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MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902.

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The American Federation of Labor and Socialism.

The Milwaukee Sentinel has switched the ground a little. Socialism is no longer a beautiful system, too good to hope for, but is a form of slavery in which the individual will give up his personal rights to an irresponsible government, which will be practically a monster of oppression...

The twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in New Orleans, was remarkable in more than one way. To begin with, it was remarkable on account of the large vote cast in favor of Socialistic resolutions, although the importance of this vote is very much overestimated in the capitalist as well as in the Socialist press.

ing to arbitrate as long as the American Federation of Labor is simply a confederation of national trades unions. But the new idea lies near enough. The organization of the workmen must simply follow the industrial development. To hold firmly to the specific national organization of every trade-branch is nonsensical when modern industry is such that old trades disappear or that many trades are closely interwoven in one business enterprise.

The odor of trickery and sharp practice is over the larger part of the "business" transactions of modern times. The rich man by his cunning-called shrewdness by the paid apologists of capitalism, the men of the press and the pulpit constantly presuming upon the ignorance and uninformed condition of the people, to fleece them.

What's the difference, after all, between the factories of this and other times and the prisons? In either case the workers are held captive whether the power is the state or their economic necessities. Take the tanneries of Milwaukee for instance. The workers walk in at 7 o'clock and the doors are then locked and the men remain locked in till 12 noon.

Goodness! These preachers! Will they never take the time to understand Socialism before swaggering into the pulpit to preach about it in their dogmatic way? Rev. E. G. Richardson of Milwaukee is the latest offender, and he made a pitiful mess of it. As an example of the present hell on earth he said that millionaires are mostly all ex-laborers.

not point to a coming collectivist form of human activity! But this they are too fond of trying to do. Every one who is of Socialism, Herbert Spencer admits that Socialism is coming, and, fortunately, the preachers themselves are on each side of the question. As an illustration of this, we print below the words of Rev. Lyman Abbott, the distinguished successor to Henry Ward Beecher, and pit him against our Milwaukee pleader for the plutes.

Do you remember how Phil. Armour got his start in life? He was confidential man for John Plankinton, the Milwaukee pork-packer. The War of the Rebellion was still being enacted. Pork, much used in the army, was scarce, very high and still rising. Armour went to New York and got the impression that the war would soon be over.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Shows Why Socialism is Bound to Come.

In 1894 Herbert Spencer wrote to Mr. James A. Skilton of Brooklyn a letter on the industrial situation, which was published in the Brooklyn Eagle in 1894 and republished a week or two ago. The letter is as follows:

single lifetime can easily accumulate the capital necessary for such household industry. But when a thousand spindles are revolving and a hundred looms are clanking under a single roof, one man cannot in a lifetime accumulate the capital for such a manufacturing industry.

which capital requires, for the wages which capital chooses to pay, or shall it have a voice in determining the conditions, the wages, the hours? This is the first and fundamental question involved in our industrial problem. The mine, the factory, the railroad, are private enterprises, owned by the capitalists, to be controlled, directed, administered by capitalists, who buy their labor as they buy their machinery, and discharge the one as they discard the other when it ceases to be profitable; this is one view.

ciers of ability. A corporation, in the modern sense of that term, was an ethical impossibility in pagan Greece or Rome. It means distribution of wealth; it means combination on a basis of mutual trust and confidence and for mutual benefit. A labor union cannot exist unless character has so far developed that workmen can see that an injury to one is an injury to all, and a benefit to one is a benefit to all.

Social Democratic Herald.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 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.

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THE FIRST STEP IN THE REVOLUTION OF THE WORKING CLASS IS TO RAISE THE PROLETARIAT TO THE POSITION OF DEMOCRACY.—Karl Marx.

WALKING DELEGATES, AND OTHERS.

The carping of the well-to-do and "contented" class against the conduct of labor organizations, their sneers at walking-delegates, union tyranny, and the like is very well met in an article recently written by Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the magazine, Outlook. We quote the following:

"The arguments against the organization of labor are plausible, but not sound. They are derived from an exaggerated and superficial incidents, not from a study of fundamental principles. Labor unions are irresponsible organizations. We doubt the truth of the statement that we are inclined to believe that in law a labor union is nothing but a great partnership in which every member is personally responsible for all the peculiar obligations of the organization. But if it were otherwise the remedy would be incorporation, not dissolution. They cause strikes. On the contrary, they have reduced strikes; they have more true to say that historically unions have grown out of strikes than that strikes have grown out of unions. They break contracts. Sometimes, but on the whole they have kept their agreements and contracts. They violate the law. Then punish them: no one proposes to dispense with combinations of capital because in some cases they have violated the law, in more cases have evaded it, and not infrequently have corrupted it at its spring and source. They are led by bosses and demagogues. So have political organizations. They are more apparent in politics than in industry, and are not wholly absent from the church. What then? We will not get rid of them; we are inclined to counsel of the anarchists and dissolve society into its original elements. They destroy individual action. Good laborer and poor laborer are parted by the election of a delegate. The shrewd business man and the unbusiness like widow invest their earnings in the same company and both get the same interest. They are inclined to leave their capital at the absolute disposal of trusted directors. For they have learned that in combination under chosen leaders they get an advantage that they cannot get acting alone. The skillful and the less skillful laborer, acting on the same principle, unite and put their labor in the control of chosen leaders, because they believe they are both to be benefited. An advantage which neither can get if he acts separately. And they are right. In industries where labor is disorganized, conditions are bad, hours are long, and the sweatshops, for instance. With rare, if any exceptions, the organization of labor has been followed by improved conditions, lessened hours, better wages.

OUR GERMAN COMRADES STAND PAT

The Krupp incident in Germany is still stirring up the people there, the emperor defending Krupp's motives and the Socialists courting the faintest investigation of their charge that the great gun-maker was as much a wily and a winder of labor as many other industrialists. Emperor William's conduct in the matter has brought up the peculiar status of the meddling ruler, lese majeste, and the right of the courts to grind out justice without interference from a king. It raises the question as to which is greater, the king or the country. This question is raised by Vorwaerts is shown in the following dispatch:

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Vorwaerts, commenting on Emperor William's speech on the day of the funeral of Herr Krupp at Essen, says: "While prosecution is still pending against you and the truth is not judicially ascertained, the emperor's participation of the court's findings by pronouncing our guilt out of hand. It is allowed that the crown at the initiatory stage of a pending case may utter a verdict and thereby place the judges in the painful dilemma of either contradicting his majesty or subjecting themselves to the suspicion that their judgment was influenced by him? Justice stands above everybody, even above the emperor, and the freedom of the courts is the life and nerve of every state." The paper adds: "The monarchy is a constitutionally irresponsible. An adequate answer to the emperor's speech is prevented through the less majestic paragraphs." The Vorwaerts in two columns reaffirms its moderate language, the truth of its original charges against the late Herr Krupp, and alleges that the evidence rests on the testimony of persons quite averse to party passion, persons interested or not in the matter. The capitalist press is trying to bring facts to bear to disprove the Vorwaerts charges. It claims the charges of misconduct at Capri, Italy, which the Vorwaerts republished were originally made for blackmailing purposes by hotel keepers. In this connection the following dispatch is interesting.

