

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1902.

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Whole No. 226.

Dr. Keller of Milwaukee, who was challenged to a debate by the Social Democrats, begged to be excused, claiming that he had not time for proper preparation. He repeated his claim that Socialism was rankly materialistic and therefore not likely to reclaim the race.

In Sheboygan, a Socialist, Capt. Antonio Buechle, had a ranking of 80 in the civil service examination, yet the capitalistic controlled civil service commission ignored him and appointed a man for fire chief whose standing was only 69, the lowest marking of all the competitors.

Something less than a year ago a great stir was caused by the announcement that Roosevelt had had Booker Washington to dinner at the white house. The North was puzzled and said it showed praiseworthy daring.

"Abraham Lincoln was splitting rails, and he didn't limit himself to eight hours, and you demand it not only for the men in the mines, but for all the men above ground as well. He was doing infinitely harder work than nine-tenths of our men employed in the mines above ground."

Go down in the foundries and see the human slaves bending to their unhealthy labors. Go down into the mines and see the luckless wretches who are again doomed to death-dealing toil by the "human" intervention of the brute-butchered President.

The people of Japan, before capitalism recently got its clutches on that island, lived an almost idyllic life. It was in some ways primitive and behind the times, but it had the merit of supplying all with a decent living and of working no one into an early grave.

A heavy dray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the dray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a group of men.

"Scant fare for the Poor" reads a head line in a city paper and in the next column is an editorial on the wonderful prosperity the country is enjoying.

"Because he is too great a man. He believed it was beneath him to deny a story SO PALPABLY FALSE. He felt that the truth would in time prevail."

"Am I my brother's keeper?" snarls the Individualist. "It would be worse for him if you were," promptly replies the Collectivist.

Look out for the labor leader who brings upon himself the offensive praise of the capitalist sheets. Capitalism knows its interests—it knows on which side its bread is buttered.

Stories of the greatest cruelty come to us from that country. Especially the spinning girls are getting the severity of the new order of things. Many are dying off with tuberculosis. Now there is a bill before the legislative body of the country to legalize child labor.

MAN'S GREED Results from MATERIAL CONDITIONS

All over the civilized world the greed of man makes game of the people's necessities. No country escapes. Man's inhumanity to man is not bounded by geographical dividing lines or limited to any one political domain.

In Ireland the student of social conditions can find a good object lesson of the greed that is ingrained under the present system. And it shows how necessary it is to deal with the great social wrongs in a materialistic way, so to speak.

their Christianity. Yet the preachers tell us if people could only be made Christians the ills of society would all disappear. But the trouble is that present interests and conditions do not permit people to live out the good precepts of their religious, or of their moral ideas if they are creedless.

BY THE GOVERNMENT, is causing an upheaval among the tenants, recently BOUGHT number 4,300. All their holdings are being enlarged, the tenants resettled, and almost all these holdings were badly mixed.

The United States now ranks next to Belgium and ahead of Italy in the size of its Socialist vote. It is led by Germany, France, Austria and Belgium.

The Wall Street News writes a long and dismal article on trade unions and the fight they have to put up under the heavy burden of "prosperity."

Milwaukee Socialists, who sat through a sermon last Sunday evening in which Rev. Titsworth showed what he did not know about Socialism, are entitled to commiseration. If the members of the congregation knew any more about Socialism after he was through than they did before they are entitled to credit.

In Ireland the student of social conditions can find a good object lesson of the greed that is ingrained under the present system. And it shows how necessary it is to deal with the great social wrongs in a materialistic way, so to speak.

Drainage has been provided, with the result that 10,000 acres of hitherto useless land has already been reclaimed and turned into good, arable soil. Stables have been built, and pigs, cows, and chickens banished from the living rooms.

So is it any wonder that the light has finally broken in on men's minds—men of all creeds, ideas and interests, the devout, the skeptical, the rich, the poor and the middle class men—is it any wonder that they are coming to see that their lives are being ruled by their economic situation, and it is strange that even many of the rich are ready to welcome a change that will release them from the necessity of exploiting their fellow men?

