gets sold out when it loses its faith in the professional politicians.

"If wealth were equally distributed," said Mr. Spoooner, "the world would be paralyzed. The Social Democrats would destroy ambition."

This is from a newspaper report of a speech of Senator Spoooner at Sheboygan. It is a characteristic piece of humbug. The Socialists do not want existing wealth divided, but what they do want is the equality of opportunity that can only be had by taking the means of production and distribution out of private, profit-seeking hands. It is not the world that would be paralyzed, but the millionaires and billionaires whom you represent who have grown fat off of labor. Their game would be over—they would have to climb down off the backs of their fellowmen and earn a living same as the rest of the people. Only the sick and the demoralized rich are lazy. Under Socialism the ambition to skin others will disappear and in its place will be found the ambition to excel in good works, to be of service to humanity. The worst slanders of the human race are the capitalist class.

Later Spoooner spoke at Manitowish

the following evening and used these words: "I don't believe if you give any Socialist in the state a million dollars he will not lay awake nights devising plans to 'give it.' It isn't good sense." There's ignorance in a high place for you. The senator better buy a 10-cent book on Socialism and learn what Socialism really is.

Congressman Otjen claims credit for having voted and spoken in Congress on the side of the people in several matters the people were stirred up over. The point is, however, how he voted on the various bills at which the people were not looking. As a Republican he can only observe his party by voting the way capitalism wants him to vote. As we have never heard him called a traitor to his party, he ought to drop his pretense of being Labor's special friend.

At Spoooner's speech at Sheboygan someone yelled out "Hurrah for Debs," "Who's Debs?" asked Spoooner, professing ignorance. "Is he the Social Democrat?" Perhaps it might be well to remind the senator that there was one in charge of the Great Northern railway strike some years ago who brought that rich and man-crushing corporation to its knees and gave certain corporation attorneys of the Spoooner stripe a good many sleepless nights! Don't you remember him, senator?

Senator Spoooner made an awful break at Sheboygan. He said that, thanks to protection, there was no place where so large a part of the working population owned their own homes as in Sheboygan. Spoooner's mind went where the chair factories almost skin their operative's alive, and force them to do work at home—the whole family taking part in order to eke out an existence! But Republican taffy don't go as it used to. The victims are waking up. Spoooner wanted to give the old talk about the tariff, but the audience yelled out, "talk about coal." Next we know his audienices will be bothering him with still more practical questions. For instance, as to why the workers are poor and the rich idlers?

All the facts show that there are no worse law breakers than the coal barons and the capitalists of this class. Yet they are not behind the bars. The prisons are built to take care of the poor.

The Milwaukee Journal says that heretofore the Democrats in Wisconsin have always had hard scratching to pay their political expenses, but that this year they seem to be money to burn. But why not, when the Plasterites, with their plunders from labor, are back of Rose? Rose is said to have lavished money like a drunken sailor while on his special train trip through the state. A comrade writes us that Jimmie Jones, who reached Grand Rapids, Rose sent Mayor Wheeler of that place a cool \$100 to jolly up the boys into giving him a warm welcome.

The marvelous results secured by our Sunday house to house distribution of Heralds in Milwaukee, ought to give some localities in the state their cue. It is not over-expensive and the results are big.

You can judge for yourself. It must be worth something to control a state machine. To prevent La Follette from being elected a personal machine to replace that controlled by Plister, the latter is willing to go down deep in his pocket for his old partner, Rose.

"Why is it that the leading Republicans are supporting you?" asked a man in Rose's audience at Kenosha. "Because they know a good thing when they see it," retorted Rose, before he thought. "That the Republican capitalists know a good thing when they see it is not news to Milwaukee people. They have known it to their sorrow ever since the street railway sell-out. And that Democratic capitalists know Rose as a good thing is shown by his asphalt trust affiliations.