Naples, Nov. 28.—The charges against Herr Krupp were based on the doings of the Fra Felice society and the Grotto Dining club at Capri, founded by him. They had peculiarly interested, since Herr Krupp's friends to have been both innocent and amusing. It is averred by Herr Krupp's friends that the charges of gross immorality originated in the fact that persons who were excluded from the Fra Felice society

HOW THEY VOTED AT NEW ORLEANS

Our readers will find the following record of the vote for and against Socialism at the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor convention an interesting study, compared with the vote at Kansas City in 1898, which was the last previous occasion when the national gathering of that organization actually discussed Socialism, and where the vote stood 420 for Socialism and 1807 against. The evidence of the progressive conversion of the trades unions of this country to Socialism is unmistakable.

Table with 2 columns: Name of Organization, and vote count. Includes Allied Metal Mechanics (102), Bakers and Confectioners (109), Blacksmiths (21), Blast Furnace Workers (10), etc.

Comment on Gompers' Tactics. Once again has Socialism been "crushed" at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The hero that stepped into the breach to prevent the hordes from receiving the full social value of their labor was Mr. Samuel Gompers.

The Wisconsin Vote. The following table gives the approximate vote of the Social Democratic party in Wisconsin. It presents the official count of the vote for government, the vote of the S. L. P. candidate, the vote for our highest man on the state ticket, and the aggregate of the highest vote cast for our candidates in the different counties:

Table with 3 columns: County, Highest vote, and S. L. P. vote. Includes Adams (4), Ashland (68), Barron (34), Bayfield (6), Buffalo (1), Burnett (18), Calumet (123), Crawford (8), Dane (118), Door (11), Douglas (109), Dunn (13), Florence (4), Fond du Lac (6), Forest (6), Gates (32), Green (70), Green Lake (37), Iowa (9), Jackson (13), Jefferson (20), Juneau (24), Kenosha (308), Lincoln (19), La Crosse (56), Lafayette (28), Langlade (15), Lincoln (15), Outagamie (420), Marathon (86), Marinette (22), Marquette (11), Milwaukee (10,881), Monroe (9), Oconto (18), Oneida (21), Outagamie (12), Ozaukee (44), Pepin (2), Pierce (22), Polk (24), Portage (22), Price (33), Racine (249), Richland (13), Rock (120), Sauk (19), Sawyer (13), Shawano (18), Sheboygan (1,358), Trempealeau (4), Vernon (23), Vilas (3), Washburn (8), Washington (30), Waukesha (103), Waupaca (40), Winnebago (184), Wood (68).

LECTURES ON SOCIALISM.

A. S. EDWARDS, formerly Editor of the Herald, has prepared a course of lectures covering the History, Philosophy and Objects of Socialism, and is ready to make arrangements for the same in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, Michigan, North and South Dakota, and Minnesota. For Terms and Dates, Address, A. S. EDWARDS, 215 1/2 Adams Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CAN A BLOODY REVOLUTION BE AVOIDED?

The problems of the modern state have grown so enormously that it is impossible to solve them without an extensive division of labor and a high grade of professional knowledge. The capitalist manner of production robs the ruling class of all the leisure that they previously had. Even, if they do not produce but are living from the exploitation of the producing classes, still they are not idle exploiters. Thanks to competition, the motive force of present economic life, the exploiters are continuously compelled to carry on an exhausting struggle with each other, which threatens the vanquished with complete annihilation.

The capitalists have therefore neither time nor leisure, nor the previous culture necessary for artistic and scientific activity. They lack even the necessary qualifications for regular participation in governmental activities. Not only in art and science but also in the government of the state the ruling class is forced to take no part. They must leave that to wage-workers and bureaucratic employees. The capitalist class reigns but does not govern. It is satisfied, however, to rule the government.

In the same way the decaying feudal nobility before it satisfied itself by taking on the forms of a royal nobility. But while with the feudal nobility the renunciation of its social functions was the product of corruption, with the capitalists this renunciation arises directly from their social functions and is an essential part of their existence.

With the help of such a powerful government a class can long maintain itself, even if it is superfluous. Yes, even if it has become injurious. And the stronger the power of the state, just so much the more does the governing class rest upon it, just so much more stubbornly will it cling to its privileges and all the less will it be inclined to grant concessions. The longer, however, it maintains its domination in this manner, the sharper become class antagonisms, the more pronounced must be the political collapse when it finally does come, and the deeper the social transformation that arises out of it, and the more apt the conquest of political power by an oppressed class to lead to revolution.—Karl Kautsky.

This Concerns Every Socialist.

every trades' union Socialist in the country ought to help on it. It will take \$3000—about—but we propose to "stay by" until we get it. Now is the time to get in your ready work, because since the A. F. of L. vote on Socialism at New Orleans the union are more likely to read Socialist literature than they were before. So line up with the dollars, and stack that pile to where it belongs.

We have offered a \$10 either to the comrade sending in the largest list. To the one sending the largest amount we will give a bound copy of Marx's "Capital." For the next largest a copy of the "People's Marx," and the two next best copies of "Socialism in America."

UNION SECRETARIES FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and amount. Includes F. H. Alexander, Omaha, Neb. (\$216.75), C. F. A. Milwaukee (1.50), M. L. Barney, Monticello, Wis. (40), S. E. H. Milwaukee (1.00), Young Socialist (1.00), F. J. Weber, Milwaukee, second contribution (1.00), J. C. New York (1.00), Collection, C. J. P. (2.20).

Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

Meeting of Dec. 3. Delegate Neuman in chair. Delegate Brockhausen vice chair. New delegates from Feeders, Hairdressers and Job Pressmen, stereotypers and electrotypers, machinists, Tanners and Curriers (new union) and Musicians. Mr. A. Hall of the Children's Betterment League given floor to speak of the compulsory education bill. Matter referred to legislative committee. Executive board announced call for conference on labor temple matter at Kaiser's hall Dec. 14, at 8:30 p. m., each union to send three representatives. Committee on legislation and laws reported as to its action in the matter of the School Ward Building. Delegate Brocher made a report of his conference with the governor with regard to proposed labor legislation. Delegate Berger reported on his work at the New Orleans convention of the A. F. of L. and scored that body for disorganizing his bills for old age pensions, working-men's insurance and other measures. Business meeting. Whether reported eleven new unions formed since July 2. He called attention to the resolution passed at the A. F. of L. convention requiring city union with grievances, where other unions would be most ready to accept the resolution. The central body before declaring strikes or boycotts. Communications.—From N. Y. Stereotypers' union complaining of the S. L. P. Printing Co. of Brooklyn. From the Social Democratic Herald asking cooperation for Toy Bazaar and urging council to subscribe for stock in paper. The organization committee was authorized to purchase a city directory on motion of Delegate Brockhausen, the matter of a federation of city central bodies was made a special order for next meeting at 9 o'clock. Proposition for lecture by Brocher on the share of Kansas City on miner's strike was accepted, owing to conflicting dates. Five dollars was voted for literature. Receipts \$105.88. Disbursements \$83.26. Adjournment.