And frequently the owners who get their increase from such misery sit in the pews and listen "approvingly" to the expounding of the golden rule, Sunday after Sunday.

The pulpit has long been one of the bulwarks of capitalism, and yet the preachers wonder why the workman does not go to church. A "public opinion" surrounds the church which the preacher is scarcely able to go counter to. That "public opinion" is to the effect that the employers of labor, who contribute to sustain the church, are more important than the workman whose meager wages for hard toil do not permit him to contribute liberally.

Not a man came along and said: "Why, take the stuff off and let the man go free." "That man was a Socialist."

"I witnessed a typical eviction on these estates last Tuesday, when a man 70 years old, with his aged wife and invalid daughter, was evicted from the home his grandfather had held for three generations. Sixty police armed with rifles, a sheriff, and several deputies and a dozen emergency men were marshaled to evict them.

And permit us to quote a little further from this Irish correspondence: "The work of the congested districts board on the Dillon estate, recently BOUGHT number 4,300. All their holdings are being enlarged, the tenants resettled, and almost all these holdings were badly mixed."

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Thus it is not at all surprising that the recent gains of the Socialists should have caused the preacher to his feet to denounce and confound the new movement. In Milwaukee they are at no better footing. Two weeks ago Rev. Dr. Keller took Debs to task for saying that Socialism would abolish crime and close the prisons, and last Sunday Rev. Titsworth almost tickled the owners of gas stock to death by showing to his own satisfaction and the satisfaction of those in the pews that while Socialism was fascinating it was fallacious, nevertheless. The trouble with both these preachers is that they are at one with the beneficiaries of the wage-labor system in feeling that it is best for the people to be made good by personal merit, rather than by structural changes in the social system, or both. It is so much slower! And meantime the right to fleece is not in peril. Charges that Socialism is materialistic will always get heavily answered from the rich pews, you may be sure!

Trade unionism is born of and adapted to our industrial system as it is. Its aim is to secure for the workman through organization and collective contract a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"The enormous so-called benevolent funds have been built up by compulsory contributions from the employees and are arbitrarily deprived of participation in the advantages. They are required to contribute 2 1/2 per cent. of their wages for twenty years before they are eligible to a pension upon disability."

And it is said the coal barons called a halt in the miners' strike hearing because they will try to settle their differences with the men privately. The capitalist papers tell us that the barons learned that the miners would force certain of their illegal dealings into light and bring the coal owners into collision with law. But if that is so, and the coal barons love "law and order," why shouldn't the facts come out anyway? Let the law be enforced so that people may see that even then the private ownership of the mines is an abomination.

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What happens when crop after crop is grown out of a farm and no effort made to restore the soil. Exhaustion. This is just what happens in the farming of the working class by the capitalists. Exhaustion. Increasing exhaustion.

The worst sort of a spy system is in vogue and at each barn a book is kept, in which, more or less secretly, tab is kept on each employee according to the reports of the spies. The moment an employee is suspected of being in favor of a union he is dismissed from the service. "Don't let us think of this, let us think of how terrible the coal barons are!"

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The monthly health report of the Milwaukee health department for October shows that the highest death rate existed in the wards in which the workers live. The Sixth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Tenth, Thirtieth, Eighteenth, Twelfth and Twenty-first wards make the worst showing.

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President Eliot reminds us of Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem, "The Last Leaf." He belongs to a past generation to a back number of society. He is a spokesman for the exploiting class, and doesn't realize that the exploiting now has a public sentiment against it.

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Criminals are Parasites; Parasites are Criminals Says Prof. Nordau.

What is a crime? This is an easy question for a lawyer. His reply is light and prompt: A crime is an act contrary to the laws of the state and liable to punishment. For the sociologist this definition does not suffice. Being granted that a crime, when reduced to its essential elements, is a human act similar to all other human acts, he wishes to know how it differs from the others, why this individual will commit it and not that one, what is its significance in the individual psychology and in the social economy, what are its causes or organic roots, or exterior manifestations.

