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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEVENTH YEAR
NUMBER 1.
Whole Number
301

...of 5 for
...will be
...for fifteen
...for 50 cents.
...New Neighbor!

means progress.
Socialism isn't a good thing
working class, why do the
oppose it!
...into the sunlight! Quit
of mental slavery. Cut
...and thought from the
philosophy of capitalism.
...capitalist system, standing
...has the impudence to
Socialists with immorali-
...stand for a love free
economic tyranny!
...business who work in the fac-
...not own the factories and
...they do not own the pro-
...of industry. This is why
...of industrious citizens
...nature will not have to
...under Socialism. Human
...is all right, only under capi-
...human nature is warped and
...and made heartless. Socia-
...permit true human nature
...its inherent goodness.
...newspapers are printing a
...showing the cost of govern-
...and it appears that the
...cost in this country is
...than the rest. But this is
...theory. In the old centuries
...are supported by the peo-
...through the government, while
...country the real rulers plun-
...the people direct.

"Will not the Socialist commu-
nity be divided between the ins and
outs, so that classes would not be
abolished?" is asked. But what is
meant by ins and outs? Under So-
cialism the government, so called,
will be industrial. The ins will be
those who do useful labor service,
and no one in that service will be
permitted to render fictitious ser-
vice. The control will be from be-
low instead of from above, as at
present. The outs, then, would be
those who did not work, and these
would be limited undoubtedly to
those who were infirm, or were de-
fectives, or who were of advanced
age and had served society faith-
fully when in their prime — if
any there were who being able re-
fused to do their share of the work
society required, work that would
not be tedious or over-taxing be-
cause evenly distributed among the
among the people, then he would
in truth be one of the "outs," a sub-
ject for scorn and pity and scant
consideration. It is not fair to
judge Socialistic conditions by
those of the present, when society
is governed by politicians and cap-
tains of industry — many of the
latter absentee captains who put
the direction of industry on hired
shoulders, while they themselves
skate about Europe or travel from
resort to resort, or luxuriate in mil-
lionaire clubs or golf clubs, and
what not. Socialist "government"
will be different altogether.

Let the people own the trusts.
Let them own all capitalistic in-
dustry.

A Mrs. Kate Barrett, at a national
mission meeting in Washington,
gave the following five measures as
means whereby prostitution in this
country could be more or less suc-
cessfully fought:
Stop the sale of liquor in disorderly
houses.
Establish close police supervision and
authority over such places.
Require a record to be kept of every
inmate of a disorderly house, giving her
age, history, so far as obtainable, and
other data.
Require that all women, before being
permitted to enter a disorderly house,
shall report to the chief of police.
Make it possible for a girl to earn an
honest living.

The items are worthy of consider-
ation, though prostitution is too
clearly a concomitant of the capital-
ist system to be capable of very
much curtailment. The first item
would have some favorable effects, if
it could be carried out. And the
second we have already in force in
most cities. The third is certainly a
wise demand, and coupled with the
fourth would tend to protect the
personal safety of women, even after
they had been fallen—if their en-
forcement could be made constant.
But the last reason comes almost as
a jest. An honest living—that
means more than mere shelter and
clothing and food. To be attractive
by contrast with the plenty of the
victim's career of vice, it must mean
an ample living, and here is where
the just comes in. Under the present
system the department store is
going to keep on paying shameful
wages to girls, based on supply and
demand, and work in the knitting
factories, and the other work places,
is going to still be daylong drudgery
for a pittance of pay. To stop all
these pressures toward prostitution,
mere talk in a mission convention,
or even strongly written resolutions,
are going to avail little. The whole
business system, the competitive
wage scramble, meaning poor pay in
spite of the rising standard of liv-
ing, must be abolished. But most
of these reformers do not want to
abolish the wage system. Many of
them benefit personally by it, or
have friends or relatives who reap
a harvest out of it.

The railroads of this country kill
ten employes on an average every
week the year around. This is a
frightful showing and would not be
made if men were not so cheap and
the supply so unlimited. If the
railroads were owned and operated
by the government and the loss of
life to employes was as great as it
is now the capitalist editorials would
wonder how the government could
wield such a power. The statistics
show that for every ten em-
ployees killed there is one passenger
or non-employee killed, or, in all,
eleven fatalities a week. Look down
into the freight yards of any city
or large town and see the risks to
life taken by switchmen, brakemen
and other employes, especially in
wet and slippery weather, and you
will not wonder at the statistics.
There are safety measures that the
roads could adopt, of course, but
they cost money, and it is cheaper to
kill off employes, especially when the
labor market is full of out-of-work
scrambling to take the dead men's
places!

The capitalist system inevitably
operates to place the wealth produc-
ing powers in the possession of a
small class of people, a small and
constantly smaller fraction of the
citizens, thus giving to that class
the wealth increase and dooming
more and more the greater number
of the people to a dependence on a
wage pittance with which to meet
the cost of living—and the living
thus secured to them is a cheerless
and hopeless one. The capitalist
system works inevitably in this way.
Therefore the Socialists have declar-
ed war on the system and are striv-
ing to hasten forward the next step
in social evolution: Collectivism.
Capitalism had its historic part to
play in the evolution of society, but
its period of real usefulness to hu-
manity is fast passing away, for
under its working today the majori-
ty of the people are failures. For
the people's good the next step in
the progress of society is now de-
manded. And that next step is not
far away.

Sam Parks, the execrated walking
delegate, died in Sing Sing pris-
on, but the "respectable" business
men who corrupted him, still live
lives of ease and elegance on New
York's most fashionable boulevard.

You vote for the continuance of
the class war every time you cast a
capitalistic ticket, Mr. Man, and you
have no right in that case to scold
about class antagonisms. If you
don't like the existence of antago-
nistic classes in society, then help us
vote for a society with all people in
one economic class.

Jacob Jacobowski, thirty years
old, was caught in an elevator at
the plant of the Illinois Steel Com-
pany, Milwaukee, last week and had
his leg pulled out of his body, caus-
ing him a most agonizing death.
His body now lies at the morgue,
the poor man's mausoleum. Every-
day these fatalities together with a
large number of mutilations occur
in the factories of the industrial
cities and no record is made of
them. Each large establishment
employs a company physician who
does his best to keep the accidents
from the public, and then there is
the insurance company that the
firm employs to manage all such
matters for it, and which tries in
every way to minimize the accident,
secure witnesses against the victim
in case he sues for damages, and so
on. The insurance companies even
take photographs of the scenes of
the accidents so as to help the firm
should a court case be called. If
people knew how many of the work-
ing people were mutilated in the in-
dustrial battle for bread, a public
sentiment would cause the installa-
tion of proper safety guards and ap-
plications.