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

- FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY TUESDAY at 8 p. m. at 662 Market Street. CHAIRMAN, Fred Turner, 662 Market Street. SECRETARY, Charles Westfall, 770 Racine Street. SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY at 8 p. m. at 694 Chestnut Street. Frits Kohl, 544 Eleventh Street, secretary. THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS EACH FIRST and Third Thursday at 438 Fowler Street. E. H. Heimann, secretary. FOURTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and Third Thursday at 247 Washington Street at 8 p. m. Thomas Reynolds, 452 Clinton Street, secretary. SIXTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SECOND and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 694 Chestnut Street. Frits Kohl, 544 Eleventh Street, secretary. SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursday evenings of the month at Green Street. Fred Turner, 662 Market Street, secretary. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SECOND Thursday at 8 p. m. at 275 Broadway Avenue. H. W. Bistritz, 516 Second Avenue, secretary. NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY FIRST and third Thursday of the month in the Alameda hall, corner Fourteenth and Second Streets. Henry Braun, 2021 Galena Street, secretary. TENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ON THE first and third Friday of the month at Balm Street. Fred Turner, 662 Market Street, secretary. CHARLES WESTFALL, secretary, 770 Racine Street. ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY FIRST and third Friday of the month at 475 Green and Orchard Street. F. W. Beckel, 464 Fifteenth Avenue, secretary. TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursdays at 867 Kinross Street. Mrs. Aug. Thors, secretary, 919 Alliance Street. THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clark Street. Richard Elmer, 140 North Avenue, secretary. FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Tuesday at 1625 Villet Street. A. S. Edwards, 1225 Ninth Street, secretary. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursdays. Jerome Underhill, Secy, 38 Twenty-ninth Street. SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Wednesdays, Odd Fellow Hall, Kinross and Green Streets, corner of Green Street, Secy, 220 Burrell Street. EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Friday of the month at Yeager Street, corner of Green Street. Thos. E. Hogg, secretary, 487 Green Street. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Friday at 525 Eleventh Avenue. E. W. Clarke, Secy, 671 Fourteenth Ave. TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursdays at 1225 Ninth Street. G. W. Wiesel, 1225 Twenty-second Street, secretary. TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS AT Zehntner's hall, 1416 Third Street, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month. Jos. Benesch, 1225 Ninth Street, secretary. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (NO. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Fessler's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown Streets. George Morschel, secretary, 917 Thirty-seventh Street. TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Friday at 525 Eleventh Avenue. E. W. Clarke, Secy, 671 Fourteenth Ave. TWENTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursdays at 1225 Ninth Street. Sunday, 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Deitz's hall, 1020 Midland Avenue. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—LEON GREENBERG, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., 2nd Lofts, Mo. STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE SECRETARY, E. Thomas, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis. COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—LEON GREENBERG, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., 2nd Lofts, Mo. THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every third Friday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 1225 Ninth Street. E. T. Melms, secretary, 625 1/2 Latham Street; Jacob Hunger, 602 Chestnut Street, treasurer.

IN GERMAN.

WAGELABOR AND CAPITAL.—Marx. COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.—Marx-Engels. SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC.—Engels. All in one volume. Bright and printed from new type. Price, 15 cents. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State St., Milwaukee.

The Coming Crisis.

That another of the periodic panics is inevitable, and that it will wreak itself upon American "prosperity" before very long is unmistakably evident. The fear-struck secretary of the treasury raised a milk-white flag when he rushed to the relief of the stock gamblers with government funds. He overstepped the law, as even conservative persons were compelled to admit, and exhausted the possibilities of a rescue at a more critical time. His purchase of 4 per cent. bonds amounted to nearly \$17,000,000 par value, and to get them in he had to pay out over \$23,000,000—a \$6,000,000 bonus of the people's money.

It is stupendous ignorance and indifference that can look calmly upon an expenditure of \$6,000,000—taxed out of the people's pockets—to relieve the money market, and it is a startling kind of "prosperity" that has to be subsidized by the people's money at the will of Wall street working upon the fears of a weakling who holds the treasury portfolio.

Mr. Shaw is unquestionably the small-estate-brained politician ever called to take care of the people's purse, and the administration knew it when he was appointed. Mr. Crane of Massachusetts was wanted for the job, but he had rather sell paper to the government than to dance to Wall street music. He said he didn't want it. Neither did anyone else who had any knowledge or foresight. So the President offered it to this Iowa country banker, a man of such small caliber that he jumped at the "honor" from a frog in red flannel, not seeing the look behind it.

In the purchase of these \$17,000,000 in bonds Mr. Shaw has so drawn down the treasury's available cash balance as to exhaust his ability to further help the "money market." For it is to be remembered that most of the treasury's surplus holdings are already in the market through deposits in the national banks. And Mr. Shaw, in accepting other bonds beside those of the federal government to secure bank circulation, has taken the first step toward the "asset" security that must eventually bring down the whole monetary system in ruin. Not that anyone need care much for a system which helps only those who gamble for living. The point is, that the next panic will come suddenly—like the breaking of a bubble—and will wipe out the last vestige of the middle class—the small tradesmen and other commercial operators who possess bank accounts and who do a credit business.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

How the Vote Stands.

Table with 3 columns: State, Highest vote, and S. L. P. vote. Includes Massachusetts (9,607), New York (12,889), Pennsylvania (4,831), Illinois (10,486), Wisconsin (7,055), California (7,554), Ohio (4,847), Minnesota (3,065), Missouri (6,139), Colorado (654), Indiana (2,374), Kentucky (646), New Jersey (4,036), Washington (2,006), Michigan (2,826), Iowa (2,778), Montana (708), Texas (5,940), Oregon (1,466), Kansas (1,606), Nebraska (832), Connecticut (1,023), Idaho (290), South Dakota (176), Maine (1,064), Maryland (904), Rhode Island (1,061), New Hampshire (790), North Dakota (518), Washington (2,006), Delaware (57), West Virginia (268).

The official vote for Nebraska has just come in. The Socialists cast 3137, a gain of course—a gain of 35 per cent. Everywhere the Socialists gained. What does that mean, do you think?

Official returns in Massachusetts place our vote at 33,829, or 56 per cent. of the vote. The S. L. P. got 6,076. The Socialists had candidates in thirteen out of the fourteen congressional districts and polled a total vote of 30,538. Five state senators there were candidates up at thirty-four of the forty districts and a combined vote of 25,433. Comrade John Quincey Adams as Socialist candidate for lieutenant governor polled 40,707 votes, leading Comrade Chase, our party candidate for governor by 7,080 votes.