An arrest of development is the interruption of development at a point which is not the final point of evolution. The arrest may correspond to a station which at one time was a terminus, but is now become an intermediary point because it has been passed by the continuation of evolution. Or it may take place at a point which never had been a final point. Then it is not atavism but amorphism. For me criminal is not an atavism but an amorphism. The conception of primitive man as a naive, unconscious criminal cannot be defended. The savage is evidently an impulsive being, whose psychic apparatus is most rudimentary and who hence is the slave of his instincts, but he is in no wise the anti-social being that the criminal is by definition. On the contrary, he is far more social than the civilized man, being less differentiated. The savage is neither an individualist nor an anarchist. He is rigidly traditionalistic and blindly subject to the public opinion of his tribe. The savage, then, is not a criminal. On the contrary, he is a being profoundly, superstitiously respectful of the customs and habits obtaining in his surroundings. It is not hazardous to venture the same estimation of the primitive man.

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instruction is slight, hence it is impossible for him to resist impulses and appetites. His nervous centers are rapidly exhausted, hence he is incapable of regular, prolonged, and methodical effort. These psychological conditions necessarily lead to parasitism, that is to say, to crime. When the first act of parasitism has shown him how much easier and more agreeable for him parasitism is than effort for reciprocal exchange, he quickly acquires the habit and becomes a professional parasite.

The lawyer's reply throws no light on any of these phases of the problem. The very precision of the legal definition of crime is but an illusion. "A crime is an act contrary to law." Good. But, then, does the law alone make the crime? Would it not still exist without the law? Is it a conscious creation of the lawyer? Did an article of a legal code give it birth? WOULD THE ABOLITION OF THAT ARTICLE SUPPRESS IT? Is it subject to the arbitration of the legislator?

It remains to give my theory. CRIME IS HUMAN PARASITISM. This characterizes and defines it. The natural, normal condition of existence for man, as for all other species of animals, is to draw his subsistence from nature, not from his own kind.

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Civilization multiplies and renders more intense the temptations to parasitism and at the same time offers redoubtable facilities for the PARASITARY EXPLOITATION OF OTHER MEN. Indeed, civilization is a synonym for the division of labor, of industrialism, of the abandonment of the field and primitive occupations, of the development of cities. The great majority of men no longer solicit the soil for their provender. They produce material and moral values to exchange for the other values. Now, it is extremely delicate to measure values, to remain scrupulously equitable in exchange. From the moment when one no longer lives upon nature but upon men the transition from co-operation to parasitism is terribly easy.

The theory of my master and friend, Lombroso, satisfies me better in this. According to him, crime is an atavism, the reappearance in the middle of our civilization of facts which today are exceptional and abnormal, but which were the normal of primitive man.

As civilization advances and man is distanced from his primitive condition production is differentiated and specialized. Men depend upon each other, they live upon each other, the workers of the soil a little less, those detached from the soil a little more. But this is not parasitism. It is co-operation, mutualism. It is the law of "giving and receiving." Parasitism commences only when in this co-operative society appear men WHO WISH TO TAKE WITHOUT GIVING, WHO SEIZE THE FRUIT OF ANOTHER'S LABOR without his consent and without compensation, who treat others as if they were matter whence to draw satisfaction for their needs and for the appetites of their entire nature. Those who fall into this parasitism are justly criminals.

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My definition of crime as a parasitism of man upon man defines the phenomenon. I believe, explains its origin and assigns it a place in psychology and the general biology of the individual as well as in society. Biologically, we ought to make an absolute distinction between a passionate act injurious to another and a crime, properly speaking. The passionate act produces no personal advantage, while the criminal act permitted in cold blood has as its sole object SOME ADVANTAGE TO THE PERPETRATOR.

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The doctrine which tends to the realization of this ideal is called Socialism. Max Nordau.

*Amorphous: Having no determinate form, of no particular kind or character.

