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## The National Socialist Platform for 1904.

(As Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.)

I.  
We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and promoter of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of Liberty, whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the vote of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protesting against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literature. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.  
As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.  
The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world process which is rapidly separating a working- or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Whenever and wherever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.  
The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are unappreciated at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry.

The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that all shall be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the life powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives and their talents to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist party. And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

- GEORGE D. HERRON, Chairman.
- G. H. STROBELL.
- M. W. WILKINS.
- THOS. E. WILL, Secretary
- BENJAMIN HANFORD.
- EUGENE V. DEBS.
- VICTOR L. BERGER.
- WILLIAM MAILLY.
- H. F. TITUS.

It is a capitalistic habit to fight effects instead of causes. The prevailing capitalistic morality, the prevailing capitalistic philosophy compels it. So we need not be surprised at the action of the inter-church conference just held in Philadelphia in inaugurating a warfare on divorce. Considered as a social phenomenon, divorce is purely an effect. It is very largely an effect of a wrong social and industrial system, but the average preacher is too cowardly to stand out boldly and proclaim the truth that the tree of capitalism will continue to bear divorce fruit so long as the tree is provided with the required soil for growth and so long as society forbears to uproot it. The capitalistic serpent has the churches in its coils, it causes the preachers to preach the things that are pleasing to it and against the interests of the opposite class, the wage workers. Hence when a body of preachers come together, most of them knowing deep down in their hearts that it is the capitalist system that prompts to divorce until it has come to be called the divorce evil, they dare not speak out their true thoughts, but must resort to a conventional lie and give it out that divorce can be "killed off" by refusing to remarry divorced people and by certain persuasive means. The way

of the majority of the people have to live under capitalism, the way they have to drudge their good nature away, the way they are driven to intemperance and bestiality by the capitalist system, all this makes divorce a social safety valve, which will be needed just so long as the procuring cause remains. These ministers cry out, and rightly, against prostitution, yet they stand for prostitution when they seek to keep people together who should be divorced. For when once love has died out between husband and wife, their further cohabitation is clearly immoral. The children they will bear thereafter will be the children of lust instead of the children of love, and the laws of heredity will visit the penalty upon the character of the offspring, and society will be the worse for it.

It was quite in keeping with the attitude of the preachers on the divorce question that they passed scathing resolutions against the Mormons. Yet well they know that the worst form of polygamy is that that exists and is increasing throughout the non-Mormon population of this country—at Newport, in well upper-tendency of New York, in all our large cities where even the leading hotels are places of assignation, at the various resorts, and so

on. Condemn the "monster of polygamy," certainly, but condemn it where it is worst—yet that is more than we have a right to expect from preachers who uphold the capitalistic system.

Bishop Spalding's true humanity got the better of his sense of church censorship the other day when he spoke before a congressional committee on the subject of the labor bills, and said: "Where a business does not permit of the paying of a living wage, according to the American standard, that business ought to close up."

In Colorado, Wyoming and Utah the women have the ballot and can vote at all elections, even in a presidential election. It is the shame of our civilization that only three states have thus far recognized woman's political right to be considered a full human being!

The farmer belongs to the working class. Even the profits of a successful season now and then do not make up for the terrible life struggle he must carry on. There is no class in society that works out faster than the class of small farmers. They are old men before their time, bent, thin, and exhausted.

All the aldermen of Milwaukee were sent free season tickets to the concert season at the Exposition. The Socialist aldermen promptly sent their tickets back. None of the others have!

In a recent article on Workingmen's Homes in a Chicago magazine, Mrs. Ethelbert Stewart reported on her work of making actual investigations as to the living of the working class. Her schedule of expenditures for a family of five on a salary of \$14 a week, or \$728 a year (which is over twice the amount of the statistically ascertained average wage in this country), was as follows: "For food \$312; for rent \$120; for fuel \$49; for light \$12; for clothing, books and doctors' bills, etc., \$235; total \$728." She claimed that no woman could do all the home work and bear and rear a family properly on even \$25 a week without breaking down, whereas the most of the working class women had to do with \$9 a week instead of \$25. Such low wages as were received, she said, required a woman to sacrifice all her beauty and the greater part of her health, besides the giving up of the inherent love of beautiful things and social life. The treatment of womanhood by the capitalist system is a blot upon the human race that will not be erased until Socialism has begun to transform society.

