

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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Result of National Referendum.

Omaha wins as National Headquarters with Majority of 43.—New Local Quorum, consisting of Berlyn of Illinois, Berger of Wisconsin, Mahoney of Indiana, Work of Iowa and Dobbs of Kentucky, chosen by a majority of 782.

National Headquarters, Omaha, Neb., May 18, 1903.

To the National Committee, Socialist party.

Dear Comrades:

The following result of the referendum vote on national headquarters, with the protest of the Nebraska State Local Quorum against counting the vote of Ohio, is hereby submitted to you for your consideration and action.

Resolution No. 1.	Yes.	No.
First—That the headquarters of the party be removed to Chicago.	3484	3527
A majority of 43 voting No.		
Second—That the Local Quorum until the next National Convention be composed of the members of the National Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky.	3747	2965
A majority of 782 voting Yes.		
Third—That all acts of the National Committee at its last annual session, in conflict with the above provisions, be rejected.	3560	2916
A majority of 653 voting Yes.		
Resolution No. 2.		
First—Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the Local Quorum be approved.	5375	1180
A majority of 4195 voting Yes.		
Second—Shall the old Local Quorum be reinstated if vote stands against approval.	617	5709
A majority of 5092 voting No.		
Third—Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the National headquarters to Omaha, Nebraska, be approved.	3734	2869
A majority of 865 voting Yes.		
Fourth—Shall the National headquarters be returned to St. Louis if vote stands up against approval of removal to Omaha, Nebraska.	1193	5687
A majority of 5500 voting No.		

I hereby certify that the foregoing vote is correct:
Signed
J. P. Roe, Member Quorum.
W. E. Clark, assistant to National Secretary.

What happens to a man out of work who is driven to steal to support his family? The law takes pity on him and gives him free board and lodging and the chance to work for some contractor. LEAVING HIS FAMILY TO STARVE OR BEG. How wonderfully capitalism provides!

Some people seem to think that the only in monarchial countries that people are oppressed. But it is just as easy to starve in this country as in any other even if it is a republic. A faulty system is just as oppressive as a haughty and hard-hearted monarch.

The proprietorship in the product of toil exercised by capitalism is a mere usurpation, a proprietorship of sheer impudence. Profit, interest and rent are three leeches that have got to be killed.

The man doesn't exist who would be benefited by Socialism, he is Rockefeller or the worst sweeter victim. The present "civilization," which is only social anarchy, gives ease and pleasure to neither rich or poor. It satisfies no one, even those who have want more and are harassed by the fear of disaster or the overpowering cunning of new combinations of their fellow birds of prey.

It's a wonderful system. Under it the workers are allowed to retain just about enough of their product to keep them in working condition, and the farmers manage, if they are lucky, to fare the same way. Yet the farmers and the industrial workers keep society on its feet, provide our civilization with all that it requires. If you want to see what the plutes really think of those who supply them with their luxuries, just look in one of the same papers and see how the farmer and the wage worker are caricatured. Oh, it's so funny!

politicians like Hanna hate the Socialists and are playing sweet on the trade unionists and warning them against us. And Hanna is also far seeing enough to realize that Socialism is coming and that when it does come he and other money-fat capitalists will have to climb down from the back of labor and earn their bread by the sweat of their own brows. We don't blame such men for hating us, we don't wonder that Senator Spooner became hysterical when talking about it. We expect to see the whole bunch lose their heads before long!

We urge our comrades to bear in mind that we are now fairly on the threshold of summer, to most of us the most enjoyable season of the year. Nature, after its winter's rest, has unlocked the icy grasp upon the germs of plant life and is now in its growing time. Here's our inspiration—a worthy example to follow. Time sweeps on sometimes faster than we realize, and probably the next election time will reach us almost unexpectedly. Let this and the coming months be periods of Socialist growth, too. The thing is to get as many at work as possible. Each one doing only a little means more than a few trying to do a good deal. Out on the plains the cattle raisers have what they call "round-ups," when they get their cattle together to count the increase. That's what election is for the Social Democrats. The election figures show us how much we have accomplished in our work preliminary to the campaign, for campaigns themselves are little more than the work of getting our converts nerved up to cast a class-conscious ballot.

"Townsend Burden is the latest 'millionaire who will wear shoulder straps of an officer in the Twelfth Regiment. He will be elected a 'second lieutenant in Company G 'next Tuesday night. That is the 'same company Cornelius Vanderbilt was assigned to when he became an officer in the organization. 'Burden was introduced to the 'members of the company at the 'armory last night.—N. Y. paper.

Shows how the child of the rich wins his spurs, eh? He joins the company as an officer and has to be introduced to the company! He doesn't intend to 'serve his country' as a common private, for that would make a bullet-stopper of him, and only the working trash are fit for food for cannon. The workers fight all the battles resulting from the quarrels of their rulers—fight each other to the death for a quarrel they have nothing to do with. On with the international solidarity of the workers! Then when the capitalistic rulers want to grab each other's territory or markets they will have to do their own fighting or give up the idea—and you can bet they'll give up the idea for they do not intend to risk their precious carcasses if it can be avoided.

The Indiana Supreme Court has declared the Compulsory Weekly Pay-Day law unconstitutional. Naturally!

Next Week: Special Article by Father Hagerty on "The Need of Millionaires."

"How to move intelligently" reads a newspaper headline. The easiest way we know of, if a man is single, is to order his laundry delivered to the new address.

The Western Federation of Miners is contemplating organizing the smelters of the northwest.

Under the new Anti-Trust law of Texas, it is thought trade unions may be prosecuted. Political action is the remedy!

Chicago union milk wagon drivers now number 2,000 members. They work from eight to ten hours a day. Previous to the formation of the union they worked from fourteen to eighteen hours.

The United Railway Company, of Baltimore, Md., has increased the wages of motormen and conductors from 10 to 25 per cent. They didn't do it out of philanthropy, you can be sure!

The Herald is an ideal paper for propaganda. It is a clean looking paper; no one need be ashamed of it. The day of mussy, 'dirty-looking' papers is past.

The Labor Fuel Company, recently organized at Fort Smith, Ark., with a capital of \$75,000,000, is to be a coal mining company, owned and controlled by union labor. We wish 'em luck.

Deputy Factory Inspector Milburn, of New Jersey, has caused the arrest at Trenton of three mothers for swearing falsely to affidavits as to their children's ages in order to have them work for the American Cigar Company. That's the cigar trust!

Our literary department is prepared to get any book for you that anyone else can get. Reading maketh the man!

The rich Democrats of Wall street want Cleveland for president again. Cleveland is the individual who hired a substitute when this country was putting down slavery, and then when the votes of the fool people put him at the head of the army, ordered the troops into Illinois, without right, to shoot the Pullman strikers into submission.

Peace on Earth, Good will toward Men!

Here are a few of the details of the unspeakably cruel massacre of Jews in Russia last week:

A Jewess named Sura Fonarschi was brought here with two nails seven inches long driven into her brain through the nose.

A Jew named Charifon had lost his upper and under lips, which had been cut away with a kitchen knife, after which his tongue and wind pipe had been pulled out through his mouth with pincers.

A carpenter was surprised at work and both of his hands were sawed off with his own saw.

A Jewish girl was assaulted by several brutes, who then cut her eyes out with a pocket knife.

One woman, after trying to defend her children, was thrown upon the pavement, disembowled and feathers and horsehair from her bed were stuffed into her body.

An eyewitness is quoted as saying: "The police and troops formed circles in the center of which the slaying and looting was going on, the police pointing out the houses of the Jews to the mob."

OLD AGE IS A SIN.

Ye wants a job, ye dew, And you're only sixty-tew? Thanks, we've all the rheumatics as we're needin' without you.

This ain't no old man's home, this factory is not; We take on men that's young an' smart an' strong an' "on the spot," And that is what ye ain't, my friend, not by a tidy lot.

It ain't no use ter pray; You're not worth the pay, That's the young man close behind ye, and you're blockin up the way.

And where are ye to go? How the devil shud I know? That's no one cryin for yer when yer sixty-tew or so.

Yer has a first-class character; yer don't go on the booze; Yer've got a bit of strength still left as you'd be glad ter youse. But every whar you're told You're steady, smart, clean bowled, Sure, the sin that's past forgivin' is the sin of bein' old.

Well, that's nuthin' as yer'll get; Charitable schemes is off, yer'll bet. That may be that good time's comin' but it ain't a-comin' yet.

Likewise we hasn't got no thousands income every year, And one thing is too difficult, and t'other thing too dear.

Old age has took your trick, So jest you march off quick; That's the poorhouse an' the cemetery —you've only got to pick.

—Lue Vernon.

We don't blame the old partyites for wanting to talk impressively of the danger of anarchy and lawlessness on the part of the poor dollar-a-day workman. It keeps attention away from the old party rascalities in official circles all over the country.