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The misery of the world can be traced to the ownership of the means of life by the few.

THE WAR ON MUNICIPAL TRADING. We printed last week the testimony of a London newspaper in disapproval of the claims that the capitalist press is making, that so-called municipal Socialism, where tried in such cities as Glasgow, has proven a failure.

And this in spite of the fact that an accredited American writer, Hon. Robert P. Porter, who was thought important enough in 1890 to be given the supervision of the United States government census, had but recently uttered unstinted praise of the municipal undertakings of various British cities, the which had been given considerable publicity by the press.

It now appears that the majority of the recent writers against municipal ownership have used the London Times as the source of their information, and as the Times has not hesitated at out and out untruth in making up its case, it follows that the articles in the American dailies are all unreliable as to the "facts" they triumphantly set forth.

It appears from our London contemporary, Justice, that the Times is not disinterested in the matter, but that there are reasons for believing that it is prompted to its course by a certain relation which it bears to a modern business octopus known as the British Electric Traction Company, so that the Times' professed solicitude for the small trader driven out of business by the municipality is a delusion, it being in reality pulling chestnuts out of the fire for an electric railway trust.

Justice charges the Times with seeking to "paralyze municipal enterprise in England in the interests of Pierpont Morgan & Co." It seems that the octopus would like to itself make money out of the street cars of Birmingham, the baths and wash houses of Battersea and the street lighting of West Ham! This is the true inwardness of the Times' crusade—just as its recent war on trade unionism had an immediate purpose back of it. Both municipal ownership and trade unionism were in the way of the international financiers and must be given a bad name and then driven from the field.

In connection with the subject of municipal ownership, Justice well observes: "We have never for a single moment pretended that municipal enterprise was without flaw or blemish, beyond criticism or above reproach. Neither have we lauded it as 'Municipal Socialism.' On the contrary, we have recognized its defects and its limitations, and have freely criticized its failings. At the same time we have seen that it was an essential and INEVITABLE link in the chain of economic and social development, and that, however much the private trader who found himself squeezed out by municipal enterprise might complain, he had to go, and the only question to be determined was whether he should be squeezed out by public enterprise or the private monopolist."

While municipal ownership is not Socialism, it is in the direction of our goal and all Socialists who are not Utopian realize that full-fledged Socialism must come, as with all historic changes, by progressive growth, by evolution. It is thus that Socialists favor municipal ownership, where it is used to raise the standard of living of the employees concerned and to exclude the private capitalist from making money out of the corporation. It is in this respect that we have an interest in defending it against the lying reports of the unscrupulous capitalist press.

Municipal ownership is the necessary preliminary to Socialism, and it is in this respect that we have an interest in defending it against the lying reports of the unscrupulous capitalist press.

HOW THE PRESENT SYSTEM "PREVENTS" CRIME.

Mayor Jones says that nearly all the prisoners in the penitentiary at Columbus, O., are there because they are poor. The crimes for which they are committed are in nearly every case the crimes superinduced by poverty. In Jackson, Kentucky, the Boston Traveler says, there have been 336 murders in eight months.

All law is professed to be for the protection of life and property—life and property first and commonly set down first, as if it were the more important. But it is not.

If life were more important than property the Kentucky militia would be out patrolling the streets of Jackson. In Jackson they have been killing people at the rate of forty-two a month—every day, and three or four on Sunday. The common course of the local law is the only power invoked against the slayers. No one has suggested the necessity of martial law.

THE NEW ORLEANS EYE-OPENER. UNION SECRETARIES FUND. Previously reported \$214.45. C. H. Wechsler, New York,15

WORKING CLASS GOVERNMENT. 1. Police not to be used in interest of employer against strikers. 2. Free legal advice. 3. Abolition of justice courts (trial by jury without extra expense).

GENERAL MEASURES FOR PUBLIC RELIEF. 1. Establishment of works to give employment to unemployed. 2. Free medical service.