Dates for Carl D. Thompson's lectures must be made by Wednesday, December 10.

Socialist Women, Attention!

There will be a meeting of women Socialists—sisters, wives and intended wives of comrades—at Freie Gemeinde hall, 262 Fourth Street, down stairs, Wednesday, December 10, 1902, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, to interest them in the toy bazaar and children's festival. A large attendance is desired, so please all come. Remember date and place and tell others to attend.

Comrades! Get up a club of four subscribers and get your paper free. Five subscriptions for \$2.00.

CHRISTMAS...

It's not too early to begin to think how to save money on Christmas. You must do your Christmas shopping without looking at the toys and gifts at the Christmas Bazaar. Thousands of tridings.

UNEQUALLED AS AN APPROPRIATE AND LASTING PRESENT.

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THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., Cooper Square, N. Y.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

THE HERALD FORUM.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 20.—To the Herald: The Turks have ever set an example to the world for not being awed, since to take interest in a capital loaned out is forbidden by the Koran (the Mohammedan Bible) and religiously obeyed. The banks of Constantinople are of course aware of this fact and on deposit will pay over the interest thereon to all but the Mussulmans, knowing that they would refuse to accept it even from a Christian individual. In the latter case upon being offered the interest, the Turk would say, "My unbelieving brother, the money I loaned you was and if you made anything out of it was your brain or muscle, and that it is yours, but not mine." True philosophy. Our country, as well as all the other nations, always have been and still are represented at Constantinople by consuls, but they take care not to divulge this highly important fact of social justice.

The Need of County Organization.

Evan Claire, Nov. 30.—Dear Herald: A matter which, in my estimation, is worth the immediate consideration of the members of the state executive board, is the establishment of county committees. Each county would maintain a corresponding secretary whose duty it is to enter into communication with the isolated and unattached Socialists living in rural districts who indicated by our vote, are growing and widespread. By attaching these, as far as possible, to some branch in the county, the calling of county conventions will be greatly facilitated. These isolated members would act as leaders in calling caucuses for the selection of delegates. The time has arrived in this state that we begin to deal with local issues in order to draw forth our entire voting strength.

Comrade Foerster of Marshfield first called my attention to division of the sentiment on part of a voter who one ticket and the other for another. He speaks wisely in saying that we must have a complete ticket from the governor or the President to the coroner.

I observe the great difference in the number of votes cast for our gubernatorial candidate and the candidate, other than that of state superintendent, who received the highest number of votes on our ticket. The variation reaches 25 per cent. in most instances. This can only be accounted for by the large number of voters who are wavering. My recommendation in the premises is that the executive board issue a letter to the branches in counties having no county committee urging the selection of one at once and of a capable secretary. The duty of this secretary would be primarily to secure a compact county organization and to report to our state secretary. This would relieve the latter of much work which is bound to encumber the office if such an arrangement is not provided.

I look forward to a vote of 50,000 in two years from now in this state and am confident that it can be accomplished by proper county organization.

R. O. Still.

A Tip to the Pulpit.

We conceive that men over-versed in the lore and under-versed with sympathy for human kind, can do a positive injury to religion by entering the lists against Socialism. We do not fear Socialism because we believe it impractical; but we do fear the alienation of labor from religion by the hostility of crabbled churchmen. One is a question of property; the other is a question of souls.—Catholic Citizen.

CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Frieda Lentz, plaintiff, vs. Jack Lentz, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear in twenty days after service of this summons, to answer to the complaint, and to defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which is now on file with the clerk of the circuit court of Milwaukee county. DR. THEODORE BURMEISTER, Clerk.

P. O. address, 404 Chaska Street, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

PERMANENTLY LOCATED.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY. The International School of Social Economy. Permanently located at Kansas City, Mo. Seventeen hundred and ninety-two correspondence Students. Three dollars pays the bills. The next twelve weeks term of Training School for Socialist workers begins November 10, 1902, at Kansas City, Mo. Five dollars pays tuition, text books, board, etc. Every person who has taken these courses or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a member of the Socialism. Send names and particulars.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Sub Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST CANDIDATE.

Minnesota comrades are called upon to send 25 cts. at once for a year's subscription to the up-to-date candidate for their favor, "THE LANGRISH," Minneapolis, Minn.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

How Socialists Would Abolish Poverty.

Do you wish to abolish poverty? You will say, of course, you do. But you will add that it can't be done. It is a mistake. It is true you cannot, and neither can I, abolish poverty, but, nevertheless, poverty can be abolished if you and I can get enough other people to help us in the task.

There is nothing impossible about abolishing poverty. The only difficulty lies in getting people to see that it can be done. There is enough of wealth in the world to make everybody wealthy if it were only properly distributed. The trouble is that those who produce the wealth don't get it.

It is not owing to "under-production" that we have poverty. On the contrary, what we all fear today is "over-production," for when that happens men cannot get work, and so they starve to death because there is too much food.

The reason why we don't get food in the midst of plenty is simply because our competitive wage system prevents us from distributing to ourselves what we produce.

A man's labor is valued not at what it produces, but at what the employer can hire an unemployed man to take his place. There are plenty of unemployed men who are forced to take any wage that will give them simply a bare living, and as long as such labor is had in abundance no employer will pay a higher wage.

As the workers are the great consuming class, it follows that when the wages they are paid do not allow them to buy

back the enormous product which is now the result of their labor, assisted by modern machinery, then a glut in the market must result. More is produced than can be sold. We then have what is called "over-production," which simply means that we have produced more than the existing competitive system allows us to distribute. The remedy is not to be found in diminishing production, but in increasing the facilities of distribution. In short, to give every man what he produces.

The only way to effect this is by the abolition of the competitive wage system (which makes men starve because they produce in abundance) and the substitution of the co-operative system, which will allow them to get what they produce. However, in order to have co-operation in distribution, we must first have the public ownership of the means of production.

We must have governmental ownership of the railways, coal mines, oil refineries, etc.

We can grow the wheat and grind the flour and bake the bread in plenty for all, but we have not yet learned the lesson of how to get the bread after we bake it. The reason why we don't get the bread is because we don't own the fields that grow the wheat, the mills that grind the flour, and the bakeries that bake the bread.

You never hear of a rich man starving or freezing. Why? Simply because he owns the machinery that produces what he wants. If you own a coal mine you will never freeze for the want of coal.

However, man wants more than coal. He wants more than bread. He, therefore, must own more than a coal mine and a bake oven. He must own all the machinery of production if he wishes to enjoy all the fruits of the earth. He must own the land, the railways, the wheat fields, the coal mines, the great flour mills, the sugar refineries; in fact, he must own everything that he wants. He must own the trusts.

When he owns all these things, all this wealth, he will certainly be freed from the dread of poverty, and particularly from the fear of starving because of his producing too much to eat.

Now, to own all these great machines, the railways and the coal mines, etc., we must abolish the individual ownership of this wealth by Morgan & Co.

