

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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The Herald's special subscription premium offer, as given elsewhere, is the hottest thing that ever came down the pike. Only a dead man would remain unmoved or reading it!

If you believe that some men deserve more than is needed to supply their most complete wants, do you also believe that others deserve less, "common working men," for instance!

The prisons are full of criminals who are paying the penalty of their crimes by hard labor. By the way, the factories are full of children working at hard labor—what crimes have they committed?

"When it comes to a question between a man and a dollar, I am on the side of the man every time."
—Abraham Lincoln.

"When it comes to a question between a man and fifty cents, we are exemplars of the genius of American industry, thrift and foresight, are on the side of the fifty cents every time."
—Baer, Parry & Co.

"The manhood wage involves the same erroneous assumption. This means, in substance, that a laboring man, a man of family, representing, as nearly as may be, the unit of toil, is entitled to a recompense which will provide a good living for himself and his dependents. Conditions of competition in production are to be ignored, and the needs of the toiler alone are to be considered."

So says a New York Law University professor. He thus puts into compact shape the brutality of the competitive wage system. Of course the idea that a man's wages should support his family is "a wrong assumption." What does the capitalist system care about a worker's family? "Conditions of competition in production" have the right of way—such trivial things as the "needs of the toiler" must stand aside! Socialism will abolish the competitive wage system and along with it that kind of "conditions of competition" that forces wages below a decent living level and pushes women and children into wage work to help piece out the family cost of living. And if you are so heartless as to object to this, you deserve the contempt of men.

THE SITUATION IN MILWAUKEE.

By VICTOR L. BERGER.

THE MILWAUKEE GERMANIA of Sept. 22 contains on its first page, under big headlines, the following item:
"A feeling of depression reigns among the Democratic politicians in the city hall."
The general opinion among these politicians is that in the city election next spring the Social Democrats will receive a very large vote, and the opinion is often expressed among them, even openly, that the Socialists here will elect their entire ticket, if they put a good ticket in the field. This is not the opinion of petty ward bosses, but the opinion of politicians who are usually noted as leaders of the party. The Democrats now see that it is absolutely necessary for them to lay aside all internal dissensions, in order to have some chance in the spring election, and by the Republicans also only such a candidate must be put up as has the full support of both factions.

"As soon as the mayor returns from his journey, a great fraternal feast will be held between the adherents of Mr. Rose and City Attorney Carl Runge's men. A great quarrel, as is well known, has continued between the two offices, because Mr. Runge did not re-appoint Mr. Joseph Doe, the mayor's protégé. Within a few days overtures have been made on the side of the mayor, and Police Commissioner Wm. Schoen has even succeeded in effecting a reconciliation. As soon as Mr. Rose is again in Milwaukee, they will both greet each other like old friends, and then a general plan of campaign will be unitedly arranged for next year.

"The conviction that the Social Democrats will have a good chance of success, is based on this, that the general public no longer trusts the management of the municipal government to the two old leading parties, and that therefore enough votes will be recruited from both parties to help the third party to victory. It is believed that most votes will be recruited from the ranks of the Democrats, since there are very many old adherents of the party who are embittered by the asphalt manipulations and the machinations of the "Gambling Hell Trust." It will also be pointed out that Rose faithfully promised to have an electric lighting plant built, but that up to this time absolutely nothing has been done in this direction. In general, therefore, there is great anxiety in the city hall as to what the Social Democrats will do in the next campaign. It seems sure that they will obtain seats in the city council, since many of the present members themselves declare that they expect to be defeated by Social Democratic candidates."

On these statements of the Germania we wish to make the following comments:

The Social Democratic party is not at all anxious for accidental victories, that is, for such as are not the result of the conversion of the voters to Socialist principles. Under the present circumstances in America we must consider the filling of numerous administrative and bureaucratic offices as a burden and as a peril. Even for the German Social Democrats it is an advantage that they are released from occupying them while capitalism rules. Municipal Socialism is of course a highly important stage on the path to the final goal, which the party has set for itself—the abolition of the competitive system—but a victory in Milwaukee alone would not bring us one inch nearer to municipal Socialism. On the contrary, a municipal victory, not based on a conversion of the voters to our principles, might easily prove a troublesome factor for our propaganda. We must seize the key of legislation and will, seize it in order to inaugurate any thorough changes in the present system.

Yet we live in a political democracy. And if the majority of the electors of Milwaukee have so far overcome their prejudice against Social Democracy and its proletarian champions as to be ready to hand over the government of the city to the red bugbears of all "respectable people," in order to free Milwaukee from the gamblers' trust and the thieves' trust—then we Social Democrats cannot refuse the task however unpleasant it may be. Such confidence is always an honor and for us it is a double honor, because Milwaukee is the only large city in America where the Socialists have already conquered for themselves such a position. And the writer of these lines can with good conscience and in the name of the party in Milwaukee make the following declaration:

Should the voters of Milwaukee at the next election commit the administration of this city to the Social Democracy—an honor which we do not seek, since we want only Socialist votes—we will in at least one respect make a record such as no large American city has ever seen: we will go to the bottom of the corruption and stealing in the city and county government and mercilessly expose and punish it, as far as this lies in our power. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats nor an administration of "reformers" could accomplish any such things, for they all must have consideration for each other. Furthermore they all espouse the business morality of the capitalist system, "Make money wherever there is any to be made."—a morality which we condemn as immoral.

And that would be all, we could do. For unfortunately the state laws would not permit us to undertake any thorough going Socialist reforms.

Capitalism and Death: Socialism and Life! Which?

It is the duty of every Socialist and trade unionist to spread literature regarding the new and infamous military law. We have leaflets on the subject. See advertisement.

"There is a school of men who would have us follow in the steps of the middle ages. Prominent among them is the president of the United States," is the way Roosevelt was roasted at a present banquet of the American Peace society at Boston. Read the new army law, and then say the roast is not deserved!

A New Jersey judge some years ago decided that the life of a workman's child was not worth over one dollar. Cheaper than the rich man's poodle, you know! The St. Louis judge who decided that blacklisting was legal is also helping to open the eyes of labor as to the class character of the courts.

But please remember this, Mr. Wage Worker, even if you do not have the ghost of a show to become a millionaire, you may still bear in mind the fact that you are helping to make millionaires by your daily toil. The profit the capitalist system makes out of your labor is the thing that plutocracy roots in. How proud you ought to be that you can assist in building up great fortunes for others to enjoy!

After the Kansas City aldermen had appropriated \$66,000 toward paying from an engine ordered from the Allis-Chalmers company, they deferred the ordinance confirming the contract pending investigation as to whether the company was on the labor unions' "fair list."—News item.

They may be on the fair list, but the fact remains they were dishonest enough to accept pumping engine orders from the cities of Boston and Pittsburg with "eight hour" clauses in them, which they "obeyed" by working their men eight hours on that particular work and then piecing out the 10-hour day on other work! But this sort of dishonesty goes in business, and the churches wink at it.

The Milwaukee Journal presents a list of leading business men for aldermen on the theory probably that no business man would bribe himself. We are not so sure of that!

One out of every three wage-workers in England dies either in the poorhouse, public hospital or insane asylum. And we have a landscape in our great America also dotted over with these inevitable evidences of a wrong social system.

The hypocrisy of capitalist respectability got a much needed uncov'ring in Milwaukee this past week. The capitalist business men came forward with their usual "remedy" for corruption: Elect good men to office. And they called a mass meeting, with a selection of fifty "good men" for vice presidents. To show that the "good men" idea promised no practical relief from corruption the Socialists proceeded to show up the records of some of the "good men" on the list and set the whole town agog. Some years ago such a thing would have brought out hysterical denunciations and defenses from the capitalist editors, but thus far they have been significantly silent. Discretion is sometimes the better part of valor!

Now we have a genuine surprise for our readers! Historic, inadequate, dingy 614 State street, as the Socialist headquarters in Milwaukee, will cease to exist at the end of two more weeks, and thereafter the Herald's home will be at 505 Sixth street, near Chestnut. It will be the home of the Wahrheit and Vorkwaerts and of the state committee of Wisconsin—a big, airy, well-lighted store space, with steam heat, electric light and other modern considerations. The front of the building will be used as bookstore and business office combined, while the editorial rooms will be in the rear. Lumber for the partitions is already ordered and local carpenters who are carpenters will be given a chance to volunteer for an evening carpentering job, as they have done so unselfishly on other occasions. More about the new quarters next week.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

A HOT TIME IN THE OLD TOWN! How a Milwaukee Mass Meeting Came Within an Ace of Really Representing the Mass.