This country is ruled by the wealthy in the interests of the wealthy. We Social Democrats propose that it shall be ruled by the people themselves in the interests of the people. We claim that class rule is an abomination that brings conflicts of interests, hatred and injustice. On the other hand community of interests breeds fellowship, which is but another name for brotherly love.

In this country today all the means of existence are owned by individuals either separately or banded together into firms, corporations or trusts. We claim that the things that are needed to make a nation and maintain a nation, should be owned by the nation.

The nation owns the public buildings, the postoffices, the government factories, the public lands, the forts and the navy. We believe that the nation ought to own all the large buildings, all the postal cars and all the railroads, the express business, the telegraph and telephone lines, all the factories, all the land not used by actual settlers or occupants, and all the ships engaged in transportation, and all the requisites of national life and strength.

The nation owns government works in navigable waters, piers, breakwaters and docks. We want the nation or the municipalities to own all waterworks, all lighting supplies, all public utilities, and most of all, all the means of production.

In short, we Socialists want private profit-making out of the people to cease altogether. We want all the forces of production to create riches to be owned and run by the people, so that there may be an end to increasing fortunes for the few and increasing anxiety for the many. Are you with us?

In answer to several questions: Rose came to Milwaukee in 1886 a poor man, although "on the make." He began at once to "make his money" and was so successful that in 1894, when he was the defeated candidate of the Democrats for Congress, he was estimated to be worth \$75,000. Think of the thousands of industrial workers during that time who had gone down to despair through failure of material means while he was taking this easy Rose, who has no trick at all! How was it done? Not by law alone but by lobbying and scheming. A good many stories of his schemes are afloat, but here is one of them that is subject to verification: In 1884 Rose got up a swindle of national investment company—a regular wildcat swindle affair, designed "to promote grandeur and economy among the common people" as he had it in the prospectus! No culture ever descended on its prey with more crafty determination. Beside this swindle the swindle of national investment company in 1894 estimated that if the game could have gone on it would have netted Rose an income of fully \$100,000 a year! It was stopped as a swindle, however, by the supreme court. In its verdict of 1894 it is estimated that over 500 subscribers. The plan of the swindle was like this: A purchaser had to take four shares at \$5 down on each and \$2 a month thereafter for forty-three years. At the end of forty-three years, if he showed the right to get \$1000. That is, if the \$1062 he paid in he would get \$1000 out, if he drew the winning number! If he stopped his payments he would lose all he had paid. When Rose was nominated for Congress it called attention to his investment company and it was found to be so fraudulent that suit was brought in court and on October 23 the supreme court of the state took its charter away. "If it is designed to confer favors on any persons," said the supreme court, "it must be his officers and managers." It said it was in violation of the statutes against lotteries was illegal as a business and contrary to law and a "COMMON PUBLIC FRAUD." Rose is today a very wealthy man. Do you wonder at it?

P. Breckenridge of Kentucky, who spoke for nearly three-quarters of an hour. He summed up the majority report. J. W. Kelly of Indiana supported the minority report. He said:

"The minority report proposes something specific. It proposes radical action for the amendment of the constitution. The majority report because it does not provide for immediate action. There is nothing in it recommending that the operators be compelled to give up their rights to coal. If they have to lower their freight rates they will make it up on the price of coal. Tonight with the temperature as it is, the rights of many workers are being sacrificed. I will not be surprised if the people, when they find that the law is of no avail, will say, 'Down with the law if it protects none but the operators.' I want no settlement that does not recognize the rights of men as above those of the dollar. The rights of property begin where the rights of man end. It is not a question of Breckenridge was then called for and his brilliant speech was punctuated and followed by prolonged applause. He said: "I regret that we are not the Congress nor the President of the United States. I will not be surprised if it is just shooting in the air. The President cannot take possession of the mines. We know that the Senate of the United States is not going to authorize any such action. So why discuss the question. In a certain sense we are a body of republicans. We have come out as Democrats, but we are not Democrats. We are Socialists. Of course we differ radically. But I do not hesitate to avow that the majority report is infinitely more specific than that offered by the gentlemen from Milwaukee. No greater unanimity could be had by a nation than an appeal by this convention to Lynch law and the violation of our constitution. The great right of the age is not combination of capital, not trust formation, but over-capitalization. Why do the operators refuse to arbitrate? They refuse because they believe that the striking miners are the starve. I do not believe that they think they can starve the miners out—because they know the tremendous pressure of the starving wives and children. I am a delegate of Dryden, Mich., advocated disposition."