It would do no good to divide up Morgan's railways among us. We could not give every man a spike, or a rail, or a car wheel, or a brick out of a railway depot and effect an equality of ownership of railways by any such absurd method. The railway systems must be kept intact as a great organization of industry, but instead of letting them remain in Morgan's ownership, we must place them in Uncle Sam's ownership. We must own them ourselves instead of Morgan.

We must have governmental ownership of the railways, just as we have governmental ownership of the postoffice and the city ownership of public schools and public parks.

This is the Socialist solution of the problem of "How to Abolish Poverty." Let the American people own America!

instead of letting Morgan own America. Let the Nation Own the Trusts."

Let the products of industry be distributed to the producers upon the basis of what they produce, under the present competitive plan, instead of under the present competitive plan, which forces the workers to accept wages that merely allow them the very least they can subsist upon.

If you wish to own your country and get what you produce, you have only to say so in order to realize your wish.

The way to say so is by joining the Social Democratic party. That is the party which stands for the public ownership of the United States by the people, instead of the present private ownership by Morgan & Co.

If you wish to abolish poverty, the way for you to say so is by voting the Social Democratic ticket.

It is true that the Democratic party is now advocating the governmental ownership of coal mines. It is taking up an issue that the Social Democratic party has been advocating for the last twenty years. It is a good issue, too; that is, as far as it goes; but it really doesn't go very far. Man wants coal, and he should own the mines from whence it is dug if he wishes to be sure of getting it, but coal is not everything in life.

Man wants other things than coal. He wants bread; he wants meat. Why, if it is right that the government should own the coal trust, is it not right that the government should own the flour trust and the beef trust?

H. Gaylord Wilshire.

What We Social Democrats Are After.

The following is the national platform of principles of the Social Democrats. The Socialist party of America, in its national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using 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 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 wage-workers. 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 press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political servitude and virtual slavery.

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 fought 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:

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 employed, and then to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied 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 realization 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 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 employed, and then to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

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

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How Capitalism is Disgracing Itself in the South.

Facts about the horrible Southern child labor situation are still coming out. The facts show that in spite of the light of publicity the horror does not abate. There had been great agitation on the subject a year ago, and a bill introduced abolishing this evil. Moral influences had been at work. Church societies, ministers, labor unions and the press of the commonwealth clamored for a rectification of the cruel evil that was sapping the very life of the growing community. The bill seemed likely to pass. The mill owners alarmed. Their lobbyists swarmed to Raleigh. All sorts of promises were made. None of the members of the Legislature believed in the pledges and so proceeded with the consideration of the bill.

In desperation the mill owners finally called a meeting of one hundred mill owners. They petitioned the Legislature not to pass the child labor bill, and made certain specific promises as to what they would do to mitigate the evils of the system. They promised that they would not in the future employ any child of less than 12 years of age, and that they would show that a widowed mother was dependent on the child for support, and also solemnly agreed not to run any mill on a single shift of more than sixty-six hours.

One hundred mill owners signed this paper, which was a solemn compact between them and the Legislature of North Carolina. The compact was in itself a FRIGHTFUL SELF-ARRAIGNMENT of the mill proprietors by the mill proprietors for perpetuating and building up a system which was a great crime against childhood. It meant that each and every one of the owners of these one hundred mills not only to employ children of tender years, but also to compel them to work more than eleven hours a day in order to earn the pittance that was allowed them for their work.

Naturally the members of one hundred groups of children, in a state where a woman is a delicate and carefully nurtured being, were expected to keep their plight of word with the General Assembly of the state.

Yet how has this compact been kept? It has not been kept at all. Indeed, in some instances it was broken as soon as signed. Some mills never for a moment ceased to employ children of 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Some of them never ceased to run their mills twelve hours a day and six days each week. Twelve hours a day means seventy-two hours a week. Others tried to live up to the agreement until the Legislature adjourned, but soon

succumbed. Others, still, held out for a few months and went back. A few—very few—are now making some pretense of living up to the letter of the pledge and are only employing children of less than 12 whose mothers are widows and are dependent on them in a measure for support. In some cases where this is put forward as an excuse it is either subterfuge or else there are no fathers alive in the community.

This information as to the perfidy of those who entered into the "gentlemen's agreement" comes from one of the most prominent business men of Charlotte, himself interested in cotton mills. He said that while there might be a few mills that were seeking to keep very young children out of the mills, they were very rare and that the race for any kind of labor had become so great, owing to the scarcity of help, that most of the factories were willing to take any child that they could get, regardless of its age or physical condition.

In Charlotte, Greensborough and Raleigh the campaign against child labor is at white heat. The labor organizations have taken the matter up and are clamoring for a law abolishing the practice of employing children of less than 12 years, and also limiting the hours. It is a common practice of the mill owners to run at least seventy-two hours a week.

The labor unions of Charlotte, in order to alleviate the evil to some extent, have begun to adopt the very young children where their cases seem to be particularly sad. They make a careful investigation, select some child whose health is being ruined by the close confinement in the mills, and adopt the little one. If the parents actually need the wages that the child could make, the union that has adopted him or her pays the highest wage the child could make in the mill, obtains medical attendance for him or her and sends him or her to school. In this way some of the little toilers are just now SEEING THE INSIDE OF A SCHOOL ROOM FOR THE FIRST TIME in their saddened lives.

"Sadie" Cash has been adopted by Typographical Union No. 338. She is 9 years old and worked in the Highland Park mills. Her father is dead and her mother is an invalid, and "Sadie" was the sole support of her mother. She made \$1.25 a week.

The street car employees' union has adopted Cora Clawson, who is 9 years old. She worked in the Highland Park mills, and both her father and mother are living, so that it cannot be claimed by the mill that she was em-

ployed for the sole support of a widowed mother. She made 10 cents a day.

Alvah Seine, who is 9 years of age, has been adopted by the Federated Union, No. 8832. She had worked in the Highland Park mill six months and was making 10 cents a day.

While on this subject let us take a glance northward to the textile mills of labor there—although we all know how prevalent it is—but to see some of the other effects on labor of the grinding of profits out of the Southern babies.

One strong phase of the gradual but certain transfer of cotton manufacturing industries from the North to the South is forcibly illustrated by the shutting down of the celebrated Greenwoods mills at New Hartford, Conn. This closing down threw out of employment seven hundred operatives, who were left absolutely without work, or other extensive industry, there being no other extensive industry in the vicinity.

These operatives and their families, numbering fully 1200 persons, were forced to seek elsewhere for the means of livelihood, and the sudden departure of such a large number—fully one-third of the entire population—has brought serious disaster to that pretty and heretofore prosperous little New England town.

A few weeks ago the cotton syndicate voted to close the mills and transfer the

plant to Tallahassee, Ala., and this news came as a stunning blow to the operatives, many of whom had worked in the mills all their life and now own comfortable homes here. The town itself contained no industry that could afford them work, and they were compelled to leave their homes and seek employment elsewhere.