Just as capitalism is international, so capitalist political corruption is also international. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis have been well fixed in the public mind as hell-holes "with the lids off," and lately Milwaukee has wheeled into line. Exposure on exposure of official dishonesty, both Republican and Democratic, county board scandals, house of correction scandals, gambling scandals, hoodling exposures, franchise scandals, asphalt scandals, etc. ad nauseam, forced the "respectable business men" of the city to take some action that would make it appear that they were down on corruption. Moreover our business men have the habit, whenever the people get stirred up over municipal wrongdoing, of calling great flamboyant mass meetings, making speeches full of flutulent platitudes about "honest business methods" in office and the like, and then passing resolutions full of Falstafian bombast and transparent hypocrisy—resolutions, like writing on the sand, are soon forgotten and are important for any real public good. Such meetings have served as safety valves for the capitalists and their lackeys, and as ground wires by which the electrical storm of public indignation can be made to pass without doing any lasting damage to the game of franchise-buying and the purchasing of legislation for business purposes by our successful business men. When last week the business men decided to again repeat this sort of game, as a means of exorcising the present corruption ghost, and were unwary enough to put several Social Democrats on their list of fifty honorable vice presidents, claiming that they wanted to give all elements a voice in the denunciation of municipal wrongdoing, the Social Democrats decided to fearlessly meet the opportunity and to get a place on the list of speakers, if possible. This would afford an opportunity to tell the people the unvarnished truth. At the same time, the fact that the list of vice presidents contained many men of the business element who could be classified as bribe-takers, tax dodgers, labor-haters and the like, made it necessary for the majority of the Socialists who had been named on the list to decline the opportunity. On the day following the meeting:

We, the undersigned, hereby decline to serve as vice presidents for the so-called "indignation meeting" to be held tonight at the West Side Turner hall. Our reasons for doing so are the following:

1. Most of the vice presidents appointed for the occasion are the very men who have practically ruled our city until today, and are responsible for the sea of corruption in our city and county government.

2. Some of the vice presidents for the indignation meeting tonight, while they are prominent business men, are suspected of being notorious bribe-takers, or their attorneys, and have good reasons to fear a grand jury investigation.

3. In order to stop corruption in our city and county governments, we must have a complete change of system, and apply entirely new principles. The "business man's" principles, according to which everything is for sale, including honor and duty, must be eliminated from our political life to make room for the modern workman's principles: "Do your full duty and get the just value thereof."

Victor L. Berger,
Frederic Heath,
H. W. Bistorius,
E. T. Melms,
John Doerfler.

It was arranged that Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord, state organizer for Wisconsin, who was on the list of vice presidents, should be one of the speakers, but at a conference in the office of the biggest corporation law firm in the city, an attempt was made to put "safe" limitations on his speech, but he forced those present to give up the gag-rule and he was left free to say what he pleased with a ten-minute time limit. The other speakers comprised Gen. F. C. Winkler, a capitalist and corporation attorney, Capt. I. M. Bean, a cent-per-cent capitalist and iron mine president, Otto Dorner, a young lawyer-politician, and T. G. Boggs, an insurance manager.

We will let the capitalist papers tell the story of the mass meeting:

"The meeting was opened by Richard Elsner at 8 o'clock, who introduced Judge Wallber as chairman and R. J. Morawetz as secretary. . . . The hall was packed and jammed from the stage to the doors. Every chair on the floor was taken before 7:30 o'clock. By 8 o'clock the gallery was filled and more than a thousand stood on the sides and at the rear of the hall. . . . The tumult came, of course, over the adoption of the resolutions which were expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The Social Democrats obtained a representative upon the committee on resolutions in the person of Frederic Heath, editor of the Social Democratic Herald, who, making the most of his opportunity, brought in a minority report, and

his party compatriots on the floor arose by the dozen and moved its substitution for the majority report. . . . The most intense moments of the meeting were when the Rev. Mr. Gaylord had the floor."

He spoke as follows:

Gaylord's Address.

As Comrade Gaylord advanced to the front of the stage there was tumultuous applause. All were on the qui vive. He spoke as follows:

"This is indeed a privilege to be highly esteemed,—this of addressing this immense and representative audience of the citizens of Milwaukee, in connection with the matters of such grave and dangerous importance as have been suggested in the call issued for this meeting. I have been very much gratified to listen to the speeches of the estimable gentlemen who have preceded me. It has also been a great pleasure to listen to the unqualified endorsement given their utterances in your applause. Evidently we are all of one mind here. Boollers have no sympathizers in this audience. All of those here, both in the audience and on the platform, are honorable men and good citizens; against them no accusation has yet been made.

"It should be said, first of all, that this is no new state of affairs, this corruption of the political and business life of our city. In 1893 there were several indignation meetings caused by the bank failures, which so deeply affected the life of the people.

"In 1900 there was held in this same hall an immense mass meeting to express the indignation of the people of the proposed giving away of the street car franchises. I do not need to tell you that the franchises were given away in spite of that meeting.

"This meeting tonight only marks another of the high water levels of the flood of corruption which has swept, comparatively uninterrupted, through the channels of city and county government for years.

"With regard to the results of the efforts of the people to free themselves from this tide of vileness, we may say that there have been three kinds of administrations in Milwaukee.

Franchises Sold.

"The first was that of the 'solid business men,' and it was during this period that there occurred the malodorous undertaker's deal connected with the name of Judson. It was during this period that the street car franchises were sold for prices not paid to the people's treasury; that one man shot himself on account of revelations made affecting the school board; and one Linderdelf took a more or less involuntary trip to Europe on account of misdeeds in connection with the library board.

"Some of you, whose memories are poor or do not reach so far, will hardly believe me when I tell you that Dave Rose was the successful candidate on the reform ticket that was next elected, when the 'rascals' were turned out." But history bears witness to it.

"Then came the demand that the 'young business men' be given a chance—a demand made by Mayor Rose himself. This seemed promising, and the people listened, and acted accordingly. The usual quietude settled over the situation after the campaign was done—that quiet in which rogues always find their opportunity.

"We are now awakened, only to find in our midst a Heiden; to see that ex-Populist and reformer Runge is not so anxious to prosecute violations of the gambling laws as he is unwilling to assist in collecting money lost in gambling houses; with influential aldermen well known as gamblers, and one of the more illustrious of the gambling proprietors occupying a place close to the city treasury. It is evident that this special honor is to be had in these associations, since one of our ambitious aldermen 'wants to go on record as being in favor of every G—d—gambling house in Milwaukee."

Ranks Among Boollie Cities.

"Our Dave" has certainly kept his promise to "put Milwaukee on the map." Milwaukee is now in that illustrious circle of cities which smell to heaven from the map, in whose company we now compete for first position with St. Louis, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York for the honor of having the most shameless and unafraid mass of boollers in charge of our city government.

"We shall have next to face the writing of magazine articles, with 'The Corruption of Milwaukee' as the subject.

"All decent people demand a change, a bringing to justice of the guilty ones; and all others who wish to appear decent, whether they are so or not, must perforce join in the cry.

"It was eminently proper that a meeting should be called, in which all citizens should be given an opportunity to express their sentiments, and those who have arranged for this meeting are certainly to be congratulated upon the success of

their effort to secure the representation of as many elements as possible. This is witnessed, not only by the size and interest of the audience, but also by the length and character of the list of vice presidents.

Reformers for Revenue Only.

"Upon this list of vice presidents you will find names suggesting to your minds these corporations which in the past have had so much to do with buying up our aldermen, since that was cheaper than paying for franchises. Here you will find names identical with great railway corporations in the capacity of attorneys, the interests of whose clients have demanded in the past and will demand again the defrauding of the common treasury. Here you will find the names of former office holders, victims heretofore of the war cry of 'turn the rascals out' and near them also the names of younger men, willing later to be sacrificed in the same profitable cause. Of course none of these characters are here: this is an indignation meeting!

"Reformers for revenue only are not scarce; neither are those missing whose connection with recent bank failures might make a cautious citizen slow to entrust important affairs of public import to their too virtuous care.

"Of these latter we miss one, Henry Herman, whose absence from the city doubtless explains his failure to be a willing volunteer in the good cause. And in order that there might be enough water at hand to properly cleanse the channels of justice and administration, we even find some listed whose skill in tapping the public water mains has been demonstrated.