Comrade Victor L. Berger had his chance to get back at Breckenridge. "Will the majority report give you coal?" he asked. "No, but the minority report will. It has been said that the President will pay no attention to what we do here tonight. If that is so, we will not pay any more attention to the majority report than to the minority report. The majority report gives us milk and water when we need strong measures. The attorney-general say, he cannot do anything under the present law, but on every hand I find it years disagreeing on every point. As to the action I propose being unconstitutional, I want you to remember the freighting of the slaves was unconstitutional, but no one has ever been sorry for it.

"A change must come one way or the other. The working people have nothing to lose but their chains and the whole world to win, and therefore it will not be long before we will see a new order of things. I am a Socialist and as such I am not a 'trust-smasher,'" said Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin. "Socialists see in the trusts only the natural outcome of the competitive system. The big fish eat the little ones, until only the largest ones remain, who prefer cooperation to cut-throat competition. A trust is only a more perfect piece of

SOCIALISM VS. CAPITALISM AT THE DETROIT COAL-FAMINE CONVENTION—MINORITY RESOLUTIONS SUPPRESSED.

The great Detroit interstate "get coal" convention has gone down to history, and we have it to be proud of that it would have been a tame and pitifully impotent gathering had it not been for the presence of Social Democrats. The meeting was dominated, of course, by old party politicians—judges, colonels, corporation attorneys and capitalist manufacturers, but the Socialists gave them no respect, called them down when they sprung their platitudes, and finally forced them to adopt radical resolutions. There were some very significant things in connection with the deliberations. For instance, the Associated Press, occupying a position of responsibility and accountability to the public as a national newspaper, came out glaringly in its ultra-capitalist colors and sent nothing out to the newspapers of the country that savored of Socialism. Thus it began its report of the meeting in these words: "After sessions of wrangling and bitter debate, radicals battling with conservatives to the last ditch, the coal-famine convention," etc. But not a word was printed of the debate between the capitalists and the labor people asked the convention to adopt were very carefully suppressed. The Associated Press, owned by capitalists, is in a position to keep such things away from the people, and it takes advantage of its opportunity.

The convention was not at all representative of the people of this country, but was made up principally of representatives of the exploiting class, politicians, judges and manufacturers. Even the coal barons had representation, and some delegates, notably Alexander, a New Hampshire manufacturer, and others, who made an effort to get a plank in resolutions discrediting the miners. Wisconsin was about the only state that sent a few representatives of the wage-working element—the preponderant element in society—and it was from Wisconsin that the labor strength in the convention came. They battled hard for the minority resolutions, and although those resolutions did not prevail, they have the satisfaction of forcing their opponents to adopt a vastly more radical set of resolutions than they otherwise would have done.

The following condensed report of the convention will give our readers the facts which the Associated Press suppressed: There were about 300 delegates present when the hour of opening at the Masonic Temple arrived. The committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: W. E. Albertson, E. E. Johnson, D. A. Stevens, S. M. Jones, C. A. Thatcher, A. A. Babcock, Indiana; Charles A. Bookwalter, H. C. Berghoff, J. C. Miller, Rhode Island; Charles Alexander, Illinois; Judge E. J. Dunne, A. A. White, C. C. Strabb; Michigan; T. E. Tarsney, Prof. H. C. Adams, N. T. Bradley;

THE RESOLUTIONS THAT FRIGHTENED THE POLITICIANS.