The removal from circulation of \$10,000 a month in wages, which the operatives of the working class, the business of the community, and the outlook is most depressing. A gloom has settled over this once prosperous and bustling little town.

What a tragedy! And it falls on people who had all voted for the capitalist system, the feeling they will all have the same as the people near Mont Pelée used to feel. Now they may agree that capital in private hands is an outrage and a worker of mischief.

men in order to convert them into instruments for murdering.

"And it is just Kings and Emperors who close the mill, and organize it, and pride themselves on it. And it is the same people, whose special employment is murder organizing, who have made murder their profession, who dress in military uniforms, carry weapons (swords at their side), who are horridly struck and indignant when one of themselves is killed.

"What must indeed be going on in the head of some William of Germany when any silly or horrid thing he may say is always met with an enthusiastic 'Hoch!' and commented on as if it were something very important by the press of the whole world? He says that soldiers should be prepared to kill their own fathers in obedience to his command. The answer is 'Hurrab!' He says the gospels must be introduced with a fist of iron; 'Hurrab!' He says that the army must not take any prisoners in China, but kill all, and he is not placed in a lunatic asylum, but they cry 'Hurrab!' and set sail for China to execute his orders."—Leo Tolstoi.

THE HELISH MODERN FABLE OF THE STRASSBURG PIES

Strasbourg pies are produced to satisfy a depraved taste and the methods used are criminal and revolting. Young ones are taken and confined in small cages in dark cellars. They are then fed or rather starved on salted meat. From this lack of exercise, absence of light and unnatural food, a disease of the liver is created. The disease produces an abnormal liver which sometimes weighs from five to six pounds. The liver is then taken and made into pies to feed some pampered glutton. Thus each poor goose is turned into a liver making machine and becomes to fact nothing but liver. Do you think that a refined man or woman, a person with any sensibility or sympathy, would take one of nature's creatures and pervert it into a cruel monstrosity? Let us see.

The Socialists explain the fable by saying: The workers are the geese who are taken by capitalism and put into cages, on to ships, into mines, on the railroad, at the telegraph key, in the stables, on the farm, in the office, and are made to work at the lowest competitive wage.

From this exploiting of the workers; from buying cheap and selling dear; from working in mines and factories; from turning of women into a machine; from the tenement life of labor; from long hours, low pay, poor food, clothing and shelter; is created a disease in society. This disease produces the multimillionaire. The workers are turned into millions of millionaire making machines.

Is there any difference between the workers and the geese? The life of the goose is sacrificed for a six-pound liver; the life of the worker is sacrificed in order that one man may control five hundred million of dollars. Both are victims of unnatural systems, and if anything, the competitive wage system is more cruel of the two. The goose is confined in the chains of the competitive wage system and the lack of class consciousness. But the worker can break his bonds, if he will.

Will you not stop and think, think, THINK? Will you not help Socialism to stop this cruel perversion of the work of humanity? Religion has grown to be formal, and indifferent. I call on you to be a Socialist, who is trying to help humanity, healthier, happier. Will you not become a Socialist and help to carry this message to your fellow workers? Come from your indifference and read, study, think, talk, vote, live Socialism. Become a Socialist and your blood will quicken and your muscles will tension when you think of the signs that are being brought to the conqueror—Marc'us V. Robison, author of "Trying to Cheat God."

The Agitation Fund.
F. K. \$10. Nic. Schwinn \$1. Ch. Steger \$1. Frank Bauer \$1. R. T. I. H. K. \$1. U. T. \$1. Wm. Baumann 50c. T. Kuehnel 50c. J. Luchsinger 50c. F. Hess 25c. F. Seidel 5c. Emil Seidel 5c. Williams & Breneck's cigar shop 5c.

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Thou Shalt Not Kill—Says Tolstoi.

"Kings and emperors are surprised and horrified when one of themselves is murdered, and yet the whole of their activity consists in managing murder and preparing for murder. The keeping up, the teaching and exercising of armies, with which kings and emperors are always so much occupied, and of which they are the organizers, what is it but preparation for murder?

"The masses are so hypnotized that they see what is continually going on around them, they do not understand what it means: They see the unceasing care Kings, Emperors and Presidents bestow on disciplined armies, see the parades, reviews and maneuvers they hold, and of which they boast to one another, and the people eagerly crowd to see how their own brothers, dressed up in bright colored, glittering clothes, are turned into machines to sound of drums and trumpets, and who, obedient to the shouting of one man, all make the same movements; and they do not understand the meaning of it all.

"Yet the meaning of such drilling is very clear and simple. It is preparing for murder. It means the stupefying of

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Metal Trades Section meets first and third Monday.

Label Section meets every second and fourth Wednesday.

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Cleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields.

Notes from Yankee-land.
Cincinnati comrades are talking of starting a paper.
It is said that Mayor Jones of Toledo is planning a colony near that city.
John T. Mortimer, a veteran of the Canadian labor movement, has joined the Socialists.
Chilliwack, British Columbia, is to have a Socialist branch. How we do grow! Socialism can warm up any town.
Vancouver has been selected as the headquarters of the United Socialist party of British Columbia for another year.
Some of the old Socialist papers are dying off, but others are being founded, so that the Socialist press keeps on the increase.
Comrade Frank P. O'Hare of Kansas City, who made speeches in the coal fields, is now agitating in Ohio on his way back West.
Comrade Lydia Kingsmill, Commander, wife of the well-known writer, Herbert Casson, will edit the paper, Cry for Justice, recently begun by Bernard McFadden, the physical culturist.
Neues Leben (New Life) is the title of a bright new exchange in the German language from Chicago. It has strong backing and takes a progressive stand with regard to immediate demands and other policies with which Social Democracy must move toward its goal.
The Ohio local state quorum has appealed to the members of the national committee and state secretaries against alleged arbitrary treatment of their state organization by National Secretary Greenbaum. They charge him with spreading dissension by issuing national dues cards to rebellious Cleveland branch to the embarrassment of their state system of book-keeping, and of ignoring the national constitution. Incidentally, they make the charge that Comrade Greenbaum "is so prejudiced against the present form of organization that he takes every opportunity to help break it down. He wants a strong centralized power at headquarters," etc.

Wisconsin Notes.
Plymouth is beginning the good work in proper fashion. Besides asking for Comrade Thompson in January, the comrades there are arranging for a lecture by the state organizer on the 12th of December.
It is very interesting to notice the difference between the towns that were organized before election and those that were not, as exhibited in the election returns. An active branch makes about ten times as many votes as the same number of comrades unorganized. ORGANIZE!
We find on a closer examination of the election returns that there are between 75 and 100 towns with enough Socialists in them to justify the attempt to organize a branch of the party. We hope that the comrades in these towns will get busy, and let the state organizer know when they are ready for some help.
School house work in the country this winter will be a good way for some of the comrades to pass the long winter evenings. Organize debates, get up discussions, practice on your neighbors for the next campaign, have a school of "Socialist Oratory," etc. There is lots to be done now, for the next campaign is already on.