Business in Public Affairs.

"A few there are—in curious company indeed—ministers and others like myself, whose names were used without consent in this collection; some of them, perhaps, more willing than I am that my name should be put, unchallenged, into the company of those who believe in running the affairs of the city on what are known as 'business principles.' I do not believe in what are called 'business principles.'

"Business means, getting more than you give, if possible. Always get more than you give, or you can not succeed in business; always get something for nothing. Always look out for number one, and let the devil take the hindmost! It is none of your concern who is last!

"That is business! And boollers

are only those who apply that principle to the conduct of public affairs. Bribery is not unknown in the business world proper. Tips, treats and commissions are a necessary part of business, according to the best authorities. It has come to the point where all is fair in love, in war and in business. Add to this the keen competition of today, the condition in which there is a war of all against all, in which no man, however rich, is secure in his position, and it is not strange that men trained in business methods, seeing corporations with impunity rob the public of immense amounts, and feeling the pressure of our present conditions and the approaching panic, should follow the illustrious examples set before them and steal small amounts.

What Workingmen Must Do.

"Workingmen formerly knew no better than to follow in the same path. But now, although occasionally some Parks of infamous fame is caught in the use of 'business methods,' workingmen are demanding the use of the new and honest principle of 'give as much as you get, and demand as much as you give' in all affairs of industry, commerce and politics.

"The cause of political corruption is business corruption. To remove the first you must remove the second. So long as the tree stands it will bear fruit. So long as men are willing to agree to profits in business, to accept a wage system which is dishonest on the face of it, and consent to the private control of those things which are essential to the life of the whole people, so long will political corruption continue, and solid business men cannot help the matter.

"Workingmen must control all things necessary to their life until they do so there will be fraud—fraud which comes out of the essential fraud of the present business system.

After the set speeches the meeting was thrown open to the house, several taking the stage. In response to loud and repeated calls Socialist Victor L. Berger took the stage and said:

"A number of newspaper men and business men were at lunch today—not one of them was a Socialist—and they began to discuss the situation. They were unanimous that if every bribe-giver as well as bribe-taker of the city of Milwaukee were to be arrested today, we would have the queerest looking town on God's earth. Some of our most prominent business men, most prominent manufacturers even, politicians, bankers, corporation attorneys, etc., might find themselves in a bad fix."

Now, ladies and gentlemen, we don't want to take revenge on anybody. We understand the situation. We know that the rule nowadays is—make money, make it honestly, if you can, but make it anyway. We know that that is the maxim of the capitalist system. The only thing we can do is to use preventative, that is the only way we can follow in order to check corruption. Now, the average citizen has a short memory. An indignation meeting like this will bring out 3,000 or 4,000 people; but when it comes to election day it is all forgotten again. A good many of you gentlemen will vote for the very men that you condemn today; and a good many of the politicians build upon that.

Otherwise it would be impossible that a man could get up in common council and say that he is in favor of every gambling hell in this town. Otherwise it would be impossible that men like Robert Rudolph, and like Himmelstein, and men of the same stripe could be elected city fathers. It would be impossible to elect a city ticket with our present mayor at the head. (Applause.) and the owner of a gambling place, the Marble hall, as controller; and another gambler, an alderman from the Eighteenth ward; and a common crap game keeper from the Fourth.

Now, as I say, you have a short memory indeed. But this is not a matter of men, it is a matter of principle. The best man is powerless to do anything against this sea of corruption, and I tell you, fellow citizens, it will be a pretty hard job for the men you seek to clean out this terrible stable of corruption in this country. For my part, I wouldn't like to undertake the job; I tell you that right here. As I say, it is a matter of principle, and not of men. Don't make the mistake of voting for the best man. You will find very soon that the very best man will be either powerless and can do nothing, or he will go with the mob, with the crowd; he will be compelled to.

Fellow citizens, at the next election there will be a great house cleaning. That will be your indignation meeting. Now, when you have your indignation meeting next spring, just look over the principles and measures and select the men who stand for the best principle, and for the best platform, and then register your indignation by the thousand and by the ten thousand. I thank you.

[Meantime in the resolutions committee, the Socialist member was having a struggle for the right to bring in a minority report, which he finally did, in spite of the opposition of the rest of the committee.]

"The majority report, which had been signed by E. A. Wadhams, Henry Harnischfeger, W. J. Desmond and A. K. Hamilton, and was later adopted, was read by President Wadhams of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, and as he reached his concluding sentence, Frederic Heath stepped to the front and was greeted with applause from the body of the hall and the galleries. He read the report of the minority of the committee, consisting of himself, as follows:

(Continued on page 4.)

THE COMRADE

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THE COMRADE

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Social Democratic Herald, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

EVIDENCES OF THE CLASS-STRUGGLE.

For the Plutocrats, of Course.

A. Wright, who was appointed by Judge Gray umpire of the conciliation board to adjust the mine workers' grievances on which the board could not agree, has just made his first decision. They upheld the contentions of the operators and are a disappointment to the miners, who had expected the arguments of their representatives on the board to be sustained.

Some Capitalistic Flapdoodle!

In an address at St. Paul on Labor day Archbishop Ireland said: "Capital is stored labor, the fruit and result of labor. Its rights must be respected. As private property it is sacred. It is necessary to labor. A country without capital is impoverished."

"On the other hand, capital must respect the manhood of the wage earner and allow him as far as it can without loss to itself a fair wage. Extravagant and needless expenditure by capitalists does harm in irritating the poor and should be avoided."

"A generous use of capital for the public good, whether in purely beneficial or industrial enterprises, does much to soften the asperities of opposition. We should not be afraid of capital in whatever form it comes, whether in large personal accumulation or in trusts or in syndicates."

"Names are bugaboos that should not frighten. As a matter of fact, without large aggregations of capital great enterprises are not possible, and the country is not developed. It is time enough to hold the hand against trusts and syndicates when they do harm."

"If they are known to do harm the country will attend to them."

"The wage earner has rights—his right to a living wage, his right to reasonable hours, his right to more than even a living wage when circumstance and success warrant it. Wage earners have a right to combine, to form trusts and syndicates and call them labor unions. Labor guilds were common in the middle ages and did good. The destruction of them produces that hateful individualism which would reduce the laborer to a mere clod or a piece of machinery."

"Labor unions have given wage earners the consciousness of their rights and have done much to obtain higher wages and shorter hours. But labor unions must be on their guard against serious evils threatening them."

"They cannot be tolerated if they interfere with the personal liberty of nonunion men, who have a right to work in or outside unions as they please. Public opinion and public law will and must protect this liberty."

"It were social chaos if we were to impose our opinions on others by force. What right have I to impose my religious belief by force? What right have labor unions to impose their opinions by force? It is wrong in labor unions to limit the output of work on the part of members. The members themselves are injured, they are reduced to a dead level of inferiority."

"I do not deny the theoretical right of the wage earner to strike as a remedy for what they believe to be injustice, but practically strikes do most harm to the strikers themselves."

Union Labor in Canada.

The Labor Gazette, published by the Canadian government, has the following data about organized labor in the Dominion:

"Ontario heads the list of provinces in respect to the number of labor unions, with 853. British Columbia follows with 216. Quebec coming third with 202. Nova Scotia has 93, New Brunswick 56, Prince Edward Island 14, Manitoba 63, the Northwest Territories 46 and the Yukon 13. The grand total for the Dominion is accordingly 1,551."

"Reckoned by cities, Toronto, with 134 unions, contains the highest number of labor organizations, Montreal standing second, with 102, and Vancouver third, with 61. Hamilton, with 59; Ottawa, with 49; Winnipeg, with 48; London, with 47; Quebec, with 42; Victoria, with 34; Kingston, with 31; Halifax, with 31, and St. John, N. B., with 30, are the other prominent centers of trades unionism in Canada."

A Big Defense Fund.

Labor litigation when paid for by a general assessment has proved to be unpopular among the members of the Trade unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor, and they are beginning to protest against the levy of 5-cents a month that has been ordered by the central organization."

Out of the fund thus raised, which was expected to reach about \$15,000 a month, it was planned to fight all suits brought against organized labor. A committee of seven was appointed to have charge of the movement, superintending the work of raising the cash and have control of its disbursement."

When the scheme was first announced it was received with hearty approval. Five cents a month seemed a small sum to give, but sentiment changed when the workers discovered that some of the locals will have to pay as high as \$450 a month."