This is moving time and a lot of
newly married couples will for the
first time become flat-dwellers.
Later on, when they take Pres.
Roosevelt's advice and raise children,
they will find the signs "No chil-
dren or parrots allowed in this
Flat," staring them in the face, and
they will begin to look round for
another habitation. It is a pretty
unusual city family that cannot
manage to tear up their home at
least every three years for the sake
of moving into different quarters.
If the flat owners were the only ones
allowed to make laws and vote in
this country, it would be made a
legal crime to bring up families.
Yet our old fog philosophers try
to make us believe that men are not
ruled by their material interests!

Profit is robbery. To the worker
belongs the product.

Capitalism is confiscating the
land of the farmers. The farmers'
only hope lies in the coming of So-
cialism, under which the good of
each will be the concern of all.

The New York Worker issued an
elaborate and finely edited May Day
issue last week. It is an issue that
does the cause great credit and was
well worth undertaking.

"That snowstorm at St. Louis,"
says the Iowa Socialist, "was prob-
ably the one that failed to arrive in
time to snow under the Socialists of
Milwaukee."

Alas for the truth of history!
Comrade Morgan writes us from
Chicago that the quotation ascribed
to Whitelaw Reid about the prostitu-
tion of the press of this country,
was in reality uttered by John Swin-
ton, at a time prior to his launching
of John Swinton's Paper. It was
part of an address before the New
York Press Club.

Don't bother your head, Mr.
Work-drudge, about which million-
aire or trust agent the respective
capitalist parties will nominate,
even though the daily newspaper
which you are almost forced to read
in order to keep posted, continually
pokes such subjects before you. Bear
in mind that anything the old par-
ties will do will not be in your in-
terests—and that's a pretty safe
rule to follow!

Chicago Would Rather Hang her Boys than Make Men of Them!

...mer just before climb-
...the scaffold preached the
...sermon ever preached in
...It was not a long ser-
...but every sentence contain-
...volume. In conversation
...the priest he gave utter-
...the following:
...We grow up in the slums,
...starved and always miser-
...Chicago is full of boys like
...growing up without advice or
...They drift into cheap
...and if they are not good-
...and they do not care if they
...kill other people. We see our
...work day after day and
...after year like slaves and die
...prematurely. If the churches did
...something more for those who
...and their aid in the struggle to
...earn a living they would do more
...than they can by converting
...who are about to be hanged."
...These words are an impeach-
...of our present social and
...religious conditions. Under our
...conditions it is just as rea-
...sensible to hang men for having
...killed fever as it is to hang
...men for being criminals. We
...live under a system of commer-
...cenary, or cannibalism, where
...the death is as religious and patriotic

for the strong to crush the weak
as it is for the big fish to swallow
the little ones. A fish has no
conscience.

While we are chasing the dollar
and hunting for a place of
case, the slums and the congested
centers are breeding a set of men
and women that will some day
blow our institutions into smithere-
ens.

In building character there
are three things of importance,
viz., birth, environment and
choice. And in as much as the
child has no choice in the matter
of birth, we owe it to the child
that it be well born.

If, therefore, a child's birth
and environment are against
him, the chances are at least ten
to one that he will not make the
right choice. And no theory can
relieve the church of its responsi-
bility for the blood of such boys
as the car barn bandits.

How can we expect honest
children from men, and especial-
ly women, who are moral de-
generates? How can we expect
good, honest citizens from chil-
dren who are inoculated with
the money microbe before they
are born?—Rev. H. M. Brooks.

Capitalism is the enemy of every
citizen, be he successful or un-
successful. The successful man finan-
cially may at the same time be the
victim of a disease fostered by a bad
civilization, or his children may be
contaminated by associations and
influences spawned by the rottenness
of the capitalist system.

News from the National Socialist Convention.

Chicago, May 2.—With every
state and practically every strong-
hold of Socialism in the United
States represented, the national
nominating convention of the So-
cialist party of America convened in
this city yesterday, and will con-
tinue its sessions probably through-
out the greater part of the coming
week. To those familiar with former
national Socialist conventions the
present gathering is most signifi-
cant. The delegation is a vast
throng, the enthusiasm intense. The
sight indicates the place Socialism
now occupies in the political affairs
of this nation—and the end is not
yet! The meetings are being held
at Brand's hall, corner of North
Clark and Erie streets, and the Re-
vere House, a short distance south,
on Clark, is the rendezvous. The
Revere House is historic, for it was
here that the present party had its
inception in 1898 when the Social-
Democratic party came into existence.
Then we were a handful; now we
are a legion.

The convention was called to or-
der Sunday morning at 10 o'clock,
by National Secy. Wm. Maily, who
before calling for the election of a
temporary chairman acknowledged
the presentation to the convention
of a silver gavel by the Social-
Democratic party of Wisconsin.
Delegate James F. Carey of Massa-
chusetts was made temporary and
afterward permanent chairman for
the day, and Charles Dobbs of New
York secretary, with Ira Cross of
Wisconsin as reading clerk. The
Socialist Singing Society of Chicago
sang several songs and the following
were named as a committee on
credentials: Delegates Garver, Hayes
of Ohio, Kronenberg, Titus of Ste-
attle, Floaten of Colorado, Bistorius
of Milwaukee, and Lee of New
York. Delegates Work of Iowa,
Slobodin of New York, Gaylord of
Milwaukee, Stedman of Chicago,
Penrose, Robbins and Taft of Chi-
cago were made a committee on
rules. Congratulatory telegrams
were read. Later the credential
committee reported as follows: Two
delegates from Arkansas; one from
Alabama; twelve from California;
five from Colorado; two from Con-
necticut; one from Idaho; eighteen
from Illinois; four from Indiana;
four from Iowa; six from Kansas;
three from Kentucky; one each
from Louisiana, Montana, New
Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon
and South Dakota; two from Mary-
land; eight from Massachusetts;
four from Michigan; seven from

Minnesota; eleven from Missouri;
two from Nebraska; seven from
New Jersey; nineteen from New
York; eight from Ohio; five from
Oklahoma, nine from Pennsylvania;
three from Texas; two from Wash-
ington; and eleven from Wisconsin
—167 in all.

When the committee on rules
brought in its report there was ap-
peared a minority report, signed by
Stedman and Gaylord, calling for
the election of a committee of nine
on Trade Unions, and like commit-
tees on Farmers' Program and on
Race Problems. The committee re-
ports led to a "heap talk" by the
braves of the convention. The fac-
tions locked horns over the subject
of Municipal and State Programs
and the debate was carried over to
this morning, when it waxed decid-
edly warm. Hillquit of New York
was chairman for the day, and
Woody of California, vice chair-
man.

An interesting incident of the
morning session was the presence of
our international comrade, Sen Y.
Katayama, editor of The Socialist,
Tokyo, Japan, and he was granted
a seat upon the platform.