Plainfield writes that they are about ready to organize, and want to know how we are always glad to furnish this kind of information.
The new "Book Store" enterprise furnishes a good opportunity for the branches to secure their literature at cost for a while. Send five or ten dollars to help put in the new stock, as a loan, to be repaid in four semi-annual installments, and get your literature at cost price during the period of the loan. This will put the Socialist Book Store on its feet, and secure your literature at prices that will enable the branch to give away more than they can now. Of course any comrade could order through the branch and get the benefit.
We have about twenty engagements for Comrade Thompson in sight now, and that means that those who want him will have to hurry! We may be able to keep him for more than one month, but cannot promise, as he is planning to go to the great West again after January.
Comrade McLeod of Towne is sending for literature, and will soon have a movement started in the country district in the southeastern part of Portage county. We are glad to help out on such efforts as this, and the Agitator will gladly visit so. Let us hear from the country comrades. Farmers are laboring men too!
We shall make a special effort to organize all the industrial centers by wards in order to be ready for the spring elections, and trust that the comrades in these larger places will be ready to help. Make up a list of the Socialists of your city by wards, and see how much you can do to hunt out those who will be active and trustworthy in the wards.
Agitator.

The Forward Club of Milwaukee, at its regular meeting Sunday at the Settlement, 507 Fifth street, will debate the subject: "Is Socialism the True Solution of the Labor Problem?" J. Saffro and H. Heilbron will contend for and against the proposition.
An agitation meeting will be held at Meixner's hall, Milwaukee, Wednesday evening, December 12, with Comrade A. Schwaders as speaker. Everybody is invited and a discussion will follow the talk.
State Treasurer's Report.
For the month of November:
Nov. 1, cash on hand..... \$19.13
Receipts for November..... 187.20
Total..... \$206.33
EXPENDITURES.
Nov.—W. R. Gaylord, organizer, expenses..... \$5.00
Nov.—W. R. Gaylord, organizer, expenses and salary..... 14.70
Nov.—R. H. Wilson, hall rent at Belmont for Morgan meeting..... 15.00
Nov.—W. R. Gaylord, organizer, salary..... 20.00
Nov.—W. R. Gaylord, organizer, salary..... 20.00
Nov.—W. R. Gaylord, organizer, salary..... 20.00
Nov.—W. R. Gaylord, organizer, salary..... 20.00
Total..... \$114.70
Total receipts..... \$206.33
Expenditures..... 114.70
Dec. 1, cash on hand..... \$91.63
Treasurer S. D. P. of Wis.

Toy Bazaar Notes.
General arrangement committee meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at Freie Gemeinde hall, 262 Fourth street. Meyer's Band will play every evening and Sunday afternoon.
Socialist women will meet December 10, at 2:30 in the afternoon, at 262 Fourth street, in the interest of the bazaar.
Tickets are selling rapidly. How many have you sold?
The entertainment committee is still looking for more numbers to fill the programme.
Prizes Offered to Children for the Sale of Toy Bazaar Tickets.
GIRL'S LIST.
For the sale of 25 tickets, an elegant \$1.50 movable joint, finely dressed doll, or a \$1.50 go-cart with steel wheels; free.
For the sale of 15 tickets, a 75c 36 inch doll dressed in silk worth \$1.00, or a girl's rocking chair; free.
For the sale of 10 tickets, a 75c fancy dressed doll, or a cradle, price 75c, free.
For the sale of 10 tickets, a fine 50c dressed doll, or a cradle, price 50c, free.
BOY'S LIST.
For the sale of 25 tickets, a \$1.50 48-inch hardwood clipper sled, or a good \$1.50 air rifle, free.
For the sale of 20 tickets, a \$1.00 42-inch hardwood clipper sled, or a pair of club skates with cast steel runners, hollow ground, and sharpened, worth \$1.00; free.
For the sale of 10 tickets, a 75c 36 inch hardwood clipper sled, or a 10 inch pearl handle pocket knife, free.
For the sale of 10 tickets, a 50c 30-inch clipper sled, or a three-bladed, pearl handle pocket knife, free.
Tickets can be procured at C. T. H. Westphal, 311 Third street; Fred H. Lelst, 430 Greenfield Avenue; Social Democratic Herald, 614 State street.
Children will be supplied with as many tickets as they require on credit.

One Hundred \$10.00 Subscriptions..... \$10.00

Can You, Your Branch or Local Invest \$10.00?

If so, send in 100 Names and addresses, your ten dollars, we'll do the rest.

Social Democratic Herald,
614 State Street,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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Dealer in Choice
MEATS AND PROVISIONS
Corner Fifteenth and Galena Sts.

WATCHES! WATCHES!
OUR SPECIALTY.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
THE FINEST QUALITY.
THE LOWEST PRICES.

August J. Stecher
.....JEWELER.....
Corner Third & State St.

WHERE TO EAT.
LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL 3c. LUNCH ROOM
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Headquarters for a good lunch or meal at moderate prices.
OUR MOTTO:
CLEANLINESS. QUICK SERVICE.
J. E. CAMPBELL,
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MANUFACTURER OF
FINE CIGARS
882 Seventh St.,
"Elsa" 10c.
"Old Judge" 5c. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TEETH EXTRACTED
Absolutely Without Pain or Danger.

New Teeth—Best and finest manufactured in the world, fit guaranteed or money refunded, \$8.
Fine Fillings—That stay in and do not turn dark, cost no more than work done by inferior workmen or students.
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We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and deceive nobody.

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Hours—8:30 to 6, Sundays, 9 to 12.
Phone—615 Black.

HENRY KOFELDT'S
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RATES, \$1.00 PER DAY.
Special Rates by the Week.
691-693 Market Street, MILWAUKEE.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST WARD BRANCH.

ROBT. J. MILLER,
Art Photographer
278 W. Water Street.
10 per cent. of all orders from November 1, 1902, will go to the S. D. P. Campaign Fund.

MUSIC! SINGING!
Entertainment!
To Relieve the FATIGUE of Christmas Shopping
Save Money, Enjoy Yourself, See Santa Claus, Bring Your Children, ATTEND THE Grand Toy Bazaar and Children's Festival
A MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION OF TOYS.
For the Benefit of the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD at
FREIE GEMEINDE HALL,
262 Fourth Street.
Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 18, 19, 20, 21, 1902
Admission, 10 Cents. Season Tickets, 25 Cents.
Watch this Space for Further Announcements.

For Humanity's Sake, For Your Own Sake
Don't forget to attend the first of a course of
FREE LECTURES ON SOCIAL ECONOMICS,
Tomorrow, Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 7, 2:30 o'clock
At National Hall, Grove St. and National Ave.
Subject: "SOCIALISM AND THE CITY."
By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.

BICYCLES
MOTOR BICYCLES, TALKING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, MOVING PICTURE MACHINES, STEREOPTICON LANTERNS, SODA FOUNTAINS, SPORTING GOODS.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC.
404 CHESTNUT ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT CALL AND COMPARE MY PRICES WITH OTHERS
LUDWIG BERG 317 3/4 ST. OPPOSITE ST. HOTEL MILWAUKEE
Union Made Clothing a Specialty.