The following is the text of the minority report submitted by Victor L. Berger of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council: "Whereas, it is self evident that anthracite coal is a great public utility, and its present restriction in output has brought the country to the verge of a stupendous calamity, and

"Whereas, the cause of this restricted output is the grinding greed of a merciless and unlawful syndicate and trust, which has an exclusive ownership and control of the anthracite coal district, and

"Whereas, the condition of the said coal district (as represented by the mine owners) is one of lawlessness and disorder, threatening the lives and property of the people of the state of Pennsylvania and the peace and happiness of the entire country, therefore be it

"Resolved, That, pending the restoration of peace and order, the United States government seize and take possession of the coal mines of that district and operate the same for the public convenience; and be it further

"Resolved, That we request the President of the United States to immediately convene in extra session the national congress for the purpose of enacting such legislation as will secure the public ownership and operation of such coal mines."

business machinery—and it is necessary for production on the largest scale. Socialists stretch the constitution to suit the emergency of the present day, or the constitution will be torn up. Besides, we have examples of such stretching in the history of our country. The constitution of the United States was stretched only lately in order to permit this country to take possession of the Philippines—to rule an alien people without making them citizens. The constitution of the United States was violated when Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation. It is said that this was a war measure. Well, all right. Let the government seize the mines and administer them for the people—white and black—as a peace measure.

cannot wear the clothes of the baby.

Gentlemen, our ruling class will have to stretch the constitution to suit the emergency of the present day, or the constitution will be torn up. Besides, we have examples of such stretching in the history of our country. The constitution of the United States was stretched only lately in order to permit this country to take possession of the Philippines—to rule an alien people without making them citizens. The constitution of the United States was violated when Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation. It is said that this was a war measure. Well, all right. Let the government seize the mines and administer them for the people—white and black—as a peace measure.

"Gentlemen, do not say that this is a revolutionary idea. It is only an evolutionary step. The evolution of the tool into the machine and the concentration of capital have made it impossible for the great majority of the people to own any considerable property, and has made a small class of capitalists our lords and masters.

"Now, gentlemen, this country is a democratic republic—at least to common conception—and not a plutocratic republic. If it is a question whether property is to rule the people, or the people are to rule property, the outcome cannot be doubtful. Remember the French Revolution, of 1789, was the uprising of commune in 1870. Do not depend too much upon the militia, but the working class could be put down, once, twice, or half a dozen times, for that matter, but it would always rise again and lose nothing, because it has nothing to lose but its chains. The capitalist class, however, could not lose one single thing, without losing everything.

"Therefore I say again, be warned by the teachings of history. Gentlemen, I am in favor of an immediate seizure of the mines by the government for the benefit of all the people."

Comrade Berger's 10 minutes were now up and the convention refused to extend the time, although it had been done for others.

The general committee on resolutions met at 10 o'clock and after recess adjourned at 11 o'clock. The committee consisted of time would be saved by appointing a sub-committee to examine the resolutions and report to the general committee. It is essentially this was a smooth move to cut out the labor representatives from a vote in the making of the resolutions. Among the names of the sub-committee were: Bookwalter, Judge Dunne, Col. Breckenridge, Mayor Jones and others. The committee worked during the afternoon and an evening session was held on the 17th.

The main committee labored over the resolutions from 7:30 until after 9 o'clock before they were adopted to be presented to the convention for final action. There were various arguments on the question of governmental instead of state ownership, but the committee went before the conference with only one slight modification in the resolutions suggested by the rules committee.

Judge Breckenridge spoke for some 10 or 15 minutes in favor of state control. He said that as a whole the resolution as set forth were the best attainable for the present emergency, and that the governor of Pennsylvania should call his legislature together and arrange to take possession of the mines, not by confiscation, but by purchase. This can be done, he said, by right of eminent domain. He further said that the strike is only temporary, but the danger of violating the constitution is permanent.

Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee again advocated the immediate seizure of the mines by the government as the best possible settlement of the present strike and the fixing of coal prices for the future. He also took a fall out of capitalism in general, and incidentally mentioned that Mark Hanna had lately arrived at the conclusion that there are such things as trusts in this country. Referring to the objection of the paternalism of fixing prices he said that the public has been willing for years to allow the coal trust to fix the prices on coal, and should not be timid about allowing the government to arrange the schedule. He ridiculed the words of "sympathy," offered and claimed that the miners could not "eat sympathy." He again advocated the immediate seizure of the mines, and offered "to sympathize with the mine owners, if that would be done." The report of the sub-committee was then adopted.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Immediately after the committee adjourned the delegates gathered in the big hall again at about 9 o'clock. The reports were presented and the oratory was again unmerciful. It was not to be supposed that a convention of these diverse factions could agree on a single report, no matter how comprehensive. Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee represented the Socialists ("extremists") they were called in the capitalist press, and offered a minority report signed by himself alone. It precipitated a discussion and called forth an exhibition of brilliant oratory from Col. W. C.

not had the coal we should seize them too. I would seize all the railroads in the country if they would not give us cheaper fares."

IN THE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

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Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee again advocated the immediate seizure of the mines by the government as the best possible settlement of the present strike and the fixing of coal prices for the future. He also took a fall out of capitalism in general, and incidentally mentioned that Mark Hanna had lately arrived at the conclusion that there are such things as trusts in this country. Referring to the objection of the paternalism of fixing prices he said that the public has been willing for years to allow the coal trust to fix the prices on coal, and should not be timid about allowing the government to arrange the schedule. He ridiculed the words of "sympathy," offered and claimed that the miners could not "eat sympathy." He again advocated the immediate seizure of the mines, and offered "to sympathize with the mine owners, if that would be done." The report of the sub-committee was then adopted.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Immediately after the committee adjourned the delegates gathered in the big hall again at about 9 o'clock. The reports were presented and the oratory was again unmerciful. It was not to be supposed that a convention of these diverse factions could agree on a single report, no matter how comprehensive. Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee represented the Socialists ("extremists") they were called in the capitalist press, and offered a minority report signed by himself alone. It precipitated a discussion and called forth an exhibition of brilliant oratory from Col. W. C.

not had the coal we should seize them too. I would seize all the railroads in the country if they would not give us cheaper fares."

IN THE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

The general committee on resolutions met at 10 o'clock and after recess adjourned at 11 o'clock. The committee consisted of time would be saved by appointing a sub-committee to examine the resolutions and report to the general committee. It is essentially this was a smooth move to cut out the labor representatives from a vote in the making of the resolutions. Among the names of the sub-committee were: Bookwalter, Judge Dunne, Col. Breckenridge, Mayor Jones and others. The committee worked during the afternoon and an evening session was held on the 17th.

Continued on third page.

Gleanings from Busy Socialist Fields.

Notes from Yankee-land. The Mills school opens its Kansas City term November 10. Wyoming has a full Socialist ticket in the field this year for the first time.

Wisconsin Notes. For Governor—Emil Seidel of Milwaukee. For Lieutenant Governor—Robert Sattiel of Sheboygan.

baum, disapproving of the tenor of the semi-annual report sent out from St. Louis and announcing that it would refuse to pay national dues further till the agreement made at Indianapolis with regard to paying off the debts of the merging organizations equally was lived up to, none of the debt of the Chicago party having been cleared.

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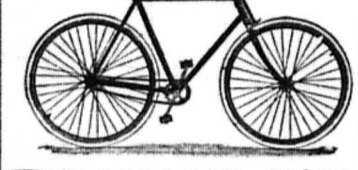
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Popular Lecture Course.

Eugene V. Debs, Industrial Revolutionist, Friday, Oct. 24. Robt. L. Taylor, Ex-Gov. of Tenn., The Fiddle and the Bow, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The Wesleyan Male Quartette, Assisted by Wm. C. Houston, Impresario, Saturday, Dec. 13. The Ritchie Entertainers, Monday, Jan. 5.