During the debate on the munic-
ipal program Comrade Berlym of
Chicago raised the claim that such
a program would come into conflict
with state autonomy. "Comrade
Berger in yesterday's session," he
said, "pointed with pride, and he
does not take more pride than I do,
that they have got nine aldermen in
the Milwaukee city council. I take
as much pleasure in that as he does.
Now, the charge was made that in
Chicago we have an impossible
bunch. I do not think so. Our
comrades in Milwaukee can teach
them a lesson by giving them re-
sults. We will accept what was
learned in Milwaukee. We would
accept a program twice as long as
that in Milwaukee, if results war-
ranted. But right at this time I be-
lieve we are dealing with national
affairs." He wanted the municipal
program left to the municipalities
themselves, saying they would get
an example from Milwaukee. The
convention voted against Comrade
Berlym and Comrade Berger's mo-
tion for a committee of nine of
state and municipal program passed.
Later in the day the committee was
made up as follows: Untermann of
Illinois, Floaten of Colorado, Gay-
lord of Wisconsin, Stedman of Illi-
nois, Kraybill of Kansas, Atkinson
of New York, and Kelly of Massa-
chusetts. The committee is a han-

A Respectful View of the Socialist Advance.

Encouraged by their recent
success, the Socialists of Wiscon-
sin, we are informed, are already
preparing for a vigorous cam-
paign for the fall election...
The Socialist propaganda is con-
stantly progressing, and proceeds
on radically different lines from
the methods of the older parties.
The organization is all-powerful,
and no one is admitted to it un-
til he has convinced the proper
officials that he is a believer in
the tenets of Socialism. Then he
pays certain fixed amounts as
"dues," to be expended for the
good of the order, and is expect-
ed to use every possible oppor-
tunity of making proselytes.
This organization forms the nucle-
us around which numbers of
votes gather on election day, and
it is said to be the experience of
the party managers that for
every dues-paying member an
average of three ballots are cast
in favor of the Socialist candi-
dates, a fact borne out by the
last election. It will be of inter-
est to note briefly some of the
methods which distinguish the
Socialist campaigns. All nomi-
nations are made at the instance
of the central committee, and no
member of the party is allowed

to seek office; neither may he re-
fuse to be a candidate when
nominated. If serving will de-
prive him of an opportunity of
making a fair livelihood, as in
the case of a low-salaried or un-
remunerative office, he will be
financially assisted from the com-
mon fund. In this way, it is
argued, only the best men will be
chosen. One prominent Milwau-
kee Socialist, persisting in the
endeavor to secure a nomination,
found himself summarily dis-
missed from the party, as did
also the Socialist mayor of She-
boygan, who failed to act in ac-
cordance with his pledges.

"We consider ourselves," said
one of the aldermen-elect of that
city, "the special representatives
of the wage-working classes, and
will stand on guard for them."
Just what may be accomplished
in cities where the Socialists ob-
tain a voice in the government,
and its ultimate effect on our
country, time alone will deter-
mine; but meanwhile are there
not some lessons to be learned
from their undoubted honesty,
straightforward methods, and
fealty to pledges? Without these
no party can long endure.—Out-
look, New York.

indeed a stupid man who
can't see that business has
the possession of politics in this
country, and that by virtue of that
possession business is the real
power and not the men we go
to vote for on each re-
gular election day. The following
will be found in the article
in the magazine for April is proof
of the contentions of the Socialists
on the subject:

"The corrupt customs of Mis-
souri, the custom of the country?
The methods of its business the
methods of Business? Isn't the Sys-
tem of State the System of the
country? Let us see.

The letters of the con-
fessioner, Lieutenant-Governor
and his friend Daniel J. Kelly,
in his references to his ambition
for the Governor of the State. In his
speech on the subject to Kelly,
how he can sell himself out
to two trusts. "Of course
I will help me get a campaign
fund," he says, "and I will
bring it to you... How would
Sugar-Tobacco if you
don't help me? I must have advised Lee
direct, for the next letter
of H. O. Havemeyer, expres-
sions that your political
will be realized," and
repeatedly, "If I can be of
any use I presume your repre-
sentative will appear. (Signed) H.
O. Havemeyer." Lee wanted Kelly
to make a contribution over a proposition
of advertisements in Lee's
magazine. But Lee "need-
ed" money, as the country papers
take care of," so he asks
Havemeyer to present the case to Mr.
Kelly, and help me out
of my hands. Do your best, old
friend," said Mr. H.
A lift in time is al-
ready made. And Mr. H. did his
best, and Kelly...

was to see Havemeyer on both per-
sonal and business accounts, but the
"personal" came by mail, and Lee
wires Kelly to "drop personal mat-
ter and confine to advertising. Per-
sonal arranged by mail." And then
we have this note of explanation to
"Friend Kelly":

"The party sent me \$1,000 per-
sonally by mail. If you do any-
thing now it will be on the advertis-
ing basis. Truly and heartily, Lee."

Here we have a captain of in-
dustry taking a "little flyer" in a
prospective governor of a state. Mr.
Havemeyer probably despises Lee,
but Mr. Havemeyer himself is not
ashamed. Business men will under-
stand that this is business. It may
be bad in politics, but such an in-
vestment is "good business." And
there is my point ready made:
This "bad" politics of ours is
"good" business.

No one reads the "objections" to
Socialism more intently than the
Socialist himself, because the So-
cialist is moved by the scientific
spirit. A scientist who does not
look on all sides of the problems
confronting him is not likely to rise
very high in his profession. Socia-
lism is not a faith or a dogma or
a patent medicine and has to
"prove its right" continually. Like-
wise, the Socialist believes only
what he can prove to his own mind
and certain statements are not ac-
cepted by him simply because some
Socialist of the front rank may have
made them. The trust form of indus-
try did not finally come upon the
stage of events because Karl Marx
predicted it, but Karl Marx' pre-
diction only received acceptance by
early Socialists because he was able
to demonstrate the extreme prob-
ability of that development, the in-
evitable tendency under capitalism
for business to consolidate and
wealth to mass itself in fewer and
fewer hands.

make one and is expected to
make some notable recommendations.
The other committees were:
On Platform.—Eugene V. Debs,
Geo. D. Herron, Ben. Hanford, Wm.
Maily, H. F. Titus Geo. H. Stro-
bell, Thos. E. Will, Victor L. Ber-
ger, and M. W. Wilkins.

On Constitution.—Hillquit, Bar-
nes, Butcher, Bandlow, Slobodin,
Stark, Berlyn, Mills and Richard-
son.

On Resolutions.—Klein, Burrows,
Lee, O'Neill, Hazlett, Spargo, Hey-
drick, Spence, and Reynolds.

On Press.—Simons, Jonas, Walsh,
Strobell and Robinson.

On Ways and Means.—Cobb,
Stockell, Lamb, Miller, Rubinow,
Lund, Kerrigan, Ammann, and
Hirt.

On Trade Unions.—Carey, Hayes,
Miller, Hoehn, Collins, Nagle, and
Krueger.