ROLL OF HONOR.

UNION SECRETARIES FUND. To send this paper into the unions of the country and to thus acquaint their members with the gospel of wage emancipation.

Previously reported	\$304.00
C. list	1.20
Canada	1.00
Total	\$306.20

FUND TO LIGHT UP OSKOSH. Oskosh is a city dominated by capitalism to such an extent that the workers are not allowed to think for themselves. Even certain labor leaders are on the side of the capitalists. The above is a fund to fill the town with literature so as to help the newly formed branch to make headway against terrible odds.

Previously reported	\$2.50
E. A. H. Milwaukee	.15
Richard Eisner, city	2.00
Chicago reader	.30
Total	\$5.05

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

The term SOCIAL DEMOCRACY is the more precise name for international Socialism and signifies a Socialist society democratically administered.

Next Week: The Single Tax Question again, by request. Order bundles at once.

The case with which the members of the Republican capitalist party will vote for the Democratic capitalist party in a pinch (when the rise of Socialism forces them to combine) shows how little difference there is between them after all!

A Chicago paper says an organization styled the American Association of American Merchants is organizing the merchants of Indiana to fight organized labor. This is probably an auxiliary of National Association of Manufacturers.

The monster party picnic in Milwaukee, July 19, is attracting attention of comrades beyond the borders of the city and state. A big outside attendance is assured. A speech by Debs will be the star attraction.

Mayor Ames of Minneapolis, who reveled in bribes from the evil elements of the city, was found guilty and sent over the road for six years. Please note that the newspapers do not say whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. Now if he had been a Socialist, do you for a minute imagine the plute press would have failed to parade the fact? Well, hardly!

Charles M. Schwab, whose gambling exploits in Europe have given the papers many columns of spicy reading, has returned to the steel trust of which he is president on a million dollar a year salary, and straightway he bobs up at Homestead, the historic labor battleground, and opens a free industrial school which he gave the town out of a few drops of the money he and his kind blood out of the industrious citizens who have to work for wages. We are told the workmen paraded and that everybody sung the praises of Schwab.

It is a disgusting exhibition of stupidity on the part of a debased citizen-ship. All that was needed to complete the picture of labor's shameful debauchery was the presence of the Hanna-Gompers Civic Federation high priests to pronounce a benediction.

Under a just and altruistic social system such horrible proceedings as the massacre of Jews in Russia would be impossible. It is now claimed in extenuation of the butchery that the Jews are money lenders who have so bled the people that they have finally turned in blind rage to wreak the most awful vengeance on their persecutors. This excuse is offered by members of the ruling class and by officials. How would it be, do you think, if the poor, exhausted, hunted workers of this country would turn upon their oppressors and draw and quarter them—would such excuses for their conduct be offered by members of the ruling class? Yet this is America, the land of THE PEOPLE—where the poorest boy has a chance—a demmed slim one—to become president, etc., etc., as you doubtless have heard. Not a bit of it. In this country if the money changers were set upon, the troops and police would not help on the violence, but would turn upon the breakers of Law and Order, in answer to the hysterical cries of guilty fear that would go up from the sleek exploiters all over the land.

Don't overlook those presents that the Milwaukee Socialist picnic offers!

It Comes from Germany.

Capitalism's Usually Influenced By The German Bishops.

THAT THE GENERAL crusade of the Catholic Church in America against Socialism and the Socialists—a crusade, in which the German clergy especially participates with great zeal—is directed or at least encouraged by the Vatican in Rome, admits of no doubt. This has occasioned surprise with some. After realizing such painful experiences from taking part in the social movement of the Middle Ages and the French Revolution, the Catholic Church of late had become exceedingly cautious in these matters. It was wont to maintain a certain reserve in regard to the social questions of the nineteenth century. Some of its distinguished members, for instance Bishop Ketteler of Mainz and Archbishop Dupanloup, even displayed decided friendliness towards the workingman and favored social reform tendencies. People are wondering whence this change.

But it is not difficult to guess what reasons induced shrewd Leo XIII, who had himself coquetted with Socialism quite openly in his encyclical Rerum Novarum in 1891, to completely change his position and declare stern war on the Socialists. We shall not go wrong if we ascribe this to the influence of the German bishops. They in turn have an understanding with Kaiser Wilhelm II, according to which they support him in his fight against the Social Democracy, and for this are guaranteed certain advantages. The admission of the Jesuits into Germany is only one of these. We again say that while the Catholic Church was of old a rock of reaction, yet just in the last thirty years it has been so cautious towards the labor movement, that we believe we are right in suspecting the influence of the German bishops.

This seems all the more probable, because the German Social Democrats have lately begun to make gains from the Centre, the Roman Catholic party in Germany. The ranks of the Centre are now deeply and hopelessly divided on social and economic questions—questions between the interests of the high nobility and the peasants, the manufacturers and factory workers, etc., which more and more divide and split the Catholic party, and the Roman Catholic Church perceived that sooner or later it must take a decided stand. It decided to stand for the capitalistic interests.

And moreover this is the case not only in Germany and America. The Vatican now wages war everywhere against all movements which are aimed against the capitalistic system of exploitation. The Cardinal Secretary recently issued a decree similar to Bishop Quigley's against the "Christian Democrats" of Italy. In this case there was no occasion to upbraid these people because of unbelief and hostility to the church, for on the contrary they are of the most pious type. But this is no longer sufficient. They must also politically and entirely place themselves under the guardianship of the church.

Of incomparably greater weight and importance than the Italian business is the open and general encroachment of the Catholic Church into American politics. In this country there are no Catholic and Anti-Catholic parties. The A. P. A. was a poor and bigotted attempt to call into life an Anti-Catholic movement against the growing power of the Catholic Church, and having a religious and fanatical basis it necessarily failed in the XIX century. However, the interference of the Roman Catholic Church in the interest of capitalism, furnishes the basis for an Anti-Romish movement upon an economic basis within the church itself. The Church to this day is considered holy by the Catholic workmen: "The gates of Hell shall not prevail against her." But as soon as the Catholic Church has everywhere identified itself with the Hell of capitalism, with exploitation and oppression, the Catholic workman in America will take the same stand towards the holiness of the Catholic Church as have the Catholic workmen in France and Belgium.

In short: Since the Vatican has now resolved on war against Socialism, for better or worse, we must accept the challenge. Like the prophet Joshua of old, the pope wants to put the sun to a test: "Stand thou still!" Good! Let us await the outcome of the miracle. Henceforth it shall be either day everywhere or everywhere night. The battle may thus decide—whether all civilized humanity shall be free in thought and Socialistic in economics, or Roman Catholic in belief and bound in the fetters of capitalism.

Victor L. Berger.

"Organized labor has received some plain and striking object lessons in the last few weeks with regard to court injunctions in labor 'disputes.'—Coast Seamen's Journal.

Yes, and why? Why is the machinery of capitalist class power turned so remorselessly upon the workers? Simply because the workers do not use their collective political power (thanks to the bad advice of papers like the Coast Seamen's Journal) and so are not feared. What is all this stir in the ranks of capitalism, this haste to organize against the workers, but simply a spasm caused by the remarkable growth toward Socialism on the part of the producing class! The second spasm will be engineered by Hanna instead of Parry and will consist in making concessions to the workers in a vain effort to keep them from becoming a political power. It is about time such papers as the Journal got down to representing the workers' true interests, too!

Why is it that the lion will attack people, while the gorilla, the strongest animal existing, will run away? Simply because the lion is by his nature a flesh eater and attacks people in order to secure food, while the gorilla lives on vegetable substances and hence has no such incentive. Let us apply this illustration to the modern capitalist. The capitalists' profits come out of labor, consisting of labor value that has been taken but not paid for. Whether a capitalist is a good man or a bad man, he can only remain a capitalist by doing as capitalism dictates—he must get more than he gives, he must exploit his workers, even though he may try to do it pleasantly. Socialism does not attack capitalists, but the capitalist system by which they are ruled.

"Money was offered on pretty nearly everything of importance. The steam and street railway interests were always VERY ACTIVE and their representatives paid us." The above is part of the confession of a boodler in St. Louis before a grand jury. St. Louis is simply one of the American cities, and America, you understand, leads the vanguard of civilization. And the capitalists are afraid that the Socialists if they got in power would not be able to carry on the government! We certainly wouldn't—in the good old capitalistic way. When we get the power we will change the government to conform to modern ideas of you patronize. Don't forget!

THE MILITARY DESPOTISM COMING!