Since the assessment was started the strikes in Chicago have been orderly, and capital has not had to enter the courts, the consequence being that the committee of seven has done little more than collect the assessment, and draw pay for its none too onerous work. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has considered the

proposition carefully and decided that there is no immediate need of raising a large sum of money and paying seven men at least \$24 a week each to watch over it. The brotherhood voted to pay the first assessment and will pay no more until there is an emergency that calls for it."

The fund committee has on its hands all of the suits resulting from the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply company strike. These carpenters are willing to see fought out, even to the supreme court, but they have taken the ground that one assessment is sufficient."

Other unions, especially those in the building trades, are expected to follow the carpenters' example, and members of the teamsters' union assert that they will ask their organization to take similar action.—Chicago Tribune.

Claims to be Hopeful.

"I believe that we will find a solution of the question involved in this struggle between capital and labor," said Judge George Gray when being interviewed recently by James Creelman.

"We will solve it in our own way along lines of humanity and common sense. But it will take a long time. Habit changes slowly when the change is real and permanent. We have got to have some system of arbitration to avoid the settlement of questions by force in civilized states. I am confident that there is a bottom fact in human nature in which we can find an alternative of violence and the strong hand."

"I do not say that this alternative will be applicable to all questions, but when we come to large issues which must be settled—which must be settled, I say—and the question is the displacement of union men on the one side or the displacement of nonunion men on the other side, a settlement by force leaves bitterness and unrest. If new labor is used to displace the old labor and a settlement is effected only by the use of police, the question is whether we have not purchased peace at too great a price; and I think that employers are coming and will come to see that they will have more advantage in a peaceful settlement with the old and accustomed labor than by rudely settling a dispute by bringing in new labor at lower wages or altered conditions."

"My opinion is that labor unions have come to stay. The tendency of organized labor is to bring better men to the front. That tendency is marked. As we go on labor will pass through its Gethsemane of strikes and discords and come out on a plane and recognize a true purpose and method consistent with the best ends of human society. Time and experience are developing wisdom and moderation in the leaders of organized labor."

"I think that personal contact in the settlement of labor questions is educational to both employer and employee. Both sides have something to learn."

"I dare not hope that there will not be serious labor troubles in the future, but I feel that there will be a betterment of conditions. As business is being done on an increasingly larger basis the distance that separates the workman personally from his employer increases. They do not and cannot see each other as much as they did in former conditions. The human rela-

tions grow fainter. Arbitration tends to bring them together, to bridge the chasm, to restore the human touch."

"I do not believe in 'compulsory arbitration.' That would not be arbitration at all."

What's this, What's this!

The attorney general of New York state says that the recent decision of the court of appeals declaring unconstitutional that part of the eight hour statute making its violation a misdemeanor does not in any sense lessen the duty of officials making contracts in behalf of the state to require that no laborer, workman or mechanic shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours per day and that the contract shall be void if such requirements are not complied with."

A Non-Socialist Alarm!

In a sermon at Montclair, N. J., on a recent Sabbath day the Rev. James M. Buckley, editor of the Methodist Christian Advocate, assumed the role of prophet and made some blood curdling predictions. The subject of the address was "Trades Unions and the Dangers That Confront the Republic." Following are samples of the reverend alarmist's startling utterances:

"It does not require a prophet or the son of a prophet to tell us that within three years—yes, two years—this country will pass through a terrible crisis. If there is not an immediate change in the relations of labor and capital, it seems as if both have thrown Christian conduct and common sense to the winds."

"Things have been going from bad to worse, and labor unions have now assumed so arrogant an attitude that a great crash is almost inevitable. You have only to read the history of Rome, changing names and dates, to see what this country is coming to."

"The greatest and most arrogant trust is the labor trust. It is domineered and officered by irresponsible walking delegates, who pursue a policy of rule or ruin."

"I repeat, a great crash is coming, and many rich women who have horses and carriages and are apparently leaders of fashion will be brought to want. History repeats itself, and we cannot sow the wind and hope to escape from reaping the whirlwind."

A Little History.—On August 28, 1898, the first issue of our local German paper Arbeiter-Zeitung made its appearance. This was only a few weeks after the organization of the Social Democratic Party in Chicago, i. e., after the reorganization of the old Social Democracy of America. A most critical time in the history of the American Socialist movement!

Of the dozen or more of Socialist papers which existed at that time only three were for the young Social Democratic party—namely Comrade Victor L. Berger's German paper Wahrheit in Milwaukee, The Social Democratic Herald and our St. Louis paper Arbeiter-Zeitung.—St. Louis Labor.

A Body Blow for Glass-Workers—More knock-out drops for the workers! This time it is the glass bottle artists who are slated as the victims. A company with vast capital at its command has been organized at Toledo, Ohio, to exploit an automatic bottle-making machine, which dispenses, entirely without skilled labor. It is estimated that this new machine will save \$3,000,000 annually in the cost of beer bottles alone. The artisans heretofore engaged in this useful industry can now retire to their lodges in Maine, or their winter castles down in Florida; or, if high life in the past has produced a feeling of satiety, with accompanying twinges of the gout and symptoms of appendicitis, or other fashionable diseases, by way of change they may hit the road in the disguise of "hoboes," or enter the almshouse and assume the gorgeous raiment with which capitalism delights to clothe its friends and victims. This is a free country, you know! Hurrah for the flag! We are the people!—Socialist Standard.

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

Table listing various newspapers and their circulation figures. Includes titles like 'The New York Times', 'The Chicago Tribune', 'The Milwaukee Journal', etc.

Leading Newspaper Class and Trade Papers. A List Compiled by the Editor of PRINTERS INK November, 1902.

It's Always Pure. PRISONERS, PAUPERS, PROSTITUTES and PARASITES. A deluge of facts that will eventually swamp our present economic system. Just the thing for Soap Box orators, Socialists, Democrats, Republicans. Good to open the peepers of everyone. 3 Cents Each, 50 Cents per 100. Address: CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 181 Washington St., Chicago.

RUSKIN College. Have you the necessary pluck to invest \$2.00 in free Herald postal cards, which will bring you back \$2.50? Will you back your Socialist principles to this extent?

What We Social Democrats Are After.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1902.)

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. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the 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 organization 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 office, 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.

Who Gets The Herald?

Those Who are Interested in Advancing the Socialist Propaganda.

Does that mean YOU? Are YOU a Booster? Why not Give the Paper a Boost?

The Herald is conceded to be All Right, but it needs the Work of Comrades to help us Place it in the Homes of non-socialist Workingmen.

NOW is the Time to Canvass. By Boosting THE HERALD you Boost the Cause of Socialism.

YOU SHOULD SECURE A Physician in the House!

YOU CAN HAVE IT, NOT FREE, BUT FOR A LITTLE EASY AND PLEASANT WORK.

A New Family Medical Work

BY Dr. J. H. GREER, Chicago.

Dr. J. H. GREER, the author, is a practicing physician in Chicago, is Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physician-in-Chief to the Harvard Medical Institute, and has written many works of value to the profession and public.

This book is up-to-date in every particular. It will save you hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills. It tells you how to cure yourself by simple or harmless home remedies. It recommends no poisonous or dangerous drugs. It teaches simple common sense methods in accordance with Nature's laws. It does not endorse dangerous experiments with the surgeon's knife. It teaches how to save health and life by safe methods. It is entirely free from technical rubbish. It teaches prevention—that it is better to know how to live and avoid disease than to take any medicine as a cure. It teaches how typhoid and other fevers can be both prevented and cured. It gives the best known treatment for La Grippe, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Consumption, Appendicitis and every other disease. It is the best medical book for the home yet produced. It is not an advertisement and has no medicine to sell. It tells you how to live that you may prolong life. It opposes medical fads of all kinds and makes uncompromising war on vaccination and the use of anti-toxins. It has hundreds of excellent recipes for the cure of the various diseases. It has 16 Colored Plates, showing different parts of the human body. The chapter on Painless Midwifery is worth its weight in gold to women. It has a large number of valuable illustrations. The "care of children" is something every mother ought to read. It teaches the value of Air, Sunshine and Water as medicines. It contains valuable information for the married. It advises people with regard to marriage—tells who should and who should not marry. Those contemplating marriage should get this book at once. This book cannot fail to please you. If you are looking for health by the safest and easiest means, do not delay getting it. 800 PAGES, BOUND IN CLOTH. REGULAR PRICE, \$3.00. Send us six yearly or twelve half-yearly subscribers at regular price, you get a book. Outside of Milwaukee—eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly subscribers required. Get up a Club at once.