The shameless hypocrisy of Parry's Citizens' Alliance movement is getting a showing up in Racine, Wis., where an Alliance was started some months ago "in the interests of both the capitalists and the workmen." The following letter that appeared in the Racine News last Saturday explains itself:

"The Citizens' Alliance was ostensibly organized to protect both the employer and the employe and adjust grievances between the two. Is this the real reason or only on the surface, with a 'something' up their sleeve and a 'nigger in the woodpile,' when you investigate closer?

I had big ideas of what the Alliance would do for the workman when I joined.

My employer, Dr. Shoop, you know, was president. I believed all that was told me; swallowed it just as contentedly and confidently as the little robin in the nest swallows all that its mamma bird brings.

I had a rude awakening. I was "fired" a few days ago. No reason was given. I tried to take the matter up with the Alliance to "adjust the grievance." I knocked at the presidential door, but without avail. I then tried the secretary, Mr. Walker, our present city attorney and candidate for re-election. He informed me I had no "grievance"; this was his business day. I then tackled the Alliance itself. In open meeting I attempted to state my grievance. I found I was out of order. They sat down on me good and hard. I'm sore yet. I'm going to leave and take my grievance with me. Good bye, dear old Racine, good bye.

H. P. Rank, M. D., 418 Main St.

Free America! Sounds nice, doesn't it? But after all, how about it? Two weeks ago we published an item about the terrible crush of humanity outside a department store in New York that had advertised for help. The number of "prosperous" American citizens who were out of work and almost in a frenzy for the mere chance to be industrious and to keep the wolf from the door, who crowded and elbowed each other and stood for hours to see which ones out of the dense throng should get the jobs and which should keep on starving, presented an indictment of capitalism that even the most heedless could read as he ran. These thousands were striving to sell themselves into wage slavery. All they asked was that there should be a wage sufficient to keep them from starvation and rags. And when we say wage slavery we speak by the card, and stand ready to prove our words. A New York reader has forwarded us one of the printed blanks the department store people required each applicant to fill out and sign. It is a caution! On the first page are a number of questions with blank lines for the replies. Here is one of them: "Do you live with your parents, keep house, or board?" If you live with your parents, you know, you don't need very high wages! Here is another: "Single or married (now)?" Was married (how long)?" Talk of prying into personal affairs! Here's another: "By whom last employed, and their address..." What wages did you receive at this last place?" They want to know, you know—afraid they may pay out too much and cause you to drop dead of heart failure! Then two entire pages are given up to blank lines, with this heading: "Give Names and Addresses of EVERY Firm You Ever Worked For. Commence with the first and mention ALL up to the present time. None must be omitted." There is space for the employers' names and addresses, date of hiring and going away and cause of leaving. Further on there

is space for names of people to whom they can refer with regard to you during the time you worked at the different places, but you are told that no employer or relative is to be named for such reference. Then we come to the last page. There's where they get you! You've got to swallow the insulting dose or give up your chance to be considered for a position in the store. Here is what you must sign:

"I will consider it my duty to report in writing or otherwise, to the superintendent, any act and conduct of my fellow employes that I believe to be against the interest of the house."

"There is connected with the 14th street store, a Beneficial Association known as the '14th Street Store Employes' Association,' and in consideration of receiving employment by the company, I agree to become a member of said association and agree to support its constitution, by-laws and rules and agree of my own free will, to pay dues as prescribed by its constitution."