We are getting a little more light on the military intentions of the rulers! Major W. W. Williamson of the national guard of Georgia, called on Secy. Root at the War office last week to get some information as to what could be done in the event of labor troubles. Georgia is getting into the southern factory belt, with its child labor exploitation and the conflicts that that sort of domination provokes on the part of the organized workers. Recently Congress quietly passed a miserable military law by which additional troops to the number of a hundred thousand can be maintained under the sole control of the president, and quartered in any state he chooses to put them, and Major Williamson wanted to find out to what uses this new force could be put in strengthening the labor-crushing purposes of the state troops—with their Gatling guns and riot cartridges.

"The regular troops are to be used in strike outbreaks as far as practicable," said Root significantly. "There is a world of meaning in this answer, and the workers may well feel uneasy for the future. The capitalist class have always reverted to guns to stop labor troubles and to whip the strikers back to work, and since there has grown up a prejudice against the militia on the

part of the workers, while on the side of the men in the military companies there is also a growing aversion to shooting down workmen, the wise heads in the ruling class have been looking about for a better arrangement. The trouble with the state troops is that they are made up of citizen soldiers who are more or less intimate with the working class. The thing needful was to get a body of men who could be quartered in a state and yet not be natives of the state. The regular army would not do, as its use is hedged round with laws and limitations that would be hard to break down. An entirely new force was much better, one free to be mobilized at any point or in any state without the right on the part of governor or state authorities to object.

The thing was pushed very quietly. The bill bobbed up in Congress and even the lobby that the American Federation of Labor maintains there at such great expense did not smell the rat. It was only when this and one or two other Socialist papers exposed the game that they waked up, and then their pride would not allow them to help anything started by the awful Socialists, and so they did not join in the warning. The bill became a law and Teddy, the blood-drinker, was

only too glad to sign it—he loves the working trash so! Don't you believe he does? Why, he even rode on an engine out West, and gave the engineer the grip!

And now we know what is coming. And they are not even satisfied with the new regular army force, for the other day a bill was put before an Eastern legislature making it a crime for a labor union to forbid its members joining a militia company.

We are free to confess that these preparations on the part of capitalism fill us with concern, for if we know the American character at all, we know that however strong may be the enemy's measures the workers will not submit like cowards, and this means simply bloodshed and the sacrifice of human lives, a thing awful to contemplate. And the saving of even a few human lives is worth all manner of vigilance in the present day. There is one way to be effectively vigilant and that is at the ballot box. By a sufficient massing of strength at the ballot box, by a vote that represents clear vision of the class conflict under the present capitalist system, the workers may be able to overtake the head of this snake of militarism and put it out of business before it becomes too large to overcome.

THE PROSPERITY MAKERS; OR THE TRAGEDY OF A MUSHROOM TOWN.

BY A WELLKNOWN AUTHOR (NAME WITHHELD).

The Building of an American Boom Town is typical of capitalist enterprise and daring. Sometimes the builders "make good," and sometimes they don't, and many go down in the crash.

(COPYRIGHTED.)

Synopsis of Previous Chapters.—Two can-... Mr. Jenkins Fench, a... Allicochee, Ala. on the river...



She brought her sewing and sat down beside the lounge.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.) In which Philip learns the full measure of the Moonshiner's Wrong and offers to fight his case.

Whoever first pointed the sarcasm which has resulted in turning a proverb upon feminine curiosity knew not whereof he spoke.

"Tell me about him," he urged; "I'll promise anything you can ask in the way of secrecy and discretion."

"Oh, no, no!" she said, quickly; "it isn't anything like that! He did wrong in the first place, but that was years and years ago, and he didn't understand; and now the others have been so mean to him!"

"I think you'd better tell me about it," said Philip, gravely; "if you don't, I may imagine it's worse than it really is, you know."

"If Elsie did not answer at once it was not because she was afraid to trust Thornydyke, but rather for the reason that the daughter of James Duncan could not well help inheriting something of his cautious habit."

"The trouble commenced a long time ago, when the mountaineers used to make whiskey and sell it to the valley people," she began.

"Father says Cates always had a bad name; he used to encourage the mountaineers to make whiskey, and then he would help them sell it in the valley."

"Then you may say that I am willing to do anything I can in the matter."

"I'll tell him. It's very good and kind of you to offer to help; I don't know how we can ever make it up to you."

"The infernal wretch—I beg your pardon—I didn't mean to be profane. Please go on."

"Cates did what he said he would do, but he was sharp enough to see that Mr. Kilgrew might get clear if he was taken, or that he himself might be arrested as a witness; so he went to Mr. Kilgrew first and pretended to warn him as a friend. Did you ever hear of such a mean thing?"

"Never. I hope it didn't succeed."

"Yes, it did; it all turned out just as Cates had planned. The revenue men surrounded the house, but Mr. Kilgrew got out of a back window and ran. They chased him clear away over to the other side of the mountain, shooting at him every time they caught sight of him, and scaring the poor old man so that he left the country and never did come back till this spring. And now, as I say, he's afraid of everybody, except father, and he lives all alone in a cave down there in the Pocket, farming that little patch of land for a living."

"And what became of the heavy villain?—Cates, I mean."

"That's what makes it so bad. When he was sure that Mr. Kilgrew had left the country he told it around that he had bought the farm in the valley; and when the new town company came along he sold it to them, took the money and went away."

"Thornydyke's studies in the law had necessarily been the reverse of practical, but as he sat up and reflectively nursed his knees he was surprised at the readiness with which the lawyer's point of view suggested itself."

"How large was this farm in the valley?" he inquired, after a few moments of thoughtful silence.

"I don't know that, but father says if Mr. Kilgrew had his rights he would own half of Allicochee."

"Philip went into another room, coming out of it to say: 'I wish I were well; I should enjoy taking up a thing of this kind. I've had a mind to try it, anyway, and take the chances on living long enough to see it through. You didn't know I was a lawyer, did you?'"

"No, indeed; are you?"

"No, indeed; are you?"

"I presume I'm not, in the useful sense of the word, though I have a piece of parchment somewhere among my belongings that says I am. Perhaps, however, I could secure up enough common sense to help your old friend out of his trouble; it seems to be a very clear case."

"Oh, Mr. Thornydyke! If you could only do that!"

"Her face was alight with the sacred enthusiasm that makes an unrealistic special pleader of every good woman enlisted in the cause of the unfortunate, and for the second time that day Thornydyke felt the subtle inspiration of her personality tingling through his veins like the fire of a strange wine. There were incendiary things at the tip of his tongue, but he withheld them, rising and saying that they had better go back to the farmhouse. On the long walk across the plateau he said but little, asking an occasional question bearing upon Elsie's story and listening attentively to her explanations. Just before they came in sight of the house he asked her to wait a moment."

"If I am to do anything for your old mountaineer I must first have your father's confidence. Have you made up your mind to tell him that I'm in the secret?"

"Yes, indeed; I shall tell him to-night."

"Then you may say that I am willing to do anything I can in the matter."

"I'll tell him. It's very good and kind of you to offer to help; I don't know how we can ever make it up to you."

"The infernal wretch—I beg your pardon—I didn't mean to be profane. Please go on."

"Cates did what he said he would do, but he was sharp enough to see that Mr. Kilgrew might get clear if he was taken, or that he himself might be arrested as a witness; so he went to Mr. Kilgrew first and pretended to warn him as a friend. Did you ever hear of such a mean thing?"

all help you; and I believe with all my heart that you will win—I don't mean for Mr. Kilgrew alone, but for yourself."

"Thank you; that's enough until I have done something," he said, and they went on down the mountain.

CHAPTER IX.—In which cautious Jamie Duncan comes out of his shell, and braces himself for a Battle Royal.

As a result of Elsie's promise to tell her father, James Duncan tapped at the door of his guest's room that night just as Thornydyke had begun a letter to his mother.

"Come in," said Philip, pushing aside his writing materials. Duncan entered, and, after beating cautiously about among indifferent topics for a few moments, came warily to the object of his visit.

"Elsie's been tellin' me ye're a bit of a lawyer, Mr. Thornydyke," he said, by way of beginning.

"Yes, I have read law in the schools."

"Noo, that's varra singular," remarked Duncan, thoughtfully, much as if Philip had asserted that he was a high caste Brahmin—"varra singular; but then, it may be no inopportune, after a. Would ye mind tellin' me, too, what for ye came to study the law?"

"Chiefly because my father wished it. It was his profession."

"Ow, ay," said Duncan, rubbing his chin and relapsing into a silence which seemed to indicate that he had come to the end of his introductory resources. Philip thought to help him along by asking if there were need for legal advice in the affairs of the family.

"Na, na, it's no just that; but there's, as one may say, a friend' o' the family who wouldna be the waur for a wee bit o' that same. I'm thinkin' Elsie's been claverin' about it when ye was over you."

"She told me about the troubles of your old friend Kilgrew, and I offered to help him if I could. Was that what you meant?"

"Aye," said Duncan, and, as he showed no disposition to be more explicit, Philip continued: "If I am to act as attorney for your friend, it is needful that I should know all the facts. Are you prepared to give them?"