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DRINK 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 illious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unwholesome. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

ANOTHER CAPITALIST FALSEHOOD UNCOVERED! -- Paste This In Your Hat!

While the working people are wondering where all that prosperity is which they are gravely assured that they are enjoying, but of which they see but little except in the prosperity-boasting newspapers, the Cincinnati Evening Post comes forward to prove with figures that they are prosperous with at least a figurability.

more than half. Clearly, not all the money in the country is owned by the great financiers. This showing of money saved by the working people of the country becomes all the more remarkable when we take into consideration the prevailing high prices. Wages have not gone up in proportion to the universal increase in prices.

ing. Workmen should be as cautious of "averages" as Sam Weller was advised to be of "vidders." The story is told of a traveler who, coming to a stream he desired to cross, but not knowing its depth, asked a wise man, who informed him that the average depth was three feet, whereupon the traveler started to wade across and was drowned. Savings banks averages are as dangerous in another way.

of nearly \$30 each. Yet in fact there would be only 200 depositors, one of whom would have deposits amounting to \$5,000, while the other 199 would have an average of less than \$5.03.

limitation law of Connecticut seems to have been violated openly. That such laws are extensively and systematically evaded is evident from the following extract from a circular letter from the City Trust Co., of 36 Wall street, New York, seeking to draw away from savings banks some of the patronage of their rich clients:

There are in the United States 6,666,672 individual depositors, with an aggregate accumulation of \$2,730,177,000 on deposit. Taking the year 1890 as a point of comparison it appears that since that time there has been an increase in the number of depositors of 1,801,672, and an increase in the total deposits of \$643,177,000. This exhibit shows the remarkable increase in seven years of 30 per cent. in depositors and 40 per cent. in total deposits.

There is something suspicious about that last observation. It seems like a suggestion that readers must beware of placing too much confidence in what has preceded. Well may the writer have wondered, well may workmen wonder, well may we all wonder, how laborers could have only a little more to buy with, could pay much more for the comforts of life, and yet could largely increase their savings.

The savings banks reports are deceptive in that they are being used for investment purposes by rich people rather than by the wage workers. The Connecticut savings banks increased their deposits the past year by \$9,500,000, bringing the total up to \$192,000,000 in round numbers. But of this sum only \$75,000,000 belongs to depositors who have less than \$1,000 each to their credit.

That savings bank averages are distorted in this way, so as falsely to show a great increase of the average wealth of working men, is an actual fact. It has been several times exposed. The Massachusetts statistics have exposed it, and so, more recently, have those of Connecticut. Upon the Connecticut exposure, the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post of December 31, 1901, had this to say:

A little intelligent reflection upon this aspect of the matter may explain to the jubilant though somewhat mystified editor of the Cincinnati Evening Post, why workmen whose living expenses are much increased without a corresponding increase in their wages, nevertheless appear to have "salted away" a much larger "average" of savings bank deposits than ever before.—The Public.

"HAND-OUT" SOCIALIST MAKERS.

- Here's your chance to get good Propaganda Leaflets!
1. "Are Socialists Practical," by Victor L. Berger.
2. "Parable of the Water Tank," by Edward Bellamy.
3. "Death Knell of Liberty" (on the new military law) by Herald Editor.
4. "A Word to the Rich," by Victor L. Berger.
5. "Does Labor Conquer Everything?" by Eugene V. Debs.

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The Social Democratic Herald wants to help disseminate Socialist literature. So do it makes the following astonishing offer:

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- Booklets of 32 pages each, with neat cover, just the right size and weight to slip into a letter.
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About Another "Message to Garcia"!!

The "Message to Garcia" was an inspiring document, which has, no doubt, influenced many young men on small salaries to dash headlong into all sorts of blunders, because they were so brilliantly advised against asking questions, or pausing for instructions before undertaking their daily tasks.

and Doylestown has moved away somewhere, and I can't find it." Then the situation began to clear. The policeman initiated her into the mystery of buying soap in Philadelphia, and she refused to budge until he had promised to take her to the nearest grocery store.

three hours in the direction where she believed Doylestown ought to be. She grew so tired that she could hardly pick up her little feet, and was lonely and frightened at innumerable strange sights.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body of the Socialists. In some states these are merely called branches, so as not to offend the unions.

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

The International Woodcarvers' association declared for Socialism at its convention in Cincinnati.

Comrade Debs has returned to Terre Haute from a very successful speaking trip in Iowa and Oklahoma.

An Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show will be given in New York next May for the benefit of the Socialist press.

Father McGrady announces that with the completion of his December dates he will withdraw from the Socialist lecture platform, to devote himself to the law.

The Iowa Socialist presents a cartoon showing a workman being kicked out of doors by a capitalist, with the inscription below: "Brother Labor, of the partnership of Capital & Labor, having grown too old 'withdrows' from the firm."

Herbert N. Casson is trimming his sail to the breeze again. He has written comrades in England denying that he is a backslider from Socialism. He says he is only opposed to the so-called Socialist parties in this country.

Henry D. Lloyd, formerly financial editor of the Chicago Tribune, the author of Wealth against Commonwealth and other books, died at his home in Winnetka, Ills., this week of pneumonia.

The Wisconsin state board has refused Chas. H. Kerr & Co. a list of branch secretaries of Wisconsin for a forthcoming directory of Socialist secretaries in the United States, on the grounds that it would thus put party members at the mercy of fakirs seeking to make game of the movement.

John S. Duss, the great bandmaster of the Nordica concert company now touring the country, was the last patriarch or senior trustee of the Rappite community of Economy, Pa. He was the successor of Father Henri, who succeeded Father Rapp. Duss was not an original Rappite, but formally became a member many years ago.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

A new socialistic weekly paper was issued in Rome on 1st September; the principal socialistic papers in Italy are now 2 dailies, 2 weeklies and 2 reviews.

Russia is seething with the revolutionary movement. The whole south of Russia is stirred up with labor revolts and huge mass meetings are held.

Br. Stanton Coit, well known in ethical society circles throughout the world, may be put up as a Socialist and Labor candidate for parliament from Wakefield, England.

The socialistic propaganda is continually increasing in Russian Armenia, especially in Baku, Batoum and Tiflis, which towns contain great numbers of factory workers.

In the German principalities where women can become members of political organizations there has been a steady increase of women members; for instance, Hamburg has now 1100 women members, Leipzig 500, and Dresden 500.

At the municipal elections taking place in the Danish towns at present, the Socialists have been very successful in quite a number of towns, as Aarhus, Randers, Odense, Ryborg, Holbo and others, notwithstanding the fact that the Socialists are opposed by the combined reactionary parties.

From the National Secretary.

National Secy. Mally in acknowledging a gift of \$1,000 from the Appeal to Reason to the National Organizing Fund outlines an extension of the national work of organization and proposes that Comrade F. E. Seeds of Kentucky be appointed national organizer for the states of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina.

Branch 11 of Milwaukee makes the following nominations: For National Committeeman, Victor L. Berger. For State Executive Board, resident members, H. Tuttle, F. Brockhausen, J. Sheehan, E. T. Melms, J. Hunger; non-resident members, C. A. Born of Sheboygan, N. Verner of Tomahawk, H. J. Ampmann of Kiel, R. O. Stoll of Eau Claire.

A new branch has recently been organized in one of our inland towns under quite peculiar circumstances. The leading members of the branch are liable to be "fired" for their "offensive partisanship" if they are known to have joined the Social Democratic party.

"Education is a better safeguard of Liberty than a standing army."—Edward Everett.

In states not named either financial assistance has been already rendered by the National Committee, or arrangements have been made by the states themselves to support organizers. The Quorum has also voted to place an Italian organizer in the field in the person of Silvio Origo.

"The objective point to be aimed at at present is to get every state into such a condition that it can support either one organizer, or more, for itself. To accomplish this the National Committee should be left free to carry out its plans through its representatives, and locals and states should render all the assistance possible and practice self-dependence and self-reliance at the same time.

When the trade unionists of Yonkers, N. Y., were looking for a man to answer the sixteen questions recently put to them, by John C. Havemeyer, the sugar trust magnate, they selected Hanford as their spokesman, and his speech at the great mass meeting held for the purpose in Yonkers, and at which Mr. Havemeyer was present, created a profound impression and attracted wide attention.