If that isn't about as shameful an invasion of personal liberty as could be well thought out by a heartless herder of work slaves, we miss our guess. First the person signing agrees to play the spy for the firm and then agrees of his or her "own free will" to join an association the real purpose of which can only be guessed at—a purpose certainly in the interests of the employe, or they would not bind their employe to belong.

Oh, yes, this is free America! You are free to sell yourself into slavery or to starve.

### Hope versus Despair.

The following from the reports of the National Socialist convention will certainly appeal to the reader:

"Ben Hanford was escorted to the platform by a committee appointed by the chair, and made a speech of acceptance. He said that whenever the Socialist party wanted him to do anything, he did it whether he liked that thing or not. He did this more readily because the Socialist party had done more for him than he had ever done for the Socialist party.

It has been stated that he had sacrificed for the movement. So far from having made sacrifices, the speaker believed that but for the Socialist movement he should not be living today. Some ten years ago a typesetting machine was introduced into the office where he worked which threw out of employment himself and many of his fellow workmen.

He then saw men whom he had known for years, men better and abler than he, men who represented the best ideal of manhood, driven out into the street, into enforced idleness for the lack of work. He saw these men enter the gin-shop and go down to a drunkard's grave. These men, as he previously said, were better men than he, and the reason that he did not go down with them was that about that time the truths of Socialism dawned upon him, and while they became dependent and went to the saloon, he was always busy with some Socialist book, or some Socialist meeting, or went out on the streets to speak for the Socialist principles, and what was despair for the others was the dawn of hope for him."

In answer to a questioner: The fellow Goldstein and his "intimate," Martha Moore Avery, were active in the Socialist movement in Massachusetts some years ago, but their conduct brought so much scandal on the party that they were afterwards expelled by the party in Boston, the expulsion taking place a year ago last month. An appeal to the comrades at large did no good and to vent their feelings they got out the book you refer to, "Socialism; the Nation of Fatherless Children," a book that they have been very careful not to send out to the Socialist press. It is full of malicious untruth, dishonest quotations from so-called Socialist authorities, and rumor has it that the National Republican Committee helped the pair to finance this one legitimate "child." We notice with some amusement that some of the non-Socialist publications pick the book to pieces in their book reviews and comment on the malice that runs through its pages.

"Think a little, even if it does hurt," is the way the Socialist Union Sentinel of Reading, Pa., invites the workman to look to his own interests.

The American farmer is beset with unseen capitalistic foes. They are merciless, yet he is powerless to combat them, unless he unites with the Socialist movement and helps to put the capitalistic blood-sucking process out of business.

Additional articles on last page.

Are you coming. Are you prepared to do it?

Don't you are right. Don't you are not able to

In the reichstag last week, Herr Behel made the statement that the overthrow of Russia by the Japanese might result in the Russian people doing away with their hereditary monarch and establishing a republic instead.

Whatever can the Catholic Citizen mean when it says that the "very best and most serviceable" exposition from the capitalist standpoint is the pamphlet "An Indictment of Socialism," by the Rev. Father Marshall I. Boardman, S. J.? Falsehoods are never serviceable, as the Citizen has itself remarked in its characterizations of certain books by ex-nuns. The editor of the Citizen is a man of sufficient grasp to know that the only way Socialism can be effectually controverted, if it can be controverted at all, is by honestly discussing it. And it is not honest to teach people that it is a sort of secret society and plotting against the welfare of womankind, the home and society, putting one thing in its platforms to deceive the public while really believing in another. Boardman, like most other Jesuits who are making a special fad of fighting Socialism, is doing special service for the money-fat corporate interests, and we stand ready to prove this any time the Citizen will express a wish to have us do so and will agree to print the substance of our charges. We contend that the worshippers of the Catholic church are being swindled by these bearers of false witness and that their actions in this regard is the biggest scandal that now rests on the church. Catholic workmen are as much eaten alive by the cannibalism of capitalism as any other workers and if the church at whose shrine they worship makes a compact with the capitalistic interests to deceive the Catholic workmen as to their true interests as working class voters, and makes use of their faith to keep them quiet while capitalism eats them to the bone, then the church need not wonder if it loses the sympathy of large numbers of workmen.