Tuesday, May 3.—The commit-
tees were busy all the forenoon,
some of them finding quarters at the
Sherman house, as the Revere house
was overtaxed. The convention re-
convened at 1:30 p. m., with Dele-
gate Richardson of California in the
chair and Delegate Stockell of Ten-
nessee, vice chairman. Very little
was done in the afternoon owing to
the confusion and bad acoustics.
The credential committee reported
the seating of Delegates Seidel and
Heath from Milwaukee. The fol-
lowing telegram was read midst pro-
longed cheers:

"To the National Convention So-
cialist Party of America! All Hail
to the convention assembled for the
important work of choosing a candi-
date for president. Three cheers for
the international movement!
Executive Committee Social-Demo-
cratic Party of Germany."

A reply was ordered sent. Secy.
Maily read his report, in which
were many recommendations, among
them one for a national executive
board, such as used to obtain, to be
elected at large. He advised against
an official paper and for a national
organizer. The committee on Trade
Unions reported a resolution holding
that trade unionism was a natural
product of the capitalist system to
protect the workers from the ex-
treme exploitations of that system,
but that it was not sufficient and
that the workers must act politically
if they would escape from wage ex-
ploitation. The resolutions reaf-

A reader wants to know if we
favor the physical culture move-
ment. Most certainly. We regard
it as one of the most beneficial
movements in a non-political way,
that ever struck the planet. It is
capable of the greatest application,
and while it will not receive its full
opportunity under the capitalist
system, it will undoubtedly do big
things for the race. Under Socialism
the healthy functioning of the
human body will undoubtedly be the
greatest concern of society, which
will realize that the good of one is
the concern of all, not the moral
good alone, but the physical good
as well. This will not only call for
the general encouragement of phys-
ical culture, but in the industrial
employments the muscles which
such employment does not call into
use will doubtless be cared for and
exercised by physical culture exer-
cises, so that bodily condition may
be kept uniform. A chain is no
stronger than its weakest link. A
human being's health and life is no
safer than its weakest organ or part.
A break-down in one part endangers
the entire body. And we Socialists
are not only in favor of physical
culture, but we are not against
sports of all kinds, at the present
time. It would be healthier, for in-
stance, for bowlers to bowl in the
open air during the daylight, in-
stead of in alleys full of stale to-
bacco smoke and yeasty beer fumes
and the fumes of gas burners, better
that they exercised early in the day
when their bodily powers were
strongest instead of in the evening
when they are tired from the fati-
gues of the day's toil or drudgery,
and when the temptations to stimu-
late their energies with alcohol is
against the completest physical and
hygienic perfection, but we realize
that the demands of the capitalist
system on the individual are against
them in this regard, and so we are
for the bowling, even if the condi-
tions are not the best. It is better
to bowl some way than not at all.
Even so-called prize fighting, which
with very few exceptions is not et-

all brutal, is not wholly to be con-
demned, if at all. The fighter has
to get himself in physical condition
for the contest, has to live according
to the laws of health for the time
being at least, and the desire for
physical perfection is a valuable one
to encourage in the race. Where
the "fight" is a contest of physical
strength hand prowess, which is usu-
ally the case, where there is no en-
mity between the contestants, there
is nothing especially brutalizing in
the practice. We have noticed this,
that in most matches, even among
the big fellows, the "punishment"
received by the fighters is at best
only skin deep and they will be seen
after the match walking about in
their everyday dress looking no
worse for the mill. These contests
ought to be raised out of their de-
moralizing surroundings, it is true,
but that can only come as the people
themselves become athletic (not ne-
cessarily "sporty") and when ath-
letic contests are looked upon as im-
portant from the social point of
view. For instance, the decision of
a school principal in Milwaukee, to
have a field meet of his pupils, an
out-o-door occasion, instead of the
usual gaslight commencement, is
wholly in the right direction, and it
can itself be traced to the growing
regard for the principal of physical
culture.

Tom Watson, who was Bryan's
running mate for the vice presi-
dency, once on a time, says the only
thing the Republicans and Demo-
crats really fight over is the spoils
of office. Correct!

Old age pensions, why not?
Would you object? Wouldn't you
feel you had earned all you would
get, after years of hard labor help-
ing to enrich society? Of course
you would.

Socialism is the light bearer. The
effluence of its rays are already
peeping over the horizon. There is
yet hope for humanity. No one need

SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN.

WHY THE FEW ARE RICH AND THE MANY POOR.

By Allan L. Benson.

NOTE: Although these articles are copyrighted, Mr. Benson wishes us to state that Socialist papers are not thereby estopped from reprinting selections from them.—Editor Herald.

(COPYRIGHTED.)
THE INCENTIVE TO INDIVIDUAL EFFORT UNDER SOCIALISM.

Nothing is more improbable than that the application to industry of the principles of Socialism would impair or destroy the incentive of the individual to produce wealth. So well grounded in reason is the contention of Socialists that so far from being decreased, the incentive of the individual to produce wealth would, under Socialism, be increased, that only a little consideration is required to demonstrate its probability to the point of absolute knowledge.

Yet in expaining and advocating the philosophy of Socialism, it is always necessary to deal with this question of incentive. The man who has labored hard until old age has come upon him without ever having acquired a dollar's worth of wealth that he has used as capital, is terribly alarmed at first when he learns that the private ownership of capital would be abolished under Socialism. Such men form the vast majority in this country, and just why they should hang so tenaciously to their undoubted RIGHT to become capitalists when the opportunity to exercise this right is practically as impossible of achievement under capitalism as it is their equally well-established RIGHT to fly to the moon, which they also lack the power to exercise, is not apparent. It can only be explained on the theory that such men have no conception of the real purposes of Socialism. And because of this lack of understanding, their fears are played upon by the little capitalist class that understands only too well that under Socialism, the capitalist idlers would lose their power to exploit the laborers and that the laborers would therefore retain possession of the wealth they produced.

If Socialism were to make us a wandering tribe, none of which could know that he could be permitted to till the same land or live in the same place the next year, or even 50 years later, if he should be alive and desire to do so, it might be well feared. But Socialism stands for nothing of the kind. In fact, those who advocate Socialism do so because there is such an appalling element of this very uncertainty under capitalism of which they are extremely tired. And, in this connection, it may be well to call attention to the fact already stated, that Socialism contains nothing that would impair, even ever so slightly, the right of any individual to own the house in which he lives or to till any particular piece of land so long as he might desire. On the contrary, Socialism would guarantee those rights, which exist now, in most cases only in theory, as it would likewise enable the individual to own his house by preventing any "employer" from withholding four-fifths of his product. And, in like manner, Socialism would transform the present shadow right of the farmer to till any particular piece of land so long as he may please, into a REAL right; and in addition, it would destroy the power, of any man or men to take the most of his wealth from him as fast as he produces it, in the form of "profits."