FACTORY LEGISLATION. 1. Special laws for protection of women and children in both mercantile and industrial pursuits. 2. No child under 18 to be permitted work made gainful occupation.

HOUSING QUESTION. 1. Strict legislation against overcrowding, provision for height and ventilation of all rooming houses. 2. Building of municipal apartments to rent at cost of care of buildings and depreciation—no return for ground rent to be demanded.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT. 1. Direct employment by the city—abolition of contract system. 2. Pension for all public employees, not lower than standard trade union rate.

MISCELLANEOUS. 1. Erection of "Labor Temple" by municipality as headquarters, meeting place, education center for laborers of the city. 2. Publication of a municipal bulletin, containing complete news of all municipal affairs.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS. When George F. Baer, president of the Reading campaign, told the Pennsylvania senators that there was nothing to arbitrate, he told the truth.

IN GERMAN. WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL.—Marx. COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.—Marx-Engels. SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC.—Engels.

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THE BUILDING OF A TRUST.

The Socialists' contention that the trust is the natural outgrowth of the social and economic development is magnificently illustrated in the testimony of Mr. James J. Hill, given in the Northern Securities case. This may be found in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of October 21 and is an invaluable document for students of economic development.

THE PLIGHT OF THE PROLETARIAT.

By Prof. Werner Sombart of the University of Breslau, Germany. The existence of the capitalist system of production is the necessary condition for that class which is the supporter of the modern socialist movement—the proletariat (property-less class).

From the Book Table.

"THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE." By F. Engels. Translated by Charles H. Kerr & Co. Chicago, 1902. 218 pp., cloth, Price 50 cents.

"WANTED—Every Comrade in the city to send his children to 614 State street, to sell Bazaar tickets. Elegant Christmas presents free for the sale of ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five tickets.

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MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. Pocket Edition. Embossed cover 46 pp. Price 15 cents. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co.

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An Exhibition of Capitalistic Impudence.

In the Lackawanna county court house the "anthracite strike arbitration committee" investigating the recent trouble and those involved.

Mr. MacVeagh, lawyer of the coal trust, asks Mr. Mitchell: "Don't you know that for five months this whole region has been treated to a veritable forest of hell?"

Nice, impartial "arbitrators" must be those that allow a paid legal hack thus to browbeat the representative of hundreds of thousands of citizens.

Next Mr. Trust Lawyer opens dramatically a few graves. He pulls out with lachrymose, dramatic effect a little of that shopworn brand of patriotism which the plain spoken Johnson called "The last resort of scoundrels."

In the course of the trust lawyer's examination Mr. Mitchell said that this "is a country of majorities" and that majorities are supposed to rule.

That was quite interesting, it recalled so strikingly Mr. Baer's statement that he is that "ONE," and that God I with him and his associates.

It is not necessary or possible here to follow out the splendid "arguments" developed by the trust lawyer. He set the American voting system by his statement that God and one—presumably the ONE trust owner—constitute a majority.

He placed the murders of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley on the shoulders of union labor. He accused the half-starved coal miners of putting a burden on the poor in demanding better pay—the representative of the criminal, thieving coal trust actually made that charge.

Arthur Brisbane.

new going on not only in the United States, but in every civilized country on the globe, which we find in America, Great Britain and Germany in almost every branch of industry.

Trusts will be Masters.

Notes.

And Thomas I. Kidd, who voted against the Socialist endorsement, swears he is a Socialist!

James Duncan of the executive board is chairman of the resolutions committee; John B. Lennon, treasurer, is chairman of law committee; Thomas I. Kidd of the executive board is chairman of organization committee, and James O'Connell of the executive board is chairman of grievance committee.

The roll call was then ordered. An attempt was made by Delegate Tracey to vote the cigar makers as a body against the Socialist resolution, but Delegate Mahlon Barnes succeeded in getting his name on record in the affirmative.

The vote stood: Affirmative, 90 delegates, 4171 votes. Negative, 140 delegates, 4897 votes. Not voting, 78 delegates, 309 votes.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 22.—President Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor this morning without opposition.