Opie Reed, Wallace B. Amsbury and C. E. Banks, Trio of Noted Authors, Saturday, Feb. 28. Geo. Kennan, Marlinque and Mont Pelee, Friday, April 10.

Tickets for full course \$1.00. Single Admission 50 cents. Tickets on sale at Des Forges' Bookstore, Spiegel's Drugstore, Meadows' Drugstore, corner Van Buren and Biddle Sts., Weigle's Drugstore, corner 2nd and Wells Sts., F. J. Kuhn's corner Grove and National Ave., and at Janssen's Drugstore, corner Wisconsin and Mil Sts.

GRAND BALL. GIVEN BY THE Cigar Makers' Union. No. 25. WEST SIDE TURN HALL, Saturday, Nov. 1.

ELECTRICITY-STRICURE. I Can Cure Any Case of Stricture Without Torture. Electricity properly used is the best of all remedies for KIDNEY, BLADDER, PILLS, RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

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THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY. A Stomach Tonic. It restores you to health and the full vim, vigor and happiness of life.

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North Avenue Bottle House, NICK PETERSEN, Proprietor. Telephone West 3884. 2714 North Ave., Milwaukee.

Nebraska comrades are unable to harmonize. One faction issued a remarkable attack on state autonomy, calling it anarchical and then trying that the St. Louis headquarters be given more control.

The Canadian Socialist has changed its name to the Western Socialist. Comrade Wright has disposed of his interest in Comrade R. P. Edwards and will begin the publication of the Ontario Socialist in November.

Comrade Maynard of Denver in the Colorado Chronicle makes this fetching remark to the new men in the movement in that state: "How does it seem to enter an election with a genuine Cause to work for?"

The first number of the American Labor Union Journal has been issued from Butte, the headquarters of the A. L. U., and reflects great credit on the editor, Comrade Clarence Smith, the secretary of the organization. The contents are well selected and next issue Karl Marx's "Capital" will be published serially.

We are sorry to see that the Socialists of the County of Idaho in Idaho fell into the trap set by the St. Louis quorum and passed resolutions against state autonomy. Considering the meddlesome action of the quorum with regard to the A. L. U., the Idaho Socialists ought to be the last to wish more (meddlesome) power to St. Louis.

State Executive Board. The State Executive Board met on October 12 with all resident members present except H. Tuttle and F. Heath. A charter was granted to La Crosse.

The following amounts were allowed: \$10.94 to Robert Sattiel towards railway fare and expenses on organizing tour to La Crosse, \$45.00 to Thomas J. Morgan, for services and railway fare \$8.00 to E. H. Thomas, for postage, \$30.00 for freight on books, and \$1.20 to F. Brockhausen for railway fare to Racine, he to donate his time and expense to the amount of \$3.00.

The secretary's report was as follows: RECEIPTS. Dues of Branches, \$3.90. No. 8 of Milwaukee, 9.29. No. 12 of Milwaukee, 3.00. No. 3 of Sheboygan, 3.00. No. 1 of Milwaukee, 3.50. No. 1 of Racine, 3.40. No. 1 of La Crosse, 1.75. No. 11 of Milwaukee, 7.80. No. 1 of Green Bay, 1.50. No. 8 of Sheboygan, 3.00. No. 1 of Brodhead, 6.20. No. 13 of Milwaukee, 6.00.

Campaign Fund, 170.45. Sale of supplies, 1.75. For Morgan posters, Racine, 1.50. Leaflets, 1.50. Total receipts, \$221.88. The meeting then adjourned. E. H. Thomas, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY TICKET. County Clerk—Frederic Heath. County Treasurer—Edward W. Clark. Sheriff—George Russell. Coroner—Dr. Carl H. Barkman. Clerk of the Courts—Max Grass. District Attorney—Dr. Theodore Burmeister. Register of Deeds—Joseph Holobek. County Surveyor—Joachim Stoelten.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET. Fourth District—H. W. Biatowski of the Eleventh Ward. Fifth District—Dr. Henry C. Berger of the Tenth Ward.