But let us take up the question of incentive in its specific application to those who produce wealth for wages. All things being great or small, either by comparison with each other, or with some other thing, perhaps the reader can best be impressed with the fact that Socialism would present a greater incentive to human endeavor than has ever existed, by comparing the incentive to work that would be given by Socialism to the incentive to put forth useful effort that exists under capitalism. And in doing so, it may be well to quote some figures contained

in Bulletin No. 49, issued in November, 1903, by the Bureau of Labor at Washington, which can be obtained without charge by any one desiring it, upon request to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

This report, covering the period from 1890 to 1903, was based upon reports from 2,567 workmen's families, distributed among all sections of the country, none of the heads of which were in receipt of an income of more than \$1,200 a year. The average number of persons in a family being a fraction over five, and there being in each case two or more wage-earners, the report shows that the average annual income of such families was \$827. The purpose of the report being to ascertain the cost of living, as compared with wages received, the interesting fact is given that the average annual cost of the necessities of life for each of the families enumerated was just \$768, or \$55 less than the average amount of wages received by each.

Now let us see what incentive to life-long toil is held out by these figures to the average American family; and in this connection, the fact should be considered that the families referred to in this report of the Bureau of Labor were in reality more fortunately circumstanced than the majority of families with one wage-earner, each of whom, according to the census reports of 1900, is in receipt of only \$437 a year for his toil. Suppose that a man were to become a wage-earner at the age of 21 years and work steadily until he reached the age of 50 without any sickness in the family, or any enforced idleness. With an excess of receipts over necessary expenditures of \$55 a year, it is apparent that he would have, at the age of 50, as the result of 29 years of unremitting toil, the magnificent sum of \$1,595.

Nor are these figures, based as they are on the experiences of a few widely scattered families, misleading when applied to all families. For the same census figures issued by our government in 1900, show that 68.2 per cent of the population do not own their own homes. And it may well be assumed that the instinct to own one's own home, which is so strong in the American character, would cause every man to hold the title to the roof over his own head if he were financially able to do so.

Now what would be the incentive to labor under Socialism? Let the figures issued by our own capitalist government tell you. We will say that the average cost of living would be just the same under Socialism that it is under capitalism—\$768 a year. The average man, inspired by no hope that he will be able to save more than \$1,595 in 29 years, nevertheless produces \$2,450 of value each year, so our census reports tell us. Socialism, by destroying the wastes of competition and eliminating the profits of private ownership, would give each worker his entire product, thus enabling him to save \$55 a year, but a sum equivalent to \$1,682 a year. And in 29 years, instead of saving only \$1,595, he would save \$48,778!

Do you think the average man would consider that his incentive to work had been materially decreased if he were assured that living and working as he does now, he could save \$48,778 in the years between 21 and 50, instead of a beggarly \$1,595, which he now has if he never spends a cent for enjoyment or has any bad luck?

But perhaps you are saying that nobody wants to be an average man—a mediocre man, if you please; that every man of bounding blood and throbbing brain considers himself an exception to the general rule of human beings, who needs only the opportunities presented by capitalism to develop him to the uttermost. Ah, that is the will-o-the-wisp that has been dangled before the eyes of humanity since the dawning of the first day of capitalism. It is like the delusive hope that Napoleon's legions when he sent them flying over the Alps and into the Italian peninsula with word for word for that "In every soldier's knapsack is the baton of a marshal," if he would but bare his

brest to the foes of France and fight hard enough. And today, our own "captains of industry" are urging us on in the same way to the greatest possible productivity: "Work hard (for a fifth of your product), work long and never say die and you may become a millionaire" like Mr. Schwab, Mr. Morgan or somebody else who started in poor and managed to snare a fortune. But the results of our pitiful attempts to emulate these worthy gentlemen make Napoleon's shadowy promise to his men seem very real; since Napoleon did make a score or so of marshals out of his 100,000 soldiers, while capitalism has made only 8,000 millionaires and multi-millionaires out of 76,000,000 of people.

Doesn't it strike you that there is something excessively cruel about a system of industry that holds out such magnificent possibilities and such miserable realities; about a system that takes the boy from his mother's side and nerves him up to high-tension toil by the hope that industry and frugality may give him plenty, aye, even luxury in his old age, when the cold facts are that he will be given only 32 chances in 100 even to own the humblest sort of a home? Yet knowing these facts, men do find an incentive to work under capitalism.

The fate of the average man, under capitalism, to lifelong toil for a pittance in excess of the actual cost of living having been pretty well established, not only by the government statistics quoted, but by what must have been the observations of each individual of discernment, it would seem as if the only question for solution, in connection with the discussion of this subject of "incentive," is whether governments should exist for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the average man or the exceptional man. All governments are established, in theory at least, for the purpose of securing the greatest happiness for the greatest number. And it would seem especially appropriate that a government like ours that is ruled by majorities, should seek by every available means to conserve and promote the welfare of the majority, which, as our census and labor bureau reports show, is overwhelmingly composed of average men—men who are given each year in the form of wages only \$55 more than it costs to live.

The average man—the weakling if you please—surely needs the aid of his government to obtain for him common justice more than does the brilliant man to secure the utmost products of his brilliancy. No one, it may be assumed, would seriously contend that our government should be maintained for the primary purpose of promoting the welfare of the "exceptional" gentlemen like Mr. Rockefeller, who constitute but 8,000 of our 76,000,000 of population. Nor does it seem as if the exceptional man should be very much undernourished at his outlook when he considers the fact that if, under Socialism, he were to receive for his labor only what the commonest ditch-digger might receive, he would nevertheless be in receipt of an income that would enable him to retire at the age of 50 with \$48,778, provided he were willing to live as the average American now lives. But if this prospect should dishearten the exceptional man, who will say that it would not be better that he be disheartened than that the average men, who compose such an overwhelming part of the population, should continue to be compelled to work for a wage that represents only one-fifth of the value of their product?

If we assume that the "exceptional" man—the man who is now conspicuous principally because of his ability to appropriate the products of others—would become discouraged under such conditions, it must be admitted that to that extent Socialism would tend to diminish the incentive to individual effort. It seems, however, as if some who are not Socialists have been heard to express the desire that something be done to curb the incentive to activity of a few of the exceptional men that are

now prominent in finance and industry. But Socialists deny that the prospect of having \$48,778, instead of \$1,595, would deprive the average man of the desire to do at least as much as he does now.

If it would, perhaps we could increase the present incentive to labor by decreasing wages and increasing the cost of living still more. If a part of one's product is more desirable to the producer than the whole of it, why not spur the worker on to greater efforts still by giving him only one-tenth of the value he creates instead of one-fifth of it? Such a program would certainly not meet the opposition in certain quarters that has been engendered by the Socialist plan to give the worker ALL he produced, with nothing left for the idler, be he rich or poor.

Another question often asked is what incentive there would be under Socialism for men who have special abilities—special abilities—to devote themselves to the tasks for which they would be best fitted if the remuneration were not greater than for ordinary labor. In other words, would the Edisons demote themselves to invention, the Verdis to music, the Murillos to painting and the men with great executive ability to the management of industry?