President Samuel Gompers.

A SURPRISING VOTE

Socialism Almost Endorsed at New Orleans. It Frightened the Old Fogies.

BUT IT IS STILL RULE FROM ABOVE!

New Orleans, La., Nov. 21.—A resolution pledging the American Federation of Labor to the support of Socialism was adopted in the convention yesterday by a narrow margin of 726 votes, but not until President Gompers himself took the floor in opposition to the question before the house.

The veteran leader of the forces of organized labor in the United States was given in better voice, and at times he spoke to the convention to thunderous applause by his oratory.

Despite the strong speech of President Gompers, when the vote was taken it was found that the United Mine Workers and the carpenters, the two strongest organizations in the convention, voted in favor of Socialism.

The question came up when the committee on resolutions reported adversely on the resolution of Comrade Max Hayes which is as follows:

"Whereas, capital being the product of the past labor and of all the toilers of the human race, and as wages can never be regarded as the full equivalent for labor performed, and that it is the mission of the trades unions to secure the wages of their members and to fully secure the toilers' disenfranchisement from every species of injustice, therefore be it

Resolved, that this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economic and political power to secure for labor the full equivalent of its toil and the overthrow of the wage system and establishing an industrial co-operative democracy."

Some Befuddled Reasoning.

On this the committee, as a creature of President Gompers voted adversely. In his report it said:

"The aims, aspirations and desires of the laboring masses are all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of mankind, and in the pursuit of accomplishment of which we cheerfully accept, let, in fact, desire all the assistance which can be given our movement by those in the ranks who stand for the betterment of mankind in the present position and in its relationship to the greater body of Socialists and with them agree, that not only should the burdens of toll be made lighter, but that each worker should be enabled to enjoy the FULL BENEFIT of that which he or she produces. We, like them, stand for greater liberty, and are determined so to act that the whole human family, and especially more bright and enjoyable to men and women bread-winners of North America, whom we directly and indirectly represent. It is our duty, therefore, that in furtherance of our claim, namely, that our principles comprise the fullest and highest scope of human activity, and from time to time WILL BE ENHANCED and advanced in accordance with the demands to satisfy human needs and desires, the people we represent, the working class, forwarding the desired end, even though there is little difference among them as to the desirability of the position we hope to attain.

It is interestingly announced that the trade union movement herein represented is the most practical, safe and legitimate channel through which the working men and women of North America should not only continue to seek redress for their wrongs, but by which they may strengthen their economic position until it WILL CONTROL THE POLITICAL FIELD, AND PLACE LABOR IN FULL POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT RIGHTS."

"We declare that since the inception of our movement inquiry into the best form of government has been its guiding motive, and will so continue while there is a high moral desire to gratify, or an intuitive conviction. Our meetings, local and national, are now and always have been, free to the consideration of any legitimate economic and political question, but on the other hand, we are equally pronounced against partisan politics, religious dissensions or race-prejudices, and as success has followed those resolutions and conclusions, we would be unfaithful to the duty we owe to mankind, if we did not strongly recommend a continuance of the methods, the inculcation of which means the greatest amount of safety to our movement, with the least degree of danger."

Delegate Max Hayes offered this substitute of order.

An Interesting Debate.

Delegate Max Hayes then introduced his proposition as an amendment to the report of the committee. In the discussion which followed, he said: "In support of my amendment, I wish to call your attention to the fact that this amendment is in line with the obligations which you yourself have taken, and you have declared in your obligation that you would secure the wage system as not a full equivalent for labor. We hear in the newspapers that there are no classes in our society, yet we stand as a class organization in the United States. We do not admit employers, doctors, lawyers, and professional men to join our class organization, and for that reason, if it is right to maintain a class organization on industrial lines, then is it not right to vote on industrial lines the same lines?"

Delegate W. B. Wilson of the mine workers said that it was not necessary for the convention to go into the political movement itself, but it could not afford to go on record as being opposed to political action when it was asking for certain things that could only be secured by legislative action.