Your System out of order? Mishler's Herb Bitters
THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
A Stomach Tonic
It restores you to health and the full vim, vigor and happiness of life.
An Unexcelled Appetizer
Mishler's Herb Bitter Co.
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A PROFESSION That Pays.
Intelligent, earnest and ambitious young men and women, 16 years and over, given practical, modern, American business training and assisted to positions. No kindergarten. Our students finish quicker and get better positions than those of large schools. No big classes. Fall term September 1st. Day and night school open all the year. Day school \$5.00 a month, night school \$4.00 a month. Postal for prospectus.

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MASON STREET AND BROADWAY.
ARTHUR J. BRETT,
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A FIVE DOLLAR BILL
Sent us to-day—at once, just as soon as this is read—
WILL PURCHASE FIFTEEN DOLLARS
worth of Herald and Wilshire's subscription cards. Can you afford to miss this offer? If you know a good thing when you see it.
THEN GRAB IT
Go to the Postoffice and get a Money Order Instanter.
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NORTH AVENUE BOTTLE HOUSE,
NICK PETERSEN, Proprietor.
2714 North Ave., Milwaukee.
Telephone West 3884.

WHAT THE WILLING WORKERS ARE ABOUT.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.
L. Juster, 42 Gouverneur street, New York. Takes subscriptions for this paper.
L. Bundy, 197 Clinton street, New York. N. Y.
N. Rosecrans, news dealer, corner Tenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
V. Vandervoort, 145 South Peoria street, Chicago.
Max Fuller, 263 Sedgwick street, Chicago.
Milwaukee agents:
Carl Malswald, 1151 Twenty-third street.
Paul Mueller, Brown and Thirty-first street.
Nick Petersen, 2714 North avenue.
Carl Kietel, 740 Thirty-second street.
Fred Lelst, 430 Greenfield avenue.

From The Mail Bag.
Boise, Ida., Nov. 27.—Dear Herald: The largest vote cast for Social Democratic candidates was for congressmen. Comrade E. Davis received 1,328 votes. All other candidates of our party had about same vote.
A. Weidner.
Monroe, Wis., Nov. 28.—Dear Comrades: One of the members of the Woman's Club here is booked for a paper on Socialism sometime in January. She is willing to get her information from the Socialists. We will give her what books we can and I hope she will be able to do post herself as to be able to bring the truths of Socialism home to her audience. The women can be of great advantage to us when they once understand what Socialism will do for them. Prof. Ely of Madison will lecture here December 12 under the auspices of the Woman's Club.
Otto Kundert.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29.—Social Democratic Herald: The Chicago American of this date states that Roosevelt will recommend in his message that organized labor be recognized, being evidently a bid for the labor vote in 1904, and the Chicago American tries to hold them in line for the Democrats. These things deserve a handling without gloves in our Socialist papers.
James Toor.
Hamilton, Mont., Nov. 11.—Social Democratic Herald: A copy of your paper was given me last evening by Carl Thompson, who spoke here to a sympathizing and appreciative audience in the opera house. He made one of the best speeches of the season, explaining Socialism the best that it has ever been explained in this country, and making many Socialists. Benjamin Wilson was the first speaker on Socialism in this place and stirred the people as they were never stirred before by a political speaker. He did a world of good for the cause of the common people. But Mr. Thompson told them more fully and clearly about Socialism and what he said told upon the audience. Mr. Hazleton of Missoula also made a good speech some weeks ago. I am of the opinion that two years from now the Socialists will capture the county against all opposition. Let the good work go on, until the tyrannical and oppressive tyranny and oppression of the idle class, or, in other words, the money power.
F. K. Griffith.
E.—N. J., Nov. 10.—Editor Social Democratic Herald: In your article pertaining to the record of E. E. Clark in

No. 223 of the Social Democratic Herald some correction is necessary, as you infer that all railway organizations except the Switchmen's Union of America are in the same class as the Order of Railway Conductors. What organization has ever fought harder than the Order of Railway Telegraphers for existence? What about their strikes on the Santa Fe and the Rock Island? Does the journal of any organization contain more articles on Socialism than ours? J. S. W.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Enquirer.—It is early yet to say positively how many states gave us official standing. We now have it in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Utah, and probably in California and one or two other states. In Wisconsin we secured an official standing two years ago.

WANTED—Every child in the city to call at 614 State street, to learn how to obtain Christmas presents free.
We prescribe and make glasses for the sight.
A. REINHARD, Opticist,
294 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.

ADOLPH HEUMANN,
PROPRIETOR OF
WILLIAMS HOUSE
SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
1011 WINNEBAGO ST. MILWAUKEE.
Board by the Day or Week.

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TAILORS AND FURNISHERS
347-349 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
PHONE 8495 BLUE.

ZAHN & STROESSER,
TAILORS,
316 State St., four doors west of 3d St., MILWAUKEE.

JOHN DOERFLER
SALOON
701 Winnebago Street.

Send us \$2.00
We'll return \$2.50.
How? Easy enough. Value of one subscription card 50 cts.; five, \$2.50. Tickle us with a two-dollar bill and we'll tickle you with five sub. cards.

Social Democratic Herald.

MALE HELP.
INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn telegraphy day or evening. Call and see letters from graduates holding positions \$45 to \$85 per month. Every graduate gets a position. Write for prospectus. MILWAUKEE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 4th floor Germania Building.

Fresh, Smoked, Salted, Spiced, and Preserved Fish, Oysters, Crabs, Caviar, etc.
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PRICES CUT IN TWO
Pay us a visit, we will explain the reason why we are selling good Pianos cheaper than any other house.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE WORLD-RENOUNDED
Mason & Hamlin
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Haines, Brewster
And Other Well-Known Makes
—SPECIAL OFFERS—
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, mahogany or walnut cases.....\$118
FINE UPRIGHT GRANDS.....\$135
PARLOR GRANDS.....\$160
Other fine makes for \$175, \$200 and up
Slightly Used Pianos—UPRIGHT STERLING, KIMBALL, RUSSELL, SCHILLER, BARNES, FISCHER, ETC.
FROM \$85 UP
All Pianos Warranted and Sold on Easy Payments.

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Retail Warerooms, 330 Grand Ave. Alhambra Bldg.
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OPEN EVENINGS 230 GRAND AVE.

Prizes Now On Exhibition
Elegant Christmas Toys to be
GIVEN AWAY,
Can Now be Seen at
614 State Street and 430 Greenfield Avenue.
Where Children can also obtain as many Bazaar Tickets as they like, on credit, for the sale of which these articles are offered. Are your children going to capture any of these prizes? Why not send them to look at these presents?
Tickets can also be had at C. T. H. WESTPHAL, 311 Third St.
SEE LIST OF PRIZES IN ANOTHER COLUMN.