After his trip through Illinois, Hanford will go through Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington and the Northwestern states, including Wisconsin.

The following contributions have been received at National Headquarters for the Special Organizing Fund since last report:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like Harry E. Smith, N. Y. City, \$2.00; A. M. P., Seattle, Wash., .10; F. Lenke, Foxboro, Mass., .50; S.D.P., Richmond, Borough, N. Y., per N. Y. Volkszeitung, 2.00; W. Pfeiffer, Brooklyn, N. Y., per N. Y. Volkszeitg, .50; John Steige, Washington, D.C., per N. Y. Volksztg, .50.

Total \$2,003.22

Hello, Michigan!

To the Comrades: The State Organizer wants a word with you. We've been running a nice little campaign in Michigan this year, haven't we? Well, yes, we have held over a thousand meetings in over two hundred and fifty towns addressed by twenty-five speakers.

Your State Organizer wants every mother's son of you to join him right now in getting ready to put up a sizzling, red-hot campaign for Socialism next year. We can do it!

The Wholesome Woman,

A Home Book for Maidens, Wives and Mothers.

BY J. H. GREER, M. D.

FOUR BOOKS IN 1 VOLUME.

- I. SEX AND LIFE. The Mystery of Nature and the Glory of Creation.
II. TOKOLOGY. Physiology and Hygiene of the Sexual Organization. The Woman's Book of Health and Beauty.
III. CHILD-CULTURE. Education and Character-Building. The Kindergarten and Manual Training.
IV. HEALTH AND HYGIENE. Practical Lessons from a Common-Sense School of Medical Science. The Prevention and Cure of Disease by Natural Remedies.



IT TEACHES:

That poisons are not remedies. That symptoms and pains are not the disease, but only the messengers bringing warning of the disease to the brain; that to silence the messengers and leave the disease unchecked is folly. That prevention is better than cure; that the great elements of prevention are: knowledge of self; cleanliness, physical as well as moral and mental; hygiene and sanitation.

This is one of our best Premiums and will be delivered to any address for \$1.00 or given free and delivered anywhere in the United States, Canada or Mexico for five yearly subscriptions at regular price.

Social Democratic Herald,

614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co.

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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.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
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.

AS TO SPORTS UNDER SOCIALISM.

A correspondent who says half-apologetically that he is "a crank on sports" writes to know if under Socialism there will be any sport. We suppose he refers to athletics, and do not hesitate to answer, Yes. Without a doubt, yes.

Some people have the idea, probably from reading the pink supplements of the Sunday newspapers and the sporting extras of the afternoon papers, that the capitalist system that we are living under, fosters sports. They are largely fooled, however.

Take baseball, for instance. We call it the "national game." In point of fact it is a mere national entertainment. And if money could not be made in it by capitalists, it wouldn't have any "national game" at all! How does that strike you?

CAPITALISM ACTUALLY KEEPS BASEBALL FROM BECOMING A NATIONAL GAME.

No, the fact is our national game is a game which the people of the nation do not play. They hire the playing one for them. It does not make their muscles stronger, but it does make their pocket-books leaner.

Our national game does not make this an athletic nation by any means. And if our short-sighted Sunday Rest enthusiasts could have their way the majority of the people would never see a game of baseball played, being locked up at their wage-earning tasks during the playing hours of the week day.

It is much the same with other sports. Now, how could it be under Socialism?

In the first place, under Socialism the public good would be the great desideratum. And the public good demands that the people, all of them, engage in sports, in athletic diversions as a means of keeping them in the open air and of promoting strong bodies and good rich blood. A nation of healthy people—try to think of that superb idea! The very thought enlists your sympathies at once! We know that fine physical types are found in those nations that have given the most attention to athletics, even in an imperfect way. Who will deny that the system of Turner societies has tended to build up the physique of the men of Germany? In ancient times the value of general exercise was appreciated by the more advanced nations and we read, for instance, that the Roman soldiers were athletes that they have carried the knowledge of many athletic games into more eastern lands. The Olympian games of Greece were designed to foster athletics in a widespread way as a means for strengthening the nation. When a nation honestly sets itself to work to benefit the people wonderful results follow. The trouble is that under capitalism all such efforts are hindered by the inevitable question: "Will it Pay?" Modern nations do their fighting with lead and steel rather than by strength of arm, and so we need not be surprised that the nations, as nations, take no interest in athletic sports. This is the true handicap in our national sports. Sport is therefore left to the tender mercies of capitalism, which makes professionalism the whole thing, to the detriment of a general participation by the people at large.

Under Socialism, the question "Will it Pay?" will not be heard. The necessity for the individual to preserve bodily health and robustness by exercise will be almost coercive. Baths, exercise grounds, ball fields and the like will be, without doubt, accessible for all people. Time for exercise will be afforded and people will fairly glow with good health. The hateful stifling ban on sports exercised by the capitalist system will be broken asunder. And as we gaze about us at the pale, hollow cheeks, nervous, haggard faces and deformed bodies that abound in our present day industrialism, we say, "Speed the Day!" And who is there so lost to human needs who will not gladly echo that cry!

Pres. Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central railroad company, has been preaching the utility of privately owned trusts and the industrial combines that enable capitalists to compound their fleecings from the workers by holding up the general consuming public. He says the trusts always lower prices and points to the Standard Oil Co., in proof of this, claiming that it has continually cheapened the price of oil.

As an answer to this the Springfield (Mass.) Republican publishes the average wholesale price per gallon of refined oil by years, since 1882, when the Standard took possession of the field. From 1872 to 1881 the price fell from 21 cents to 8.06. And then:

Table with 2 columns: Average Price, and Average Price. Rows show years from 1882 to 1903 with corresponding prices.

Notwithstanding the "economies" which have been so extensively introduced by means of combination into the oil business the price is higher today than in 1882.

These figures have been convulsively grabbed up by the "trust-smashers" and the "anti-special-privilege" sports in order to take a shot at the principle of industrial concentration. Thus the St. Louis Post Dispatch says that it is a "hoary lie" that economies enable monopolies to reduce prices. It does not consider that the reason trust prices are raised is because the trust has it in its power to arbitrarily fix the price. A band of profit-hunting capitalists have no conscience in such matters. They pocket the great financial benefits that accrue from economical production and distribution, the elimination of the wastes of competition and then add to this loot all the increase they can get by advancing prices.

It is the private ownership of the trust that is the baneful element. But papers like the Post Dispatch do not like to admit that. They stand for capitalism, and capitalism well knows that its increase is menaced by the advance of collective ownership.

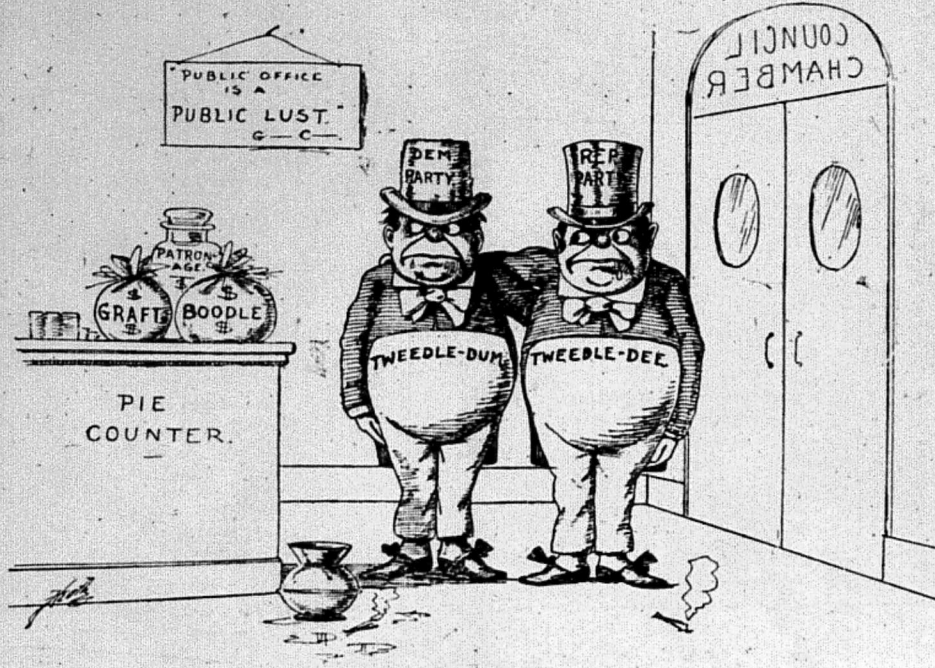
Among the forthcoming publications announced for the early part of October by the Funk and Wagnells Company, of New York and London, is a "History of Socialism in the United States" by Morris Hillquit. The book treats of the Socialist movement in this country in all its phases, beginning with the early utopian experiments in practical communism and winding up with the latest developments of modern Socialism. The work is divided in two parts. Part I treating of Utopian Socialism and Communistic Experiments, while Part II is devoted to an account of the development of Modern Socialism in this country.