Duncan was evidently making a conscientious effort toward frankness, but with such meager results that Thornydyke was finally compelled to exact the desired information piecemeal, as from an unwilling witness. After getting the outline of Elsie's story verified, he proceeded to particulars.

"How long had Kilgrew owned the land when he took Cates as a tenant?"

"I'm no verra clear up' that point, but it's a matter o' 20 year or more, as I ken myself."

"Was his title clear?"

"I think there's na doubt about that."

"What's the name of this county?"

"Chilmath."

"And Allicochee is the county seat?"

"Aye."

"Does this farm of Kilgrew's lie wholly within the limits of the new town?"

"I canna say in the present instance; I'm thinkin' it'll tak in about half the town."

"I suppose no one knows anything about the exact nature of the transaction between the town company and Cates?"

"Naething mair than that Cates got a thousand dollars on the nail."

"Was that a fair price for the land at the time?"

"Na, it wasna mair than half price." Thornydyke made a note of this. That's our starting point. You knew Cates; what kind of a man was he? Would he be likely to sell anything at half price of his own accord?"

"Na, that he wouldna; he was a canny chiel, an' over fond o' the main chance."

"Then there was probably some pressure brought to bear upon him. Now, what do you know about the town company people? Who made the deal with Cates?"

"A lawyer by the name of Sharpless, an' the agent, Master Jenkins Fench."

"Oh!" said Philip, recalling his martyrdom on the train. "That fellow was in it, was he? He's a rascal, if ever there was one out of jail. If his face doesn't belie him he's equal to anything in the way of fraud. How about his partner?"

"The lawyer? I'm thinkin' he's a deal waur than 't'other."

"It isn't very likely that they bought the land without knowing all about the flaw in the title, unless there's been more crookedness than we know about. Is Kilgrew sure that he never signed any papers for Cates or anyone else?"

bought the land. Then it would be a plain case in equity, and no chancellor would hesitate about issuing a writ of possession."

"Would Keelgrew have to show himself in court?"

"Not necessarily. The evidence in chancery cases is taken by deposition, and there is no formal trial as in common law procedure; the chancellor examines the evidence and hands down a decree in accordance with the facts."

"That's one thing in our favor, then; Keelgrew is that fearsome o' courts an' constables that I'm thinkin' we'd have muckle trouble persuadin' him to testify."

Thornydyke laughed. "I suppose he hasn't got over the apple brandy scare. That'll never be revived, and if it were we could easily clear him."

Duncan shook his head doubtfully. "I winna be so sure o' that. It's na mair than a month sin' I got word that the revenue men were speerin' round after said Johnnie again."

Thornydyke came out of his nonchalance with a bound. "You did! Who told you that?"

"I had a bit writin' frae some merciful body in the town."

"Mr. Duncan, that's the most important thing you've told me yet! Find me that letter, if you can."

Philip walked the floor excitedly until Duncan came back with the missive in question. It was written in typewriting on a blank letterhead, and it was dated at Allicochee.

"Dear Sir: It is known that you are friendly toward an old mountaineer named Kilgrew, who is wanted by the United States officers for a breach of the revenue laws. It is rumored here that the officers have information of his whereabouts, and that if found he will be arrested and brought to trial. It would seem, to one who knows the circumstances, to be merely an act of common humanity to warn the old man."

"What do ye make out o' that, Mr. Thornydyke?" asked Duncan, after Philip had read and examined the letter.

"Just what I expected when you mentioned it. There's only one man or one set of men who could be benefited by getting Kilgrew out of the way. When we trace this letter to its source we'll find that either Sharpless or Fench dictated it. It's the most important bit of evidence I've had, so far, because if I'm right it proves that Sharpless and Fench are not innocent. The next thing in order is for me to have a talk with Kilgrew; you'll have to see him and smooth the way for me."

Duncan promised and bade his guest good-night; after which Thornydyke went to bed to dream of endless lawsuits and interminable weddings, in which Helen and Kilgrew, James Duncan and Elsie, were confounded in hopeless confusion. And for a grotesque background, the scenes of his dreams had for a stage setting the new city of Allicochee, rising and spreading like another flood until the waves of buildings surged up the valley and over the mountain to tumble in a cascade of bricks and mortar into the quiet depths of the Devil's Pocket.

CHAPTER X.—In which Philip takes a new Grip on Life which bodes no good to the Makers of Artificial Prosperity.

In offering to fight the battle for the old mountaineer, Thornydyke had reckoned without his host in one very important particular. When he awoke from a troubled sleep on the morning following the talk with Duncan he was too ill to get up, and he was still in bed when the farmer came to call him for breakfast.

"I feel as if I'd been brayed in a mortar," he said, in reply to Duncan's inquiries. "I suppose it was the long tramp yesterday; I ought to have had more sense than to try it."

"Na, na, then," said Duncan, soothingly; "it's nae the fault o' the bairn; she winna be considerin' that ye're over pawky to be scamplin' sax or eight miles on the mountain."

"Please don't blame her; she couldn't know how good-for-nothing I am. I didn't believe it myself. But I'm glad you came up; I wanted to see you about this Kilgrew business. It mustn't be allowed to drag, you know; the old man isn't safe from one day to another while he stands in the way of such men as Fench and Sharpless. That letter you have is only a beginning; if they find out it hasn't driven Kilgrew out of the country, we may look for harsher measures. Can you see the old man and bring him to me to-day?"

"Na, na," objected Duncan; "ye'll no be able to fash yer brain wi' business this day. Johnnie Keelgrew's case has kept weel enough these sax years, an' a day or so mair or less winna make or break him."

"But you don't understand," insisted Thornydyke, rising on his elbow and pushing back the dizziness that threatened to submerge him. "A single day may make all the difference between success and failure. You must remember that it's the life or the liberty of one poor old man against more money than you ever saw. If you don't promise to bring Kilgrew here to-day I'll get up and go to him, sick as I am."

Duncan yielded at discretion, secretly proud of the invalid's pluck. "Mak yerself easy, Mr. Thornydyke, an' dinna fash yerself waur than ye need. I'll fess auld Johnnie down, gin I hae to tie him neck an' heels an' lug him. Do ye just be quiet, noo, an' Martha'll bring ye a bit an' a sup."

Thornydyke sat up to eat the breakfast brought him a little later by Mrs. Duncan, and he was to dress and go down to the forenoon to dress and go down to the sitting-room. Elsie had been reproaching herself all the morning for her part in the imprudent excursion of the day before, and when the invalid came down she installed herself at once as his nurse and companion. Philip was made comfortable upon the lounge, and when he was tucked in with rugs and propped to the exact angle of restful ease with pillows the girl ransacked the ancient bookcase for something to read to him. Philip saw and protested. "You mustn't waste your time codding me," he said; "just bring your work and sit here where I can see you. I'm not half as sick as I might be, and if you start in humoring me now there's no telling what you'll have to endure later on."

She brought her sewing and sat down beside the lounge. "I don't believe you'd be very hard to manage."

"That's because you don't know me; my mother could tell you how exacting I can be, though I say it's chiefly her fault for not letting me shift for myself."

Elsie held her peace for a moment and then asked: "Does your mother know what you told me yesterday?"

"About my health? No."

"Don't you think it was cruel not to tell her?"

"No. Why should I add months of suspense to a sorrow that will be long enough and bitter enough at the best?"

"She won't look at it that way; and if the sorrow comes it will be all the harder to bear for not having known. And that's at least one good reason why you shouldn't give up; you know you said you hadn't any yesterday."

"Did I? Perhaps I should have made an exception; but I was thinking of other things just then."

Whereupon the "other things," summoned by name, came back to demand a reconsideration. Philip resisted, interposing the inertia of illness between himself and the nagging of the self-examining impulse. It was much pleasanter to lie back among the pillows watching Elsie's skillful fingers ply the industrious needle—pleasanter and more restful. After a time he said: "You are all very good and kind to me here."

Elsie looked up quickly. "I shouldn't think you'd say that—after I made you sick dragging you all over the mountain."

"It isn't your fault that I haven't any more vitality than a transplanted chimpanzee; and, besides, the tramp was my own proposal."

"But I do blame myself. You didn't know how far it was over the Pocket, and I did."

"That's nothing; if I wasn't so nearly done for a little walking wouldn't it put me down?"

"You mustn't get discouraged. Think of what you have to live for, and just make up your mind you won't give up."

"Is there so much?"

"Isn't there always?—while there is good to be done and evil to be prevented? You found one thing yesterday."

"Yes, if I can only live long enough to set it right."

She caught at the hopelessness in his voice, and answered it out of a heart full of pity. "You oughtn't to look at it in that way. Why can't you turn Mr. Kilgrew's trouble, and everything else, into so many stepping stones to carry you across to where you can feel the solid ground under your feet again?"