Recently a Rev. Father Kress of Cleveland, said mass in the French Catholic church at Haverhill, Mass., known to be the worshipping place of a large number of Socialist mill-hands. The priest took advantage of the chance and preached a violent sermon against Socialism. What happened? Half the men in his audience rose from the pews and walked out and held an indignation meeting on the steps of the church. They were a mighty mad lot, and particularly so as the priest had not only denounced Socialism, but lied about it. They felt that their rights as Catholics had been outraged and they later waited on the regular parish priest and informed him that they would worship elsewhere if their church was to be made a place for delivering capitalistic campaign speeches. Now listen to what followed!

The priest was so moved by the evident determination of the men to resent the insult to their right of political opinion that he issued a card to one of the daily papers of Haverhill in which he said that he did not invite Kress, did not know that he was going to attack the Socialists and in fact the men who were instrumental in getting him to officiate in Haverhill were a well known Democratic politician, who was a candidate for a public office and was well known as an A. P. A., and Douglas, the big shoe manufacturer, who is a Republican! Neither of these men put in a denial.

We mention the above, not as something we have read about, but the story was told to us by a delegate to the Chicago Socialist convention from Massachusetts, himself a Catholic, and his son a worshipper at the very church referred to, and one of those who walked out. So there you have it. Kress was brought to Haverhill by a Democratic A. P. A. and a big Republican capitalist.

During the recent Lenten season certain of the Catholic churches in Milwaukee and elsewhere regaled their worshippers with political sermons against Socialism. They sounded mighty pleasant to the rich men in the church, but were against the interests of the poor men who were the majority of those there assembled. This paper is being imperturbed by Catholics to show up this sort of thing, but it seems as if the Catholic workmen themselves should assert their rights of citizenship and transfer their support from churches that are doing the capitalists' dirty work to other churches of the same faith that have some consideration for the poor man's right of protest against economic oppression.

But to repeat: If the Catholic Citizen wants to see proofs that certain of the Jesuit Socialist-baiters are under the direction and have an understanding with the rich oppressors of the working class, we stand ready to supply such proof, provided the other conditions are complied with.

is International. labor government is that can hardly be found in these modern capitalistic reign in and politics. the experiment is about a trial in Australia, the Victorian government was overthrown a few and, with the exception of a portfolio, a cabinet of laboring men was

the cloak of tariff and the arousing of religious prejudices conferred every special privilege upon corporations and land who had boddle to dis- who were in "business" the graft was great for corruptionists of every

the campaign shib- of the capitalistic party was, "Australia for and also, "We have a business man's and!" The Laborites that the business men unquestionably done very under the methods of ad- public affairs, and the workingmen ought to opportunity to play and, as far as "Aus- for Australians" was thoroughly and were op- sending the wealth and Berlin in the shape and interest and profit—

is going the rounds of labor press to the Comrade Johnson, the Chicago board of has been expelled from the grafting and corrupt offices. And now comes N. X. People editor and knew in advance that "indulge" in such

it is true that some of of Chicago worked on Johnson they have able to expell him from the general membership on that first—and that he has been detect- or corrupt official con- the New York People "in advance" that place, and having de- character without will don't less. While in Chi- some inquiries in the and was told by re- within the organi- changes as to his per- had been made re- that the trouble fact that the local certain members about municipal they issued conflicting and buffeted back these cross cur- temper and told Then they against him. Johnson and form- oppression of him. It the Chicago al- story of his al- and to make the necessary

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 stopped from reprinting selections from them.—Editor Herald.

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WHAT THE FARMER HAS; WHAT HE MIGHT HAVE.

Among the most conspicuous of the privileges that the farmer has under capitalism is that of working from 14 to 16 hours a day during the planting and reaping season.