No one knows. Perhaps the Edisons would prefer to peddle clocks, the Verdis to boil soap, the Murillos to whitewash fences instead of painting their soul-pictures on canvases, while the gentlemen who are now sitting in offices and managing industry would prefer to put on old clothes and carry the hod. But this we DO know—that if these men have any joy in their work; if the inventors invent because they are empowered by thoughts surging for expression; if the musicians sing because the divine harmonies wrapped up in their souls will not let them be still; if the painters paint because their hearts and not their hands have hold of their brushes; and if the men of great executive ability manage industry because they are controlled by natural inclinations that master them completely as the inventor, the musician and the painter are mastered by their tastes—if these things be true, there is small danger that men of special ability would turn from the paths to which nature assigned them merely because those paths offered them no advantages over other paths.

And who will deny that these things are true? When, under capitalism, was genius in literature, the arts or the sciences, ever so well rewarded with material things that any one has reason to say that inventors, musicians, painters and authors devote themselves to their various occupations because of the MONEY they expect to get out of them? As a matter of fact, such men in all times have, for the most part, been miserably poor; yet they have gone down to their graves with their eyes fixed upon the same blazing stars—the stars of their inclinations—that first lured them into the field of the world's activities.

So far as concerns the men of great executive ability who now are and properly should be, charged with the management of industry, these facts should be remembered:

With the scheming for profits eliminated from industrial life as it would be under Socialism, the management of industry would not be the nerve-killing, temper-trying occupation that it now is. To the man capable of managing industry, it would be the thing of all other things on earth that he would desire to do to gain a livelihood.

That's the way we Socialists look at it anyway, but perhaps we are wrong. If we are, the "captain of industry" who is determined to carry the hod can probably be accommodated.

Next Week Comrade Benson will write of "What the Farmer Has, and What He Might Have."

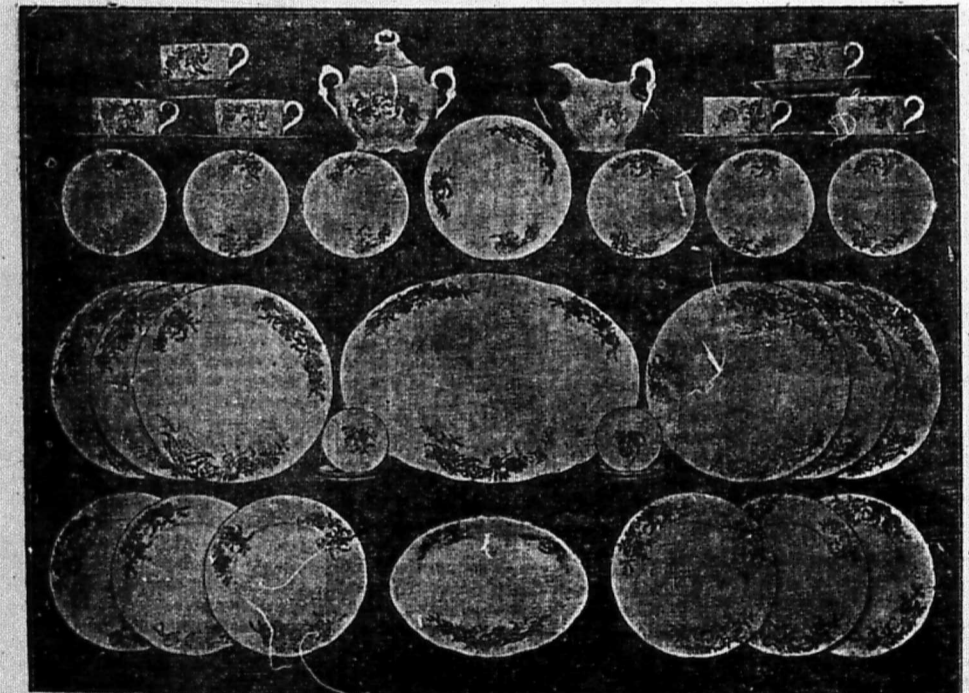
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What We Social-Democrats Are After.

(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. 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 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 transition to Socialism, we recognize that the time and manner of the overthrow of the capitalist system 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.

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Wretchedness of Capitalism!!

EVERY WILL HELP BRING ABOUT, ACCORDING TO A WARNING SOUNDED TO THE RICH.

The Rise of a Socialist Party Inevitable.

Widespread organizations of employers' associations is a new and epoch making thing...

but really for the "crime of combination."

If, then, with every economic and legal advantage on their side, English employers failed to destroy the aggressive organization of labor...

As for the labor vote, it only awaits here in the United States an arousing occasion and a sufficiently menacing pressure...

That the labor vote is already predominant here and there among us is in evidence.

legislating private capital out of existence.

The other choice is to accept trades unionism as a fact and a force which is here to stay...

Upon their answer depends what kind of trades unionism we will have...

Graham Taylor, in The Commons.

The Song of Peace.

A song divine, at Bethlehem, Full centuries ago— Rang through the hills and promised then...

Sane Co-Operation versus Insane Competition.

The co-operative system proposed by the Socialists, reduced to the least sentimental statement, is this: Wholesale transactions and operations (dignified and economical) instead of dribbled retail transactions...

Wholesale vs. Retail: Not all the strongest propagandists rolled together can produce better argument than that. It needs no searching of encyclopedias...

A Startling Report.

Some time ago, a Japanese commission was sent to America to investigate the results of the teachings of Christianity. It is said that the Japanese commission, after a careful investigation, have pronounced Christianity in America a failure...

which they can have no part excepting that of a wage slave, in other words, a beggar, unless they have a million or two of dollars with which to buy a share in some business?

Oh! if I were a world-wide voice, how I would exhort men to vote for what they ought to have, and women to hold up their hands, not while they work, but while they vote!

Lee Garcelon. Chicago.

Gorda to Myers, in order to make a longer haul on the railroad. Voters, open your eyes and vote one time for your wives and children.

Isaac H. Trabue.

HERE YOU HAVE IT!

Here is a positive eye-opener—just the thing you have been looking for, to get at the every-day citizen who wants to read about Socialism in every-day language.

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Books on International Socialism.

Table listing various books on international socialism with prices, including 'Revolution and Counter-Revolution', 'The Student's Marx', 'The Ethics of Socialism', etc.

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.

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

The Ohio state convention will open at Columbus May 29. A large and enthusiastic convention is looked for.

John Collins is the nominee of the Illinois Socialists for governor, and Peyton Boswell, from whom we print a letter elsewhere this week, is the nominee for secretary of state.

It is a sign of the times that the great majority of the labor papers in this country are becoming more and more socialistic.

At Vermillion, S. D., the seat of the state university, a Socialist named Ferry was elected mayor, not because the Socialist strength in the city is so overwhelming...