There was a swift undertow of inference in her question that carried him quickly out into the sea of impulse. "Do you really mean that? Do you think I should be justified in taking the help I need wherever I find it?"

"Why not? Isn't it right and necessary that you should? Father says if we will look around we'll always find something to make bridges out of, no matter how deep or how wide the stream is."

"And you think there is hope for me; I don't mean for a mere existence—that alone isn't worth fighting for—but that I could win some of the better things if I should gird myself for the battle?"

"Surely you could. What is there that you couldn't win, with health and strength and the will to win it?—nothing that is worth having."

The fervor of her own appeal carried Elsie out of herself, and, remembering only that a man before her needed help, she answered out of the depths of a compassion which was as profound and comprehensive as it was impersonal. She saw, as only a woman can see, the besetments that were dragging Philip down into the quagmire of despair; and the passionate desire to rescue, speaking in her voice and eyes, gave Thornydyke his first glimpse of that sexless shrine hidden deep in the heart of all womanhood, upon whose altar burns the light of pity and compassion for all the world—a light which is not divine only because it is human.

To the woman who first reveals herself to any man in her true character of ministering angel is given the power to bind and loose, and the opportunity which Elsie had unconsciously grasped had never been offered to Helen save at the moment of parting, when Philip's abruptness had forestalled it. It was inevitable, therefore, with Elsie's words ringing in his ears, and with the consciousness that he had been permitted to see the light of that sanctuary which is closed to all but the suffering and despairing, that Philip should be swept far beyond the bounds of his allegiance to Helen; and since he was a man, it was equally inevitable that he should be unable to dissociate the offer of help from the personality of the woman who tendered it. Raising himself among the pillows, he answered her with the fire of a new ambition beginning to quicken his pulses.

"I can win—or, if not, I can at least die in harness. If I try, will you help me in the heat of the battle as you have helped me just now? Think well before you answer; it's a graver responsibility to save life than to take it."

Elsie saw that she had raised the spirit of resistance, and her intuition warned her that she also troubled the depths of an unknown and unfathomed pool, but she responded without hesitation.

"Didn't I promise, yesterday, that I would help you? We will all do that cheerfully and gladly."

"No, but that is not what I meant. You know what I mean, Elsie. Look at me. Will you be to me all the way through what you are just now, the one person in the world who knows my weakness and my need of inspiration—who will hold up before me the crown of reward when I am down under the hoofs of the horses?"

There was no mistaking him now, and in a twinkling Elsie the priestess became Elsie the simple-hearted maiden, blushing painfully under the ruthless questioning of his eyes. What she might have said in reply Philip was not to know, for in the moment of embarrassed silence Mrs. Duncan called her to the kitchen. When she was gone, Philip was left to compound as best he might with the throng of merciless accusers rising up in the name of justice and honor to demand satisfaction. Through all the desperate assault he elung obstinately to the thought that he was fighting for his life.

"Do what you will and say what you will," he said to himself, when the battle with his aroused conscience raged the fiercest, "my life is my own, and I mean to live if I can. So far, I have been nothing better than a child in leading-strings, but from this day I shall live what is left of my life in my own way; and if this girl had to be raised up to help me, why, so much the worse for those whose opportunities were greater."

And with such reckless shifting of the responsibilities, Philip made the first entry in the book of self-salience, refusing to have his dinner brought to him, and insisting peremptorily on joining the family at table.

(To be continued.)

Declaration of Independence is N.G. Economic Conditions forcing Expressions of Caste Hatred from Plutes and Pluteses.

In a call made by me yesterday the mother of certain children said: "It's too bad, this mixing up of classes now going on here in the Brookline school. I've decided to take my daughter out and send her to the private school."

Only the other week another lady said to me in speaking of a newly married couple: "She's already having her domestic troubles. Why, do you know her seamstress has left her because she was made to eat down stairs with the other servants?"

Evidently, then, these two women believe in classes and in maintaining them, whatever you and I, Mr. Editor, believe to the contrary. No one who goes to any of our fashionable summer resorts, such as Newport, Lenox or Manchester, can have any doubt that many others share in this same belief. I have heard it said more than once that it was necessary to bring from England butlers and upper servants "because they know their place." Not all Americans, we may presume, "know their place" or wish to be thought of as of a different class.

One noticeable difference between such new states as Colorado, California and Oregon on the one hand and such older states as Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania on the other hand is in the fact that in these newer states society has not yet hardened. Wealth does not mean social difference. The Declaration of Independence is still believed in, and there is something like a real equality. I presume it is inevitable as the United States grows and becomes more complex for people to separate and divide into classes, but it is most unfortunate that this separation is so largely along the lines of mere accumulation or non-accumulation of dollars and cents.

In Europe, where differences are acknowledged, the upper classes, with their privileges, have responsibilities. In America our so-called "upper classes" with the privileges implied by that term, but are not willing to accept the responsibilities.

I am sorry to notice here in New England the growth of an un-American spirit. There are some men and women among us who cannot treat others as their equals. They either look up or down at their neighbors. They do not like the Declaration of Independence. It is subversive, they tell us, of "vested rights." They have a sneaking regret that Thomas Jefferson did not die while teething. They are much interested in the question, "Who is the first lady in the land?" There is no first lady in the land. Let that statement be axiomatic.

Most of us are optimistic. We say, "Only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves." I am not so sure of that. Certain wealthy families are in the fifth and sixth generation, and I see no signs of the younger generation returning to the ranks of the workers.

Divisions into caste and class may not be so unfortunate as the American patriot imagines if all persons, whether the so called upper or lower classes, are actuated by high and disinterested motives. Ah, there's the danger! As we divide and separate we lose interest in the neighbor who is not of our

set and then soon lose sympathy. This alienation of interest and sympathy leads on to misunderstanding and enmity, leads on finally to riots and revolution. Those Americans who really believe in the basic principles of our government should do all that lies in their power to lessen this tendency toward caste and clique. Social differences need not harden. Much can be done by the newspaper and the church. Rev. Thomas Van Ness in Boston Globe.

A TIP FOR RAILWAY MEN.

Doubtless some of the increased pay lately obtained were due to natural causes—the working of the law of supply and demand. The demand for labor has been unprecedented. Any man of intelligence and experience in railway work has been able to get employment. Competition among employers for the services of wage earners has been very active. Under such conditions increased wages are inevitable. But there is no doubt that some of the increases within the last year have been obtained practically under duress, for the reason that financial interests have been timid, dreading the consequences of a strike. Managers have yielded many points not on their merits, but purely through considerations of expediency. But advances on such a basis are not likely to be permanent, and there is surely a limit beyond which they are not likely to go. The labor leaders are doubtless claiming credit for the entire advance. For so much as they have been given to procure over natural causes they are entitled to a certain kind of credit, but if they push the limit too far they will merely create conditions the reaction from which will be harmful to their own interests. Up to the present time the railroads have yielded on the score of expediency.—Railway Age.



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HOW THE HERALD STANDS.

We have grouped below several pages from two interesting booklets lately issued by the advertisers' "little schoolmaster," Printers Ink, in which is shown the rating of the Social Democratic Herald as an advertising medium. It is the only Socialist paper in the country admitted to the Printers Ink labor

Leading Newspaper. Considered by State Advertisers' Standpoint. A LIST Compiled by the Editor of PRINTERS' INK. E. O. P. ROWELL & COMPANY, 10 SPRING STREET, NEW YORK. Class and Trade Papers. Omitting Religious Papers and those printed in Foreign Languages. Considered from the Advertiser's Standpoint. A List Compiled by the Editor of PRINTERS' INK, November, 1902. 100 N. BOWLING & CO., 111 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

Social Democratic Herald

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 FREDERIC HEATH, EDITOR.
 Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.



What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
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6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social Democrats.

Here is a Laughable Proposition!

The wave of capitalistic despotism that is sweeping over the country has just struck a new combination, a band of men known as the Association of American Advertisers, with headquarters in New York city. This outfit, the A. A. of A., to be short, is out with a plan to pledge its members not to patronize papers that "aim to prejudice the people against the employers," and has written to various plute papers to ask what they think of the proposition.

One or two Chicago papers and the Milwaukee Sentinel, which, by the way, only a short time ago got caught in a conspiracy to injure competing papers through coercing advertisers, hasten with capitalistic instinct, to say that the plan is just lovely.

But it will not work, as we shall proceed to show. It is not surprising that some advertisers, those of the Parry type, should be willing to use the power that their possession of wealth gives them to increase the prevailing economic despotism. Their sympathies are with the ruling class. They want the working class kept in economic servitude, do not want them to better their condition or to get a spirit of independence and self-respect.