The attention of all the city branches is called to the fact that there is not a full attendance at the central committee meetings. Delegates should be asked to explain.

The big posters issued by the state campaign committee are attracting a great deal of attention in the smaller cities of the state. Everyone is discussing them.

The Eighteenth ward, Milwaukee, is forging rapidly to the front. Our comrades have opened ward headquarters in a vacant store at 404 North avenue. It is kept open at all hours and literature given out.

Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak in Milwaukee Saturday evening. The Ethical hall, Jefferson street, near Martin, has been secured and there will be room for all who wish to hear the "Millionaire Socialist."

Comrade Westphal addressed a well attended meeting of the Brewery Teamsters' Union at Union Labor hall last Sunday. Fifty dollars was voted the the campaign fund.

Milwaukee Socialists and their friends turned out in large numbers Sunday to attend the annual fall entertainment and dance at the North Side Turn hall in spite of the fact that it was raining pitchforks. A nice sum will be netted the campaign fund.

Social Democrats were out in force at a coal strike mass meeting at the Bahn Club, Turner hall last Friday night, among the speakers being A. S. Edwards, Howard Tuttle, Dr. H. C. Berger and others. The hall was packed, and very enthusiastic, passing strong Socialist resolutions without a dissenting vote.

Allen council 40, Royal Arcanum, Milwaukee, will debate the coal question Monday evening, the question being, "Resolved that the government ownership and control of the mining system and its accessories is the proper solution of the coal question." A Social Democrat will have the affirmative and two attorneys the negative.

Branch 1, Milwaukee, at its last meeting, sent a letter to Secretary Green-

keep at it and would like Comrade Ed- ward Comrade Gaylord made a fine speech here to about 150 people and he surprised the natives. Edgar Y. Lindner.

Plymouth, Wis., Oct. 6.—Dear Friends: Since the Gaylord lecture here there has been a general awakening on the question of Socialism. People are beginning to ask questions and many of them eagerly read the state platform. Mr. H. K. Murray, former assemblyman from this district, made the following statement: "Mr. Gaylord said that the rate of interest is continually growing less. In the next breath he said that the average wages of a working man was 40 cents. He is actually producing \$10 a day. This I do not believe." I told him I would write for the authorities for the statements and show him the reply. Yesterday the Rev. G. H. Marsh preached a very able sermon on Socialism and the Socialists here turned out in good numbers. Prof. O. Garforn, editor of the Plymouth Review, was present and will probably write an editorial on the sermon, which I will send in when it appears.

[The figures given by Comrade Gaylord were from the government census of 1890. The gentleman could look it up for himself. Of course, the \$10 includes material, etc. According to that census the average yearly wage of the worker was \$440 while the net value of his product was \$1800. The census of 1900 shows a decrease in the average wage to \$437.—Ed. S. D. H.]

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 30.—Social Democratic Herald: Yesterday I made a tour of the railway shops and two wards and the result was that we can get a good meeting for Wilshire and do much for the cause. We intend to bill the city thoroughly. John F. Kerwin.

Janesville, Wis., Oct. 2.—Dear Herald: Rev. Winfield Gaylord was here last night and made a big hit. He talked for two hours and the people wanted him to talk till midnight. There were 250 people in his audience. Joe Delaney.

Breckenridge, Col., Oct. 9.—Social Democratic Herald: The Colorado campaign grows more splendid each day. The regular meetings at Denver reach 1500 in attendance. In Teller county the Socialists expect to elect their ticket. At Salida they told me they were confident of a splendid vote. They have 136 members in their local branch. At Buena Vista, though the branch is small, they expect to poll nearly a half of the votes. At Breckenridge, where I am today, the Populists and Republicans have endorsed some of the Socialist nominees. Of course it is contrary to our state constitution to allow our Socialist candidates to accept such endorsement, otherwise our candidates would poll two-thirds of the votes here. R. A. Maynard and J. Stitt Wilson are in the San Juan country, holding tremendous meetings. William Wise, the national secretary of our Social Crusade work, is assisting the state committee, and he is tireless and exhaustive in effort. He is everywhere in the state at critical points and back again at state headquarters assisting State Secretary Wood and helping all the workers in the field. We expect a splendid vote, and after the campaign we will go forth to other states as well, for the work must be assisted everywhere.