Anybody can talk Socialism, but only the Socialist who studies can talk it in a way that will make Socialists.

Comrade A. L. Benson, of Detroit, author of "Socialism Made Plain," spoke last week before one of the churches of his city on Socialism, and will be one of the judges in a debate on government ownership...

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

It is reported that the number of foreign capitalistic business concerns operating in Japan is ninety-nine.

The Marxians (so-called) and the revisionists emphasize their differences again at the Social-Democratic congress of Saxony.

Socialists in France are attacking the duel, ridiculing it as a thing no democrat can afford to acquiesce in while denouncing the absurd methods of militarism.

The Japanese Socialists have issued a book entitled, "Shakai-shugi Nyumon," which translated into English means "Socialism, Easily Explained."

The London Clarion states that recent statistics as to teachers in Great Britain show that 35,000 out of a total of 65,000 in England and Wales, receive a wage of less than \$10 a week.

According to the Heimim Shimbun, the Socialist paper of Japan, the Tokyo district court recently suspended a daily paper of large circulation, the Niroku, because the paper harshly criticized the government's method of raising war bonds.

The annual congress of the Belgian Social-Democrats was held at Brussels on Easter. Three hundred and twenty-eight of the five hundred groups were represented by 438 delegates.

Telephone 2400 Main.

Literary Note.

Realizing that every Socialist will want the proceedings of the National Convention in permanent convenient form for preservation and reference, the publishers of the International Socialist Review have arranged to make their May issue a "Special Convention Number" containing a very full summary of the work of the convention.

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FLORIDA.

Punta Gorda: Who should we vote for in the coming election? Ask your masters and they will tell us.

Are we not as much slaves as the Negroes were before the war? An average Negro could lay up from \$50 to \$100 by extra work.

The railroad bosses will not let the producer make much. They know that the truck is going to bring and fix rates to suit themselves, and the poor trucker has the bag to hold, he can kick and beat...

Florida's eight million acres of land and her four hundred thousand dollars. Give the railroad lawyers a pull and there will not be a cent left for the school or an acre of land for the poor homesteader.

After the election is over, a six foot dock will be established at Myers, they will take off the steamers from Punta Gorda to Myers, in order to make a longer haul on the railroad.

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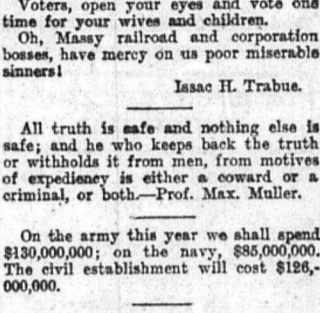
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A BREED OF LEGAL PROSTITUTES.

American Industries, the national Parry organ, continues to print screeds against the closed shop by lawyers who have big retainers in their pockets from the wealth barons.

The present crusade for the closed shop is war upon society, says Charles Quarles, of Milwaukee, brother of Senator Quarles, and attorney for Charles Pfister, owner of the Milwaukee Sentinel and money boss of the Republican party in Wisconsin and also of the Rose Democratic party.

A closed shop, so-called, is simply a shop that has been unionized. The labor union is no new thing and it has been crusading for unionized shops these many years, and no more, relatively, now than in previous years.

He proceeds to make out a case against the working class who organize to better their standard of living, by claiming that they come into collision with the law of conspiracy, which he says has stood for over a hundred years in the following form:

That it is criminal for two or more to confederate and combine together, by concerted means, to do that which is unlawful or criminal, to the injury of the public, or portions or classes of the community, or even to the rights of an individual.

Passing over the fact that the Parry organization, for which Mr. Quarles is the Milwaukee representative, is self-confessedly a conspiracy of business men to blacklist labor unionists and to break down the right of organization on the part of the organized workers...

The time may even come when an awakened people, jealous of their liberties, will bar men of the legal profession from facing part in legislation, just as there used to be a law in England that no butcher who personally participated in the killing of animals could sit on a jury on a murder trial.

CONTENTED CAPITALIST.—I Cannot Understand Why so Many People Vote the Socialist Ticket. Everything is Prosperous to an Unprecedented Degree and Only Those Who are Lazy are Out of Work. We are Producing More Wealth than Ever and this Country is One Great, Busy Workshop. I am Enjoying Great Prosperity and Am Contented—and Others Would be Contented, too if it Wasn't for those Dangerous Agitators. Bishop Matz is Right When he Advises that the Socialists be Lynched!

Capitalism Shows its Teeth in the Milwaukee Council.

Capitalism showed its teeth in the Milwaukee board of aldermen last Monday afternoon. The Socialists attacked the practice of making presents of valuable special privileges to business men without the business men paying for the same and an excited debate was precipitated which prolonged the session into the evening.

The first outbreak occurred when the report of the committee on engrossed ordinances was read, and the ordinance granting the Miller Brewing company the right to lay conduits in the alleys at the rear of its building at Mason and East Water streets was about to be passed.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

DISCUSSES WITH NEMO.
Editor Herald:
On account of their well known stand against the immediate demands in the Socialist party platform, an unknown writer styling himself "Nemo," uses the pages of The Social-Democratic Herald to criticize and challenge, in a scurrilous vein, the Socialists of Illinois.

NO CHARGE IS MADE FOR THE Care & Safe Keeping of Wills OF THE Citizens Trust Company
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News from the National Socialist Convention.

It must have been a great treat to Ryan Walker to make sketches of true men after having sketched the politician "statesmen" at Washington! Pres. Daniel McDonald, president of the American Labor Union, at Butte, Mont., was present at the convention, and made a very favorable impression on the delegates.

Tomorrow the platform committee's report will probably precipitate the locality of the convention and it may not be until Thursday that a presidential ticket can be nominated.

The Chicago papers have given the convention scant treatment considering its importance, but the worst treatment of all comes from the Chicago-American, the great Hearst-puffer.

Save Old Burley and Eight Brothers Tobacco Wrappers for valuable presents. Write for premium lists to Leisler Schmitt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

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About your Eyesight. Satisfaction Guaranteed. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A Satisfactory Shoe Store
This is a satisfactory store for you to buy your shoes in. Some stores give you two minutes to buy and keep you waiting ten minutes for change.

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Teeth Extracted ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger, 25c. New Teeth, best and most natural factured.

Have Your Photo made by the Professional.

STAR THEATER.

Commencing To-morrow Matinee. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY. PRICES: 10, 20, 30c

Town Copies by the Town Crier.

The daily press has printed a good deal about the conflict between the two Socialist aldermen of the Twentieth ward, Aids. Seidel and Malewsky, and the statutory committee of the school board...

in the vicinity—which is rather sparsely settled—which could be bought outright for much less money than the one selected will undoubtedly cost.

The school must be built at once, yet they admitted that condemnation proceedings were slow and that litigation might result, thus running up the cost.