What We Social Democrats Are After.

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 declares its aim to be the organization of the present system of production 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.

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 it.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood of the working class, and those of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing, and the present system of production is now between the capitalist class and the working class.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the interests of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the existing powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertyed classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate: 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication, of all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and cartels. 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 employed, and then to the improvement of the service and of finishing the rates to the consumer.

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

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the revenue therefor to be derived from the government.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose, in order that the work force may receive the product of their toil.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state educational aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the people against the public ownership demands made by capitalist political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defect of the Socialist revolution.

John Reichert.....Corresponding Sec'y
Frederic Heath.....Recording Sec'y
Frank J. Weber.....Business Agent
Gustavo Escho.....Treasurer

Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday in each month at Kaiser's Hall, 298 Fourth Street.
Metal Trades Section meets first and third Wednesday.
Label Section meets every second and fourth Wednesday.
Building Trades Section meets second and fourth Thursday.
Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursday.
Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Street

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Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Sixth and Chestnut Street.
Office, 331 Chestnut St.
HERMAN A. HEIN, Secretary.
Agent for the Herald and Vorwaerts.

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Nic. SCHWINN, Secretary,
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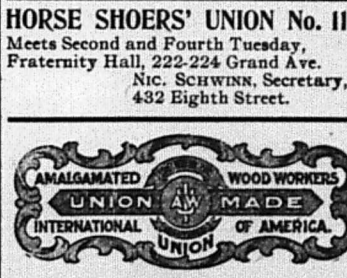
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Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields.

Notes from Yankee-land. Don't send in unsigned Herald postal cards. It's like tearing up money. The Minneapolis comrades will hereafter publish a Socialist paper called the Laborer.

town. Can the comrades help us out right away? Whitewater sends in a bunch of five new members and reports that they have engaged a hall for the year; are to have Comrade Edwards for three lectures and also want Comrade Thompson.

In silk worth \$1.00, or a girl's rocking chair; free. For the sale of 15 tickets, a 75c fancy dressed doll, or a cradle, price 75c, free.

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Wisconsin Notes. The best returns come from the organized counties. Organize! Eau Claire says "Two Nights here for Thompson."

Toy Bazaar General Committee Meeting. Pursuant to call, about fifty delegates assembled at Freie Gemeinde hall last Saturday night and organized into a general committee to make arrangements for and take charge of the coming toy bazaar.

LATE ELECTION RETURNS. Chicago's vote was 13,612. The state vote will reach 20,000. The official count in Shoshone county, Idaho, gives our party 222 votes, a gain of 215 in two years.

PRIZES NOW ON EXHIBITION

Elegant Christmas Toys to be GIVEN AWAY, Can Now be Seen at 614 State St. and 430 Greenfield Ave. DON'T PURCHASE YOUR CHRISTMAS TOYS UNTIL YOU HAVE VISITED THE Grand Toy Bazaar and Children's Festival

WHAT THE WILLING WORKERS ARE ABOUT.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD. L. Juster, 42 Gouverneur street, New York, takes subscriptions for this paper. S. L. Bundy, 197 Clinton street, New York, N. Y.

markable showing it should also be remembered that the total vote cast in the state this fall was over 53,000 less than in 1900. Of course, if a full vote had been cast, our gain would have been still greater.

ness, McGrady in his eloquence, and the Wilsons in their logic, versatility and wonderful word pictures were in every way equaled by this grand young orator, Carl D. Thompson.

From The Mail Bag. Red Wing, Minn., Nov. 21.—Editor of Herald: The doctrines of Socialism are taking hold everywhere and the Social Democratic Herald is the best means I know of to spread these doctrines.

WANTED—Every child in the city to call at 614 State street, to learn how to obtain Christmas presents free. About Carl Thompson. "Rev. Carl D. Thompson was with us Saturday evening, Nov. 1. Every seat in the court house was filled and many persons standing.

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