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Kiel, Wis., Oct. 11.—Dear Comrades: No Republican or Democratic speakers have appeared here yet and we have decided to

WHAT THE WILLING WORKERS ARE ABOUT.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD. L. Juster, 42 Gouverneur street, New York, takes subscriptions for this paper. N. Rosenzweig, news dealer, corner Tenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

H. Vignerson, 73 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. E. Vandervoort, 148 South Peoria street, Chicago.

James Lambert, Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, Chicago, Ill. Max Fuller, 365 Sedgewick street, Chicago. Gustav Krone, 2417 Loomis street, La Crosse, Wis.

Ang. L. Mohr, 1717 Erie avenue, Sheboygan, Wis. Milwaukee agents: Carl Miesewick, 1151 Twenty-third street. Paul Mueller, Brown and Thirty-first street. Nick Petersen, 2714 North avenue. Carl Kleist, 740 Thirty-second street. Fred. Leist, 430 Greenfield avenue.

Talks with the Workers. If a Socialist of forty years ago could have been suddenly rehabilitated and dropped down in the Herald mailing room last week and have seen the volume of outgoing literature, he would have been dropped dead again from surprise and excess of joy. Orders to the right of 'em, orders to the left of 'em, volleys and thunder—of words to that effect, for we never could quote poetry and get it straight! Well, not to speak of the procession of dictionaries that went to the express offices, and the medical book orders, the office looked for all the world like a wholesale paper warehouse in the process of removal. The feature of the week was the number of small bundles in favor of various points about the country, yes, and Canada, too. The drenching of Milwaukee with Socialism continues. Besides the standing weekly orders from the wards, the First ward this week will take 400 extra Heralds, the Eleventh ward 500 and the Seventeenth ward 500 new and 500 old copies. Comrade Arnold gets 200 for the Eighteenth and Henry Buhn 200 for his stronghold. This has been subscription week. The Patternmakers' Union renewed 101 subscriptions for a year, the Teamsters 122 yearlies, the Brewery Workers, No. 2, 75, and the Brewery Engineers, No. 17, 33. Many new names went on the list, too. By the way, the coal trust letters are exhausted.

From The Mail Bag. Manitowoc, Wis., Oct. 13.—Dear Herald: Although it rained hard here all day yesterday and all the evening we had a larger meeting than has been held here yet by either of the old parties even in favorable weather, and all went home from the meeting highly pleased with Comrade Morgan. There is no question in my mind but Morgan has a powerful influence wherever he may go. I wish we could keep him on the road all the time. The lawyers and doctors present last night went forward after the

SMOKE THE Night Hawk Cigar. KOCH CIGAR CO., MAKERS.

lecture and shook his hand and congratulated him in a way that indicated that he was influenced by his reasoning and logic. R. W. Burke.

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MALE HELP. SMART YOUNG MEN WANTED TO learn telegraphy day or evening for positions with C. & N.-W. Ry. and C. M. & St. P. Ry. soon as through. Write or call for new catalogue. MILWAUKEE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 4th floor, Germania Bldg.

Richard Niederweifer. Christ Bechtold, Waukesha.—Rose came to Milwaukee in May, 1886, as second lieutenant of the Darlington Rifles, from Darlington, Wis., to help put down the Eight-Hour Movement, was quartered at the Allis works on Reed street, and while on duty a group photograph of his company was taken with Rose in the front row. A framed copy of the photograph hung on the walls of the Allis pattern shop until last spring, when the Socialists gave Rose's history away. It then suddenly disappeared! It is very kind for the man to deny this thing when Rose himself has never dared to.

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