They want the ruling class to have control of all the reading matter that goes into the hands of the people. It is "safer," they do not want the workers to have a press to represent their interests. Such papers criticize the employing class, and you know "the king can do no wrong!" It is less majestic to say anything against the men who live by extracting surplus labor-time out of the workers, of course.

THESE FELLOWS WANT TO RULE BY FORCE, THE FORCE OF WEALTH, and at the very same time they are full of their hypocritical chatter about this being the freest nation on earth.

In Pennsylvania this same despotic spirit has just found expression in a law forbidding the press from printing cartoons about such exalted scoundrels as Quay and the cutthroats he stands for.

Now there is one thing that does not seem to have dawned upon the head men of the A. A. of A. It is this: The papers that have a word to say in criticism of the personal and class attitude of the employers toward the workers are just the papers that help the workers in their struggles to get higher wages. Now what does higher wages mean? Simply AN INCREASED CAPACITY FOR BUYING. And the advertiser advertises just because he wants to attract these buyers.

It is just the class of papers the A. A. of A. seeks to throttle that circulate among the class the business men depend on most for patronage.

The business man is after results; sentiment cuts no figure. The old foggy papers that are constantly striving to please the upper class by seeking to keep the workers willing slaves of abominable economic conditions, are read by bankers, capitalists, manufacturers, and the like, who are "THE PEOPLE," of course, but numerically a mighty insignificant fraction of the population.

The A. A. of A. must not forget that the capitalist class lives upon the working class. Business, under capitalism, is so cowardly, so involved and so hedged in with conflicting and contradictory interests, that actually the modern business man cannot mostly, scarcely always, tell where "it's at!"

A pretty good illustration of this is seen in the attitude which Treasurer Carhart, the Detroit manufacturer of overalls, took at the New Orleans convention of the Parry aggregation. He wanted Parry to talk softer. For Carhart has to sell his product to the very class that Parry was "lambasting!"

The A. A. of A. is simply amusing.

JOHN MITCHELL IS said to have a plan for a federation or consolidation of all the national labor bodies and we are told that Pres. Schaeffer of the steel workers has a like idea. There can be no doubt that this sort of thing is an eventuality, that is bound to come, for capitalism is forcing it upon the workers. And if it does come before the wonderful growth toward Socialism in the unions has progressed far enough to have the say in the thing, Mitchell will be the boy that will be at the head of it. Mitchell is the virtual head of the American Federation of Labor, without his consent Gompers would not be in office an hour. This is due to the mischievous basis of representation in the A. F. of L. If the Socialists are strong enough when the labor union merger takes place they will insist on having at the head a man without Gompers' paternalistic proclivities, or Mitchell's limited knowledge of economics. In other words they will demand a man who is up with the times.

The responses to our gold watch and chain proposition are coming in in good shape. You might as well be in the swim. Make the start! Just fill out this blank, and get down to business.

To Social Democratic Publishing Co.
 I enclose herewith \$..... for which please mail me.....
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 P. O.....
 STATE.....

Send a fine gold watch, 25-year gold case, worth \$25.00, and beautiful chain, will be given to each comrade who sends in five yearly subscriptions (no discounts allowed) each week for one year. Let us enroll you in the contest!

Besides this any one of the following cloth-bound standard Socialist books will be given as a premium for every three yearly full-price subscriptions to the Herald you send in—a most surprising offer:
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 The Social Revolution.—By Karl Kautsky.
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Schlitz
 The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous
 The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bloated. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unwholesome. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

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FINE CIGARS
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 Have you the necessary pluck to invest \$2.00 in five Herald postal cards, which will bring you back \$2.50? Will you back your Socialistic principles to this extent?

Foxy Mark Hanna Loves the Workers so!

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT ASK HIS PARTNER. GOMPERS.



Mark Hanna (to investigating worker)—Oh, Don't believe those Socialists. Believe Sammy over there. He is in our Civic Federation and WE guarantee him! I love the working people! If it wasn't for them I'd be poor. So you can see why I am advising you for your own good!

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

A. F. of L. Unfair List.
 Union workmen and working-men and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy.
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.
 Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wethelm & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.
 Meats.—Kings Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.
 Oysters.—Narragansett Bay Oyster Co., Providence, R. I.
 Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
 Whiskey.—John Miller & Co.'s Game Cook Whiskey, Boston, Mass.
 Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.
CLOTHING.
 Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Shirts and Collars.—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.
 Shoes.—Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
WOOLENS.—Knoxville Woolen Mills, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsville, Conn.
SILKS.—Skinner Silk Co., Holyoke, Mass.
HOTELS.
PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.
 Bookbinders.—Geo. M. Hill Co., of Chicago, Ill.
 Newspapers.—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.
POTTERY, GLASS AND STONE.
 Pottery and Brick.—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Terre Haute Brick and Pipe Co., of Terre Haute, Ind.; Evans & Howard Sewer Pipe and Fire Brick Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. W. Stone Pottery Co., White Cottage, O.
MACHINERY AND BUILDING.
 General Hardware.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Atlas Works, of New Britain, Conn.; Davis Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio; Iver Johnson Arms Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Co., Providence, R. I.
 Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co., of Carpentersville, Ill.; Davidson Pump Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hodges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J., and South Bend, Ill.; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Franklin Needle Co., Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Co., Nw Orange, N. J.
IRON, ARCHITECTURAL—Winslow Bros., of Chicago, Ill.
 Quarries.—Mount Airy Granit Co., Mount Airy, N. C.
 Stoves.—Herenden Manufacturing Company, Geneva, N. Y.; Schneider-Trenkamp Co., oil, gas and gasoline stoves, Cleveland, Ohio; Germier Stove Co., Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stove, Ranges and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.
STREET RAILWAYS.
 Terre Haute—Street Railway Co.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.
 Bags.—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La.; Branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Co., of Davenport, Ia.; Carriages.—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Cooperage.—Cincinnati Cooperage Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Furniture.—Vose & Son, of Boston, Mass.; Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Two Rivers, Wis.; American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Co., Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gold Leaf—W. H. Kemp Co., New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Typewriters.—Underwood Typewriter Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Lumber.—Trinity Lumber Co., of Leonida, Texas; Roine Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Huttig Sash and Door Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Himmelberger Luce Laid and Lumber Co., Morristown, Mo.
 Leather.—Southern Saddlery Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Wagner Leather Co., Stockton, Cal.; Kufman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; S. H. Frank & Co., Redwood, Cal.; A. B. Pratik & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Rosa Tanning Co., Santa Rosa, Cal.
 Paper Boxes.—E. N. Rowell & Co., Baltimore, N. Y.; Rubber Dickerson Hard Rubber Co., of Springfield, Mass.; Hood Rubber Co., Boston, Mass.
 Watches.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Clockmaker Watch Case Co., Sag Harbor.
MISCELLANEOUS.
 Advertising Novelties.—Novelty Advertising Co., Coshocton, Ohio.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.
 Bags.—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La.; Branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Co., of Davenport, Ia.; Carriages.—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Cooperage.—Cincinnati Cooperage Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Furniture.—Vose & Son, of Boston, Mass.; Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Two Rivers, Wis.; American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Co., Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gold Leaf—W. H. Kemp Co., New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.
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MISCELLANEOUS.
 Advertising Novelties.—Novelty Advertising Co., Coshocton, Ohio.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

We will start off this week with a letter from a Canadian comrade who is not unknown to Herald readers:
 Editor Social Democratic Herald: My paper has ceased to come, so expect my subscription must have expired. Enclosed one dollar for one year's subscription and fifty cents towards sending the Herald to Union officials. I regard the Herald as preeminently the Socialist organ to make converts among unionists. In British Columbia we expect to have a general election within three months. We already have one Socialist member of the Provincial House. Comrade Hawthornthwaite expects to be able to give him five or six workers after election. There are already two or three districts in the province where even the old party politicians expect Socialists to be elected. In the larger cities, such as Vancouver and Victoria, we are not so strong, or rather the forces of capitalism are stronger than they are in the mining districts. But in Vancouver, however, the change of sentiment especially among trade unionists has been little short of marvelous. Three-fourths of all the unionists are in favor of independent political action, though members are still very lazy as to the platform and aim of the labor movement. If only the Socialists and the advanced trades unionists can find some common working basis, there is nothing

to prevent them sweeping the whole city. Yours for the political triumph of the working class,
 Ernest Burns,
 Vancouver, B. C., May 5.
 We have an interesting letter from Comrade Frain, recently of Xenah, who writes from Eureka, Cal., of the formation of a labor party, which is so full of Socialists that a regular party organization will probably be formed shortly. One of the actors in the labor party is H. C. Gambarth president of the Cigar-makers, who is an S. L. P. Socialist.
 Social Democratic Herald: Comrades, my subscription expires with 245. Enclosed find order for renewal. The Herald is an attractive paper not only for beginners, but also to the scientific class-conscious men who are striving to have better conditions of humanity.
 H. H. Meyer,
 Cincinnati, April 12.
 "An more than pleased with the improved Herald," writes Comrade Debs, "Good luck to you."
 Editor Social Democratic Herald: Enclosed please find 50 cents for one year's subscription to your paper. I have recently moved here from Kalamazoo, Mich., where five years ago Comrade Benz—three others and I com-

menced the movement that is now in such good condition at that place. This is a very lonesome city for a Socialist.
 Chas. C. Wood,
 Lansing, Mich., April 2.
 Comrades Matthew Bidinger and wife of Racine were present at the May ball of the Eighth Ward branch, Milwaukee, last Saturday night.
SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, Get SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MUSIC
 For Balls, Entertainments, Parties, Weddings etc., by the Union
Social Democratic Orchestra,
 Address Fred C. Brockhausen,
 507 6th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
IF THINE EYES
 Offend thee, do not pluck them out and cast them from thee, but call at.....