By arrangement with the author The Comrade Publishing Co., of 11 Cooper Square, New York City, has acquired the agency for the sale of the book to members and locals of the Socialist party. The book will contain 370 pages, 8vo., cloth bound, and will sell retail at \$1.50.

"Samuel Gompers—The Man" is a heading in an Indianapolis paper reprinted in the American Federationist, edited by Samuel Gompers, and published with money collected in dues from the affiliated unions in the American Federation of Labor. As the time for reelection is coming round we suppose this lapse from the proprietors is not due wholly to Sammy's lack of modesty.

PARTNERS IN CORRUPTION!

A PAIR OF CAPITALISTIC CROOKS WHO HAVE BEEN LOOTING OUR AMERICAN CITIES FOR YEARS.



"Strange all this difference should be 'Twi'x Tweedledum and Tweedledee!"

The Wage Working Class, if it voted together, would get possession of the government of this country and the cities. Capitalism blocks this by maintaining two parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, who divide the Workers into two camps and keep them from seeing their mutual interests. When the people lose faith in the honesty of these two parties and seem ready to vote as a unit in a labor party, the capitalists draw their two political wings together and organize a "Citizens' Movement," thus bringing their two parties to the pie counter at once!

AS THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT BECOMES DANGEROUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CAPITALISTIC CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT, THE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS WILL COMBINE. THEN THE FIGHT WILL BE SQUARELY BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE PLUTES. THE SOONER THE BETTER!

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Declined by the Chronicle, of Course!

To the Editor Chicago Chronicle:—I have read your editorial in the "Chronicle" concerning Hull House, entitled "Irreligious and Socialistic." It is written with great ingenuity. I admire the writer's skill, but I cannot approve of his sentiments. Such sentiments could only have been conceived in iniquity, and are bound to mislead.

By your editorial you may deprive a noble institution of the means of continuing its blessed work, and this is done apparently for the sole purpose of assailing the principles of a party whose rising importance you seem to think threatens the permanency of your own. I cannot conceive of its being possible that the editor himself is the author of this little article. Neither do I believe that he realized the incalculable harm it was capable of producing; otherwise it would never have appeared. No respectable paper would, knowingly, lend itself to such a purpose.

But you say, "Man alive, we must do something. Don't you know that they permitted Eugene Debs, the Socialist, to speak there?" Yes, I know it, but what of it? What if they did? Is he a criminal? If so, confine him, lock him up. If he is an honest, respectable citizen, simply giving voice to honest, sincere convictions, respect him. Listen to him if you will. If not, let others who wish to, and let them do so in peace.

Socialism and Anarchism similar to each other? The one blend with the other? No more than will Democracy and Republicanism blend with Anarchism. (Not so much, even.—Ed. Herald.) The editor surely knows this, even if the writer of the article did not. This inferred charge needs no defense. I shall attempt none. Neither shall I comment on the falsity of your charge that Socialism is opposed to religion. A lie needs no defense. Ingersoll was a Republican. No reasonable human being would accuse the Republican party of being opposed to religion because of this. The mere statement that Socialism and Anarchism are related, or that you believe them to be so, does not make it so. This is not evidence. Neither can abuse make a wrong right. Before stating, or at least inferring in an editorial that such is a fact, it is but right and fair that you should give some evidence to prove that relation. To make a statement or an inference amounting to a statement calculated to in-

jure others, asserting said statement to be a fact when such is not the case and the author KNOWS that it is not, is not only unfair, unjust, it is more,—it is a crime.

Hull House is in close touch with labor, the lowest kind of labor, the dregs and filth of society, the lowest of intellects, and it is but natural to infer that the officers of the institution understand the needs and requirements of these people best. They invited Mr. Debs to speak there the same as they have invited others from time to time. It was for the purpose of uplifting his hearers, of helping them that they desired him to speak. The management evidently felt that there was a need for just such an address. They are sincere in the work, and endeavor to do all the good they can and as best they can. Why then should you hamper their efforts? What if the situation were reversed? Would you appreciate having Hull House or any one else dictate to you what was proper; what you should or should not do? What if they should tell you that you must have men of only one political faith on your staff, say Democrats, you would quite likely say, "WE run this paper and know what is best. WE know what our readers want—what is best for them."

No, I am not a Socialist myself. Politically, I am a Democrat, but I try to be fair—fair to myself and to others also. I never demand that which I am not willing to allow others to enjoy. To exercise a right yourself which you deny another is simply the act of tyranny. We are supposed to live in a free country. Nothing conceivable under the whole canopy of Heaven can exceed the efforts of a newspaper in standing up for its rights—"The liberty of the press," and rightly so, too. But why not concede to others the same right you demand yourself. "The Freedom of thought and speech?"

Dr. H. P. Rank, Racine, Wis.

Dear Herald: Anent the accusation between the Herald and Comrade Spargo, there is nothing that strikes me so humorously as the allusion to the expensive wardrobe possessed by H. Gaylord Wilshire.

If there is anything which was a sore disappointment to the quidnuncs of capitalism it was to observe the total absence of even a hint at the slightest affectation in the dress of the promoter of the great Socialist magazine.

If Comrade Wilshire were to be come inspired with sufficient magnanimity to endeavor to donate to charity the suit of clothes he wore while lecturing here, he would have the utmost difficulty in finding anyone in Eau Claire who would condescend to wear it.

There is probably nobody in the movement who is as unimpeachable an example of the fact that a person possessed of wealth is not on that account open to suspicion regarding his integrity of purpose, because he advocates Socialism. He certainly may honestly entertain the idea that

the social system is wrong without starting the vain attempt at remedying it by pauperizing himself.

It always appears to me that a prime mission of Socialism is to raise the standard of living instead of lowering it.

R. O. Stoll.

Dear Herald: Enclosed please find check for addressing machine fund. Please send share. I never was a shareholder, but I've no conscientious scruples against shares in a paper which is trying to get the workers their share of what they produce.

Gertrude Breslau Hunt.

Chicago, Sept. 23.

Dear Comrades: I consider Monday night's meeting a great victory for our cause. My compliments to the comrades immediately concerned, but especially to our dear and only Gaylord. Every word of Comrade Heath's was a surprise to hundreds, who could hear him plainly in all parts of the vast hall. Let the good work go on, comrades, but let more enthusiasm and SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCES OF IT should be the motto of each and every Socialist. Socialism cannot come too soon!

A. L. Ledd.

Milwaukee, Sept. 30. Social Democratic Herald: Please send me the Herald for one year for which please find money order for same. I am a constant reader of Socialism and a thorough believer. Tell the boys to keep pounding at the door of all unions and they will get their eyes opened, and vote for the emancipation from slavery.

C. N. Beidleman.

A HOT TIME IN THE OLD TOWN!

(Continued from page 1.)

"Whereas, This corruption in our city and county government is nothing new, but has been growing for many years, and its outcroppings have often aroused public indignation; and

"Whereas, This corruption will continue to grow as long as the capitalist system and its methods shall continue to rule our public life; and

"Whereas, No amount of punishment will deter greedy hoodlums nor can any reform business administration give an assurance against future corruption so long as the principles of government are not changed; and

"Whereas, It is a well known fact that the very capitalists and business men who are looked upon as the standard bearers of public honesty and public morality are also the very men who directly or indirectly buy up and corrupt the business men elected to public office; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the only way to cure the corruption in our city and county government is to change its methods, principles and take the rule of the city and county away from the capitalist class, its agents and attorneys, and put it into the hands of the working class, with the understanding that they are to apply the principles of Socialism to our government."