The charges preferred against the management of the county hospital, are no surprise to those who have been cognizant of how things have been run there these many years.

throughout the city and cast anti-La Follette caucus ballots, which were distributed to them. The men took the half day off, all right, but threw the slips in the gutters and kept away from the polls...

The 20th Ward branch has moved to new headquarters in the Gutzlaff building, corner of Teutonia and Clark sts. The first meeting will be held Saturday evening, May 7, at 8 o'clock.

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER. It will be pleasant news to the theater goers of this city to read the announcement of the early engagement of Weber & Field's celebrated success "Hoity Toity," which will open for an engagement of one week at the Alhambra, starting Sunday matinee.



Scene in Weber and Field's 'Hoity Toity,' at the Alhambra.

The original scenery and light effects used in the New York production of Weber & Field's own Broadway theater, are used in this production, and an entirely new and altogether gorgeous set of costumes have been provided.

STAR THEATER. Edward F. Rush is a veteran in the field of extravaganza. The "Bon Tons," the company to which he gives his personal attention, open at the Star tomorrow afternoon.

CRYSTAL THEATER. Complete new bill at the Crystal commencing Sunday afternoon. New songs and dances. Just the place for ladies and children.

Machinists' Lodge No. 301 will hold its general meeting next Monday, May 9th. Very important business is to be transacted and all members of the lodge are requested to attend.

FOR SALE. \$2000 1 1/2 story House, brick basement, sewer, water and gas, on Concordia Ave., convenient to car line, \$200 down, balance to suit the buyer.

H. F. STEINERT, Pharmacist, 1112 Teutonia Avenue. I CARRY A FULL LINE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

Victor Royal, \$15; Victor Monarch, Jr., \$25; Victor III., \$40; Victor IV., \$50; Victor V., \$60.

WITH NEW TAPERING ARM. Discounts any other make Disc Talking Machine on the market. We have secured the agency for Victor goods, and will carry a complete line of machines and records.

OLD VICTOR RECORDS EXCHANGED. Our new exchange offer will enable those having old worn-out Victor Records an opportunity of getting new ones in place of them.

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SPECIAL OFFER. Twelve illustrated propaganda pamphlets by Herron, Hyndman, Hanford, Vail, Spargo, Blatchford, and other able writers for 40 cts. With every order, we will send The Comrade free for three months if this paper is mentioned.

Save Old Burley and Eight Brothers Tobacco Wrappers for valuable presents. Write for premium lists to Leidersdorf-Schmitt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

344 Sixth St. is our new address. Come and inspect the new place.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. Highest Cash Price paid for Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Tools, Etc., at I. SOREF, 415-417 Third Street, Phone White 9162.

Orders by mail or given in person will be promptly attended to.

Better Premiums for Less Stamps

DO YOU COLLECT M. B. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

If not—you will after calling at any of our FOUR STORES

And seeing the premiums we offer. They have more value and are needed for less stamps than those of other concerns.

THE REASONS

for our ability to give you better and larger Premiums are that we have the most stamp collectors, having been established in Milwaukee for many years.

Better Premiums for Less Stamps

OUR FOUR STORES: 352 Grove Street, 914 Third Street, 1712 Fond du Lac Ave., 330 Grand Avenue.

This is the Stamp M. B. GREEN TRADING STAMP COMPANY



J. Bruett & Son Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear, Etc. Fond du Lac Avenue, Corner Lloyd and 15th Street.

A Refrigerator. As soon as the hot weather sets in the comfort of a family depends partly upon it. It is therefore advisable to buy only the BEST.

GOOD COAL. Perfectly Screened. Burns to a White Ash. You get satisfactory results by trying the FETTE & MEYER COAL CO. 32 ONEIDA STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WANTED: That You Help Unionism by Patronizing the First Union Bakery. ALVIN FLEISCHER, 922 FIFTH STREET, Milwaukee.

COUPON. Cut this out and bring it to THEO. SCHELLE, 316 WEST WATER STREET, You will get something for it.

LUNCH ROOM. Established 1882. Formerly Tachank's Restaurant, Mrs. C. ELDERIDGE, Prop. 180 Second St., betw. Grand Ave. & Wells.

THIS IS WHERE YOU GET THE BEST 15c MEAL IN THE CITY. Y. M. C. A. RESTAURANT 143 FOURTH STREET.

The Reason Why

We are gaining trade every day is not hard to understand. Our stock is complete; our prices right; our method of doing business is right.

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Shoes for Men, Women & Children.

Louis Ripple, 554 Mitchell Street, Between Fifth & Sixth Avenues.

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We built Bicycles to order from \$20.00 up. FIRST-CLASS REPAIRING. ENAMELING and PLATING a SPECIALTY. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. KOEPPEN & CO., 423 CHESTNUT ST.

FOR SALE. HOUSES, LOTS & FARMS. Improved and unimproved farms in all parts of the state for sale or exchange; have several fine farms with stock, machinery and good buildings, which I will sell cheap or exchange for city property. BERNAT & COBUS, Room 30, Citizens' Trust Building, Caser Outside and Market Streets.

IF THINE EYES. Offend thee, do not pinch them out and cast them from thee, but call at..... Julius Landor's Optical Institute, 419 East Water Street and get fitted to a pair of his celebrated glasses. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.

Save Old Burley and Eight Brothers Tobacco Wrappers for valuable presents. Write for premium lists to Leidersdorf-Schmitt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The claim made by Chairman Zillmer of the Republican committee that Social-Democrats helped La Follette save his bacon at the caucuses last week, is of a piece with a lot of other politician gossip in the past which has sought to ascribe old party political motives to members of our party.

Save Old Burley and Eight Brothers Tobacco Wrappers for valuable presents. Write for premium lists to Leidersdorf-Schmitt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

In Milwaukee last week the railroad shops that ran full time on last election day, when it was expected that the bulk of the men would vote the Social-Democratic ticket, closed down for half a day when the Republican caucuses were held and the men received a full day's pay, so that they could go to the booths

Spring Hardware MONEY SAVERS. You can save money on your spring hardware, garden tools, repairs, household hardware, etc., by coming to the Gross store, because you can be sure, by getting things here, of getting them right, and the prices are no more than the quality warrants. Ph. Gross Hdw. Co. 126-128 Grand Ave.

YOUR SUCCESS Depends Upon Your Appearance.

If so let us improve your appearance. We are confident of our ability to please you. Try our Made-to-Order Suits at \$20.

ALL OUR SUITS HAVE THE TAILORS UNION LABEL. AUGUST ROHM & CO., Tailors, 284 West Water Street, Corner Cedar.

Barrett's A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE. Barrett's

JOHN SCHUETZ, The Leading Clothier and Merchant Tailor. 957-959 HOWELL AVE., Cor. Kinnickinnic.

Our stock of union-made spring and latest style, is now complete and the largest stock of union-made furnishings in the city at popular prices. NOTICE: If you want a UNION-MADE suit you can get it from our tailors are union men and we wear the Union Label.