 PAT. AUG. 28, 1900
Julius Lando's Optical Institute,
 419 East Water Street
 and get fitted to a pair of his celebrated glasses. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.

SEE THAT THIS LABEL
 IS ON ALL TOBACCOS

 WHETHER SMOKING, CHEWING OR SNUFF,
 NONE GENUINELY UNION MADE WITHOUT IT.
DEMAND THIS LABEL.

Tickets for the Monster Picnic
 are now being sent out to every reader of the Social Democratic Herald in Wisconsin. You all would make this the grandest affair yet held by Social Democrats. The Committees are faithfully performing their duties. Are you? Sell these tickets, send in your money and call for more. All the ticket money received will be acknowledged in this paper. Don't wait until the last moment to dispose of the tickets—do it now! THE TICKETS WILL SELL THEMSELVES IF YOU MENTION THAT
EUGENE V. DEBS WILL SPEAK
 At the Monster Picnic, Concert and Ball of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, at SCHLITZ PARK, MILWAUKEE, Sunday, July 10, 1903.
 Admission to Park 10 CENTS. TO BALL 25 CENTS.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.
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What We Social Democrats Are After.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.)

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using 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. The 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 working class, 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 workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are 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 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 transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order 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 of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Attitude toward Trade Unions.
 The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the national committee of the Socialist party at the annual meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, 1903:

The national committee of the Socialist party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending toward the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best served by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any discussion or strife within the trade union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

Whereas, the history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and whereas, all "practical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Trade Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

Whereas, any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist party and the Socialist movement, and

Whereas, at the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore be it Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, sue, combine or compromise, with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization.

United Matters of North America.
 This is the Union Label of the United Matters of North America.
 When you are buying a PUR HAT, either soft or stiff, be sure to get the Union Label. The Union Label is sewed in the hat. It has loose labels in his possession and offers to pay cash for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to the Union Label. Loose labels in retail stores are not to be trusted to any explanation as to why the hat has the Union Label. The Union Label is perforated on four corners sometimes only two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeit. Unperforated labels are using them in order to get rid of their seal-made hats. The John H. Steinhilber Philadelphia, Pa. is a 200-union counterfeiter.
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 Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

 Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box.

 Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
Union-made Cigars.
 This Certificate indicates that the cigars have been made by a First Class Workman, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, and that the manufacturer has agreed to contribute to the support of the Union. Therefore no counterfeits are to be used. All trademarks upon the Label are to be protected according to law.
 J. N. GARDNER, President, 121 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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ROBERT LAMBERT, SAMPLE ROOM, 428 FOWLER ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 208 Fourth Street, second floor.

OFFICERS.

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Secy.
 FREDERIC HEATH, 614 State St., Secy.
 HERMAN HOFFER, 2416 Chamber St., Secy.
 GEORGE W. BROWN, 516 Newhall St., Secy.
 M. WISNIEWSKI, 417 Eleventh St., Secy.
 Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

CON. SECRETARY: FREDERIC HEATH, 614 State St.
 FIN. SECRETARY: HERMAN HOFFER, 2416 Chamber St.
 TREASURER: GEORGE W. BROWN, 516 Newhall St.
 SECRETARY AT LARGE: M. WISNIEWSKI, 417 Eleventh St.

COMMITTEES.

Executive: Ed. J. Berner, Secy., 1215 Kneeland Ave.; Herman Hein, James Schmitt, Chas. G. Eckert, Al. Diederich, Wm. Meluch and Emil Brodick. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m., at 208 Fourth St.

Advisory: Metal Trade Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Label Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Building Trades Section meets second and fourth Thursdays, at headquarters. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursdays, at headquarters.

Organizational: F. S. Newman, Chairman, 318 State St.; Victor L. Berger, J. Joyce, Frederic Heath, Reicherter, Chairman, 818 State St.; N. M. Woodley, Chairman, Wm. Schwab, Chairman, 259 Greenbush St.; J. Hager, N. M. Weller, W. J. Carey, J. Schweitzer.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Directory of Milwaukee Unions.

Secretaries of unions are urged to help keep the following directory corrected to date.

Unions: Wood Workers' Union No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 10 o'clock at Jul. Scharnek, Secy., 720 7th Ave.

Unions: Glass Workers' Union No. 2—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State St. Chas. Hempel, Secy., 971 13th St.

Unions: No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 326 Chestnut street. Chas. Back, Secy., 524 Sherman St.

Unions: No. 50—Oscar Berner, Secy., 101 Villet St.

Unions: Waiters' Union No. 64—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State St. Jac. Kohlmeier, Secy., 536 W. Miller St.

Unions: No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 602 Chestnut St. Herman Hein, Secy., 331 Chestnut St.

Unions: No. 10025—Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 10025—Chas. McGinnis, Secy., 344 Madison Street.

Union Barber Shops.

AL. F. DRESSEN, Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlors, 141 Lincoln Ave.

J. N. GAUER, Shaving Parlor, 905 Kinnickinnic Avenue, opposite South Bay St.

PHIL C. KAMMERER, The Southern, 422 Reed St., corner Scott.

FRED. H. LEIST, Hair Dressing and Shaving Parlor, 430 Greenfield Ave.

WM. L. SMITH, The Union Social Room, Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlor at 505 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

JOHN VOLT, Hair Dressing and Shaving Parlor, 383 First Ave.

JOSEPH ZIMA, Shaving & Hair Cutting Parlor, 842 Winnebago Street, Milwaukee.

HERMAN BUECH, Manufacturer of High Grade Cigars, 575 16th Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FRED. THIMMELS, Manufacturer of Fine Cigars, 1405 Villet St., Milwaukee.

GEORGE "OUR FRITZ" Cigar, 450 Eleventh St., Milwaukee.

ADOLPH HEUMANN'S, 2000 Broadway, St. Cor. Fourth, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Passenger Depot.

JOHN DOERFLER, SALOON, 701 Winnebago Street.

JACOB HUNGER, PRINTER, 2000 Broadway, St. Cor. Fourth, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Passenger Depot.

A WHIRLWIND of ORGANIZATION

It begins to look as if the marine unions would be in the council before long. The organization committee reported a favorable conference with the men and will propose that the Marine Council be made a marine section of the council. The prospect of a new teamsters' union was reported.

Business Agent Weber reported that baker Ebling had signed the scale. He also reported progress in the Hod Carriers' strike matter.

New delegates were sent from Butchers' Workmen, United Garment Workers, Tobacco Workers, Journeymen Plumbers (C. & W.) and Suspenders Workers (new). Bro. Al. Diederich being no longer a delegate. Delegate Frank Woolley was elected to succeed him on the executive board. Grievance committee reported failure to straighten out the trouble between the steamfitters and Pabst brewery. They claimed there was fault on both sides. The business agent reported efforts to find out if the American laundry on Second street was doing Chicago work, because of strike there. The laundry claims it is doing more work for railroads than usual, but could not tell just where it came from. The Label Section reported plans to advertise the labels on Labor Day, in parade and at park.

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What the Socialists stand for in Wisconsin.

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern workers for a better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education and more culture. Those who work with their hands and brains are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now made in the interests of property and the men who own property, the rights of the workers are ignored, although they are in the great majority.

Electricity, steam and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Production on the largest scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not.

The question is only whether it shall be a public or private monopoly.

The Social Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance.

The Republican and the Democratic parties, and all sorts of reformers and anti-monopoly humbugs, are making a dishonest bid for votes when they promise to annihilate the trusts by law. These parties are powerless against the trusts because they cannot consistently oppose property rights of any kind. These rights are more sacred to them than the rights of man; but, alarmed by the growing strength of Socialism, they are now trying to use phrases that sound "socialistic" to them. Yet none of them dare to attack the only vital point in the present economic system, the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The trust question is a national question, but in state affairs also the Social Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring more wealth, more culture and more safety to the masses of the people. The Social Democratic party believes in self-government for cities; in a just and equitable taxation, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. We also demand better legislation for the protection of life and limb in factories and mines, the public ownership of public utilities as a fact and not as a mere phrase, and protection against hardship and misery in old age—not as a charity, but as a right. If we get the political power in this state, we will carry out these and other social reforms.