"As soon as the minority report was read, E. H. Rooney sprang to his feet and moved the substitution of the minority for the majority report, and seconds to the motion

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came pouring in in an avalanche from all parts of the hall. The Socialists appeared to have a majority and there was every indication for a few minutes that the Heath resolutions would be adopted. Louis G. Bohmrich (a politician) however, came forward, amid a storm of applause from the supporters of the majority report and made a stirring speech against the motion.... The debate on the adoption of the minority report of the committee on resolutions was the most sensational feature of the evening. Mr. Bohmrich said: "If politics is the object of this meeting, you have betrayed the men that have come here in the interests of good government."

"Mr. Gaylord answered Mr. Bohmrich from the floor, saying that if it happened to be the sense of the majority of those in the meeting that the principles of Socialism be applied then there was no betrayal of the other citizens if the minority report was adopted. Socialism was not necessarily politics, he said. It was older than any political party and broader than any state or country. It was an international movement.

Vote Was Very Close. "The minority resolutions were voted down and the majority report adopted, amid one of the wildest scenes ever witnessed in any meeting that Milwaukee has ever known. The Socialists shouted aye, until the hall shook when the Heath resolution was put, but the noes were evidently in the majority judging by the volume of the noise."

So much for the newspaper accounts. It may be well to state our conviction that the Socialists were actually in the majority. When the vote on the minority resolutions was called for there was a loud yell from all sides. This set the pace and the opposition had only to equal it and yell a little longer. However the Socialists were satisfied with the decision of the chair. Had the minority resolutions passed, the portion in the majority resolutions referring to the punishment of wrongdoers would have probably been passed also. The majority resolutions called for a committee of ten to aid the public prosecution of hoodlums.

The Milwaukee Sentinel claims that the Socialists tried to capture the meeting. That is not true. They came there as citizens and exercised a citizen's right to a voice in the proceedings. As a result, it was one of the first mass meetings called by non-Socialists to actually reflect the ideas of the wage-working class, which is the great preponderating class in the community.

William Morris: Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and enlightenment aiming at a new and higher life for ALL men.

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Town Copies by the Town Crier.

What interest has the large wage-working class in the hoodlum and grafting in Milwaukee? Aside from considerations of civic duty, it has this interest: That the working class produces the wealth with which the city is run.

have maintained in the outskirts of the city, well known to the city judges and the authorities, is now to have an airing.

An inquiry is to be made into the fact that the addition to the county hospital has cost \$100,000 (one hundred thousand, wiew!) more than the original estimate of the architect.

Last year the cost of incidental printing for the county was thirty-five thousand dollars! This year, for the same service, the cost will be but three thousand! It's enough to make Dave Rose's mouth water!

Judge Waller cannot get business men to serve on his committee of ten. The average business man is a coward, and he has to be. A business man who makes enemies by interfering in the business tactics of other business men, is sure to go to the wall!

The civil service board, vested by law with the right and duty of suspending a city officer for incompetency paid no heed to the calls that Heiden be removed, just as a little offender would be.

Those Herald postals are just the thing for propaganda. Five for Two Dollars.

The Exposition has been engaged for a Grand Masque, Jan. 30, 1904, to be given by the Social Democratic party. We request you not to make conflicting engagements for you entertainments, mask balls, etc.

Milwaukee Central Committee

BREWERY WORKERS, ATTENTION!

The office of Brewery Workers, Local Union No. 9, will be removed after October 1st of this year from 558 12th St. to 950 Winnebago St.

OTTO SCHULTZ, Secretary.

STAR THEATER

Commencing Sunday Matinee. PRICES: 10, 20, 30c THE AMERICAN BURLESQUERS LADIES MATINEE FRIDAY.

Sixteen Free Lectures.

At National Hall, Grove Street and National Avenue. Every First and Third SUNDAY AFTERNOON of each month at 2:30 P. M.

A. M. SIMONS of Chicago, Illinois, Editor International Socialist Review will deliver the first Lecture on SOCIALISM Sunday, October 4th, 1903.

Sixteen Free Lectures.

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THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

Alhambra patrons have a treat in store for them in the romantic historical play, "Paul Revere," which opens tomorrow afternoon (Sunday) for a week's run. It treats of a most sensational incident in American history and the management has surrounded handsome Richard Buhler with a large company of capable players, and a very large amount of specially prepared scenery.



Richard Buhler in "Paul Revere."

national incident in American history and the management has surrounded handsome Richard Buhler with a large company of capable players, and a very large amount of specially prepared scenery.

The Herald is a clean paper that no one need be ashamed to hand to friend or stranger. Spread the light of Socialism. To keep it concealed is a crime.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p. m. at 662 Market street. Richard L. Schmitt, 538 North Water street, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Koll, 1220 Cold Spring ave., Secy.

THE FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at 428 Fowler street. B. H. Helming, Jr., Secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, 3:30 p. m. at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. Ed. Rapp, 403 Clinton street, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 391 Fourth street. P. Ransthal, 700 Booth street, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings of the month at Room 11, Third floor, 416 Milwaukee st. W. H. Stutz, 793 Broadway, secy.

EIGHT WARD BRANCH meets every fourth Friday 8 P. M. at 473 First ave. Fred. Krueger, Secy, 712 Greenfield ave.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 453 Eleventh street. Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1315 Kneeland street.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Babst Foot Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Carl P. Dietz, Sec'y, 847 Ninth st.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every fourth Friday at Krosklog's hall, corner ninth avenue and Orchard street. F. W. Reifeld, 484 Fifteenth avenue, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at 557 Kinnickinnic avenue. George Russell, Secy., 600 Grove st.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH S. D. P. meets every first and third Friday of the month at Glazier's hall, cor. Third and Wright sts. Fred. Bonger, Secy., 993 Bufum st.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets last Sunday in month at 790 Forest Home avenue. Ole Oleson, 790 Forest Home avenue, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1629 Vliet street. C. Zainer, Secretary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays, Jerome Underhill, Secretary, 38 Twenty-ninth street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Old Fellows' hall, Kinnickinnic and Potter avenues. Edw. Hehlendorf, Secretary, 250 Burrell street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 487 Cramer street, corner of Greenwich street. Thos. E. Hogg, Secretary, 487 Cramer street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meixner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet sts. Louis Haier, Secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTY WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Herman Potratz' Hall, 1100 20th st., cor. 20th and Locust sts.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every first Tuesday at 1219 Bufum St., cor. Chambers St. Victor L. Berger, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at Reichert's hall, Thirty-fifth street and North avenue. George Moerschel, Secretary, 917 Thirty-second street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every first Friday at Brassemeier's hall, 421 Thirtieth ave., cor. Washington. E. W. Clarke, Secy., 605 Oakland ave.

POLISH BRANCH meets first Sunday, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at 777 Seventh ave. M. Goercki, Secy, 424 Rogers st.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 298 Fourth street. E. T. Melms, Secretary, 620 Lapham street; Jacob Hunger, Treasurer, 602 Chestnut street.

ALHAMBRA WEEK - COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE. RICHARD BUHLER in the Romantic Drama PAUL REVERE. A CAST OF 60 PEOPLE. NEXT ATTRACTION: PATRICE IN "DRIVEN FROM HOME."

ARE YOU WITH US? FIRST CALICO SOCIABLE Arranged by the Eight Ward Branch S. D. P., SATURDAY, October 10th, 1903, At UTECHT'S HALL, Ninth & Greenfield Avenues. Tickets Bought of Members 15 Cents. At the Door 25 Cents. Ladies Free.

ENTERTAINING, EDUCATIONAL - the universal verdict of immense audiences attending last season's course. Instead of six, sixteen lectures will comprise the course this season. A. M. SIMONS of Chicago, Editor International Socialist Review will deliver the OPENING LECTURE on "The Present Opportunities and Dangers of the Socialist Movement" Tomorrow, SUNDAY, October 4th, at 2:30 P. M. at NATIONAL HALL, National Avenue and Grove Street. Admission Free. WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, State Organizer of the S. D. P. of Wisconsin will speak October 13, 1903.

STOVE TIME "Winter's chilling blast" will soon be here, and one of our Heaters is just the thing to keep it out. Remember, our time offer still holds good, \$2.00 down, and \$1.00 a week, and no raise from the regular cash rates. Ph. Gross Hdw. Co. 126-128 GRAND AVENUE.

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Dr. Lewis J. Daniels, Office, N. W. Cor. 4th and Chestnut Sts. Phone Main 2276. Office Hours: 9 to 11 A. M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays 9 to 12 A. M. Residence, 664 First Street, Phone North 3004. MILWAUKEE, WIS.