But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for all the existing evils, nor are they all Socialist institutions. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives, capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Under no circumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind. The people should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which will secure to the people collectively the blessings of our modern inventions, and a standard of civilization and culture hitherto unknown in history.

With this in view the Social Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and declares its adherence to the platform of the national Socialist party adopted at the convention in Indianapolis and pledges itself at the present time to the following:

OUR DEMANDS FOR THE PRESENT TIME.

1. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as is calculated to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal trust, the meat trust, the oil trust, the sugar trust, the farming machinery trust, and others of the same kind, and pay the actual value for the same.
2. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as will be calculated to bring about the national ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, express companies and steamship lines, and pay the actual value of the same.
3. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as will be calculated to enact a law granting every wage worker over 60 years of age, who has earned less than \$1,000 a year and has been a citizen of the United States for sixteen years at least, a pension of not less than \$12 a month for the rest of his life.
4. That no city in Wisconsin shall have the right to sell, lease or give away public franchises. That every city shall have the right to take possession of all its public utilities by paying to the present owners the price of the same as fixed by an impartial jury; and that every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds up to the amount of 5 per cent of the entire tax valuation, for that purpose.
5. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take steps calculated to bring about the enactment of a national law by which the government of the United States will lend the cities and townships money on bonds issued by said cities and townships up to 50 per cent of the assessed valuation. Such loan shall be made in legal tender and without interest, the refund to take place in twenty years in equal shares. This money shall have its intrinsic value secured by the bonds and the assessed valuation of the city or township that receives the loan, and it shall be canceled with the bonds as fast as the loan is refunded.
6. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in congress shall take the initiative to the effect that the United States constitution be so amended as to abolish the United States Senate, which is a bulwark of capitalism and trustocracy. Furthermore we demand that the United States judges shall be elected by the people of their respective districts, for terms not to exceed six years—in order to make an end to government by injunction. We also demand that all elective offices, the judges included, shall be made subject to the imperative mandate, and to a recall by the expressed wish of three-fourths of their constituency.
7. That the state shall provide free schoolbooks and school utensils to the pupils of the public schools, and also to parochial and private schools who shall under certain legal conditions make demand for the same books. We also demand legislation enabling school districts in the country to give better school facilities and free transportation to and from school for the children. We call upon the law to enact limiting the working day of youths under 21 years of age and women of any age employed anywhere in Wisconsin to eight hours a day, and prohibiting the employment in any factory, store, workshop or mine, of children under 16 years of age.
8. That laws be enacted securing to cities local autonomy, with power to carry into effect all matters relating to their own welfare, so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others.
9. That every city or township shall have the right to establish a public coal yard, and a public ice house, where coal and wood and ice shall be sold to the citizens at cost. Cities and townships shall also have the right to establish public abattoirs (slaughter houses) and to issue bonds for that purpose.

These are the demands of the Social Democratic party in Wisconsin. We call upon every intelligent voter of this state, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to join the Social Democratic party, vote its ticket, build up its organization, and stand shoulder to shoulder for a better order and a higher civilization. And especially to the economically oppressed we call in the words of the immortal Karl Marx:

"Proletarians of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

PAUL F. MUELLER, Pres. R. RAASCH, Sec. BERN. McKANN, Treas.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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Int. Union of Commercial Telegraphers No. 2—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State St. E. B. Duffy, Secy., 117 Prairie St.

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Leather Workers' Union No. 54—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut St. W. Hayes, Secy., 163 Mason St.

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Painters' Local No. 150—Meets every Tuesday at 7th and Chestnut sts. J. L. Reiss, Secy., 612 3d St.

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Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Chas. Le Fevre, Secy., 370 7th Ave.

Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 328 Chestnut St. J. Braun, Secy., 1116 9th St.

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Steam Engineers' Union No. 189—Jas. F. Heas, Secy., 623 Linus St.

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Steamfitters' Helpers' Local No. 43—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 13th St. and Fond du Lac Ave. Wm. Oehlhafer, Secy., 1516 Chestnut St. Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union—Meets 4th Sunday at 421 E. Water St. Frank Knitke, 578 19th St.

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TOWN TOPICS BY THE TOWN CRIER

A big Milwaukee child labor prison has discovered a fine way to elude the vigilance of the factory inspectors, who make periodical visits to see that children under the legal slaving age are not at work. It seems that there is a large freight elevator running up through the building, one of those with enclosed sides, so that as it rises or descends from floor to floor no one can see just what sort of a load it carries. Now this particular labor prison employs a lot of tots under age, and as they also look pretty small, the firm has them trained, actually drilled, so that at a certain signal they drop their work and pass silently and rapidly into the waiting elevator car. The door slides to, and as the inspector moves from floor to floor on his inspecting tour, the elevator car moves too, but always manages to be on a different floor from that he is inspecting. Then as the proprietors blandly usher him out of the establishment with a heart-felt invitation to "Come again," the car stops and the little prisoners of poverty file back to their tasks. Now, bear in mind that these law breakers are

not the kind that you see in the police courts. They don't break little laws, they have too much self-respect. In fact, they are our most respectable citizens; the kind that make this such a glorious land—for capitalism. They are a peculiar type of criminal—the kind that bribe legislators and then occupy scented pews in church, or pass the plate to show that they can withstand temptation in the presence of loose money lying round. All honor to the "respectable citizen!"

A Racine correspondent sends us a little side light on passing events from the worker's standpoint, which ought to help some in showing the modern toiler where he is at. "One day recently the official at the desk of the police court made an entry to the effect that a certain workman had been fined one dollar and the costs for being disorderly and that his fine was paid. 'It was paid, but how? This particular man, in a moment of discouragement took a drop or two too much and was arrested. His employers, the Racine

Paper Goods Company, learned that their driver was in trouble and became much disturbed for fear they would have to employ another man to temporarily fill his place. And the money fine—that distressed them most of all. But with great capitalistic foresight they proved equal to the occasion. Did they pay the fine? No-ho; that was farthest from their thoughts. Their philanthropy does not run that way. Instead of that the firm made a speech to the fifty girls they employ, and suggested that they—the highly paid girls—should make up a collection out of their \$2 and \$3.50 a week salaries! And they spoke so pathetically that the girls with weeping eyes clipped in and made up the amount of the fine and court costs! This is pretty near ahead of anything we have heard in a long time.

The Milwaukee telegraph messenger boys put up such a vigorous strike that they won out in short order last week. And yet some people say the telegraph messenger is slow!

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NOT LIKE PULLMAN! AT LEAST THAT IS THE CLAIM.

Social engineering is a new profession. It is engineering for the benefit of the people. The business of the social engineer, according to the New York News, is the initiation and supervision of all sorts of movements that will improve the condition of the wage earner. The need for such a profession came with the increasing movements for industrial betterment. Large industrial establishments are being forced to a knowledge that it is to their mutual advantage to better the condition of their employees. These welfare movements are not done as charity, but because it is just and right. In order to carry out such a work, however, they must have "the man who knows."

William H. Lever, the proprietor of the great industrial plant at Port Sunlight, England, considers that he is not morally entitled to the entire profits of his business. Some of them, he thinks, belong to the workmen. His method of sharing his property is expressed in the creation of the village of Sunlight, consisting of 600 houses and the beautiful groups of buildings devoted to education and recreation. Mr. Lever's first idea was to provide better houses for his workmen. He built houses containing parlor, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and a bath for a rent of 72 cents a week. This rent covers the cost of taxes, repairs and maintenance and is about half the ordinary rental for a workman's cottage in England.

All the houses are detached and are made in quaint and attractive forms of architecture. The schoolhouse, a great building of cream stone, smacks of the ecclesiastical in its architecture. A thoroughly practical education is given here, from kindergarten, through domestic science, manual training and the ordinary branches up to scholarships founded by Mr. Lever which admit the winner to a university education.

The village inn is a handsome building, including club and smoking rooms and other conveniences, but no liquor is sold in the village.

There is a summer theater where the families may see plays in the open air in summer. There are allotment gardens, rented at \$1.25 a year, for raising flowers and vegetables, and annual shows, with prizes, which arouse competition.

The village community built up by the Cadburys near Birmingham is another example. Mr. Cadbury has been specially mindful of means for recreation. There are fine swimming pools for both the men and women employees.

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At Anzin, France, under the presidency of Casimir-Perier, ex-president of the French republic, we find coal miners owning a co-operative store with nineteen branches. There a pension system established in the sixties has been so successful that it was taken as a model by the French government.

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