His wife has the same privilege and usually his children are taken out of school by the time they are 16 years old and put to work in order that it may not appear that their parents are monopolizing an undue proportion of the blessed privilege to work.

Generally speaking, almost two out of every three farmers have the privilege of owning their land, though this is a privilege that is rapidly being taken from them, as is shown by the census figures for the last 60 years. And the movement toward farm tenantry is gaining such headway that under existing conditions, not many more generations of farmers will be required to pay any taxes on land. Thus another of the farmer's burdens will be unloaded upon the shoulders of the struggling landlord.

The farmer and his wife also have the privilege of working for less wages than they pay their hired man, as is shown by these census figures for 1900:

The total value of all farm products raised in 1899 was \$4,717,069,973.

The number of farms was 5,737,372, each averaging 146.3 acres.

Dividing the value of the farm products by the number of farms, we find that the average annual income of each farmer was about \$770.

A hired man six months of the year with wages at \$25 a month and board estimated at \$8 a month amounts to \$198 and reduces the farmer's cash in hand to \$572.

All farm property being valued at \$20,439,901,164 and the number of farms being 5,737,372, it follows that the average value of a farm from which \$770 is annually produced is \$3,562.

The annual interest on \$3,562 at 6 per cent is \$213.72, which subtracted from the \$570 that the farmer has left after paying the hired man, leaves \$356.28.

The farmer's wife contributing as much as her husband to the value of the wealth produced on the farm—and there is no doubt that she does—their joint net product, \$356.28, must be divided by 2, and the quotient, \$178.14, divided by 156, the number of days in six months, to ascertain the daily wage of the farmer and of the farmer's wife.

Which shows that the annual income of the average farmer and his wife is equivalent to a daily wage of \$1.11 each.

The hired man's income for six months, including board, is equivalent to a daily wage of \$1.28.

And the farmer and his wife, instead of working only six months for what they get, as their hired man does, have to work the whole year.

Divide the net annual income of the average farmer and his wife—\$356.28—by 313, the number of working days in a year, and the daily wage of the farmer and his wife amounts only to 55 cents each. And, of course, that is the way it should be figured, because the farmer and his wife have to work all the year for what they get.

And again, let the fact be emphasized that these figures were not made by Socialists. They were compiled by the United States government and may be found on pages 217-219 of the "Abstract of the Twelfth Census" as well as in Volume 5, pages 123, 694, 696, 698 and 700 of the regular reports, references to which are noted in the "Abstract."

Of course, these figures do not blend very nicely with the "prosperity" statistics that the politicians prepare when they want the farmers' votes.

But they DO fit in very nicely with the conditions that exist on the farms, where the farmers and their wives work year in, year out, to eke out a very plain sort of existence. They also tally quite accurately with the figures that the census bureau gives out with regard to the rapidity with which the farmers are losing the ownership of their farms. Yet the government's figures on farm tenantry and farm incomes and the

politicians' "statistics" on the farmer's glorious "prosperity" cannot both be true. Any observing individual should be able to make a tolerably fair estimate as to which of the conflicting sets of figures is likely to be near the truth. But this fact may be of assistance to those who are unable to make up their minds from their own observations as to the farmer's prosperity or poverty: The census figures were not prepared with the expectation that they would be generally read and as a matter of fact, they are NOT generally read. Only an insignificant few ever delve in the eleven ponderous census volumes, and hours of study are necessary to find the few important figures that are buried in the masses of unimportant statistics. On the other hand, the politicians who prepare the "prosperity" statistics always desire that they shall have the widest publicity and, as a matter of fact, they are heralded broadcast over the land.

Now since it is plain that there was lying either in one case or the other, since the figures are in such violent conflict with each other, it is likely that the census officials lied when they prepared figures that they expected few would read, or that the politicians lied when they prepared "statistics" that they knew ALL would read?

As a matter of fact, the farmers are poor and, since the census figures show that they are steadily losing the ownership of their land, it is plain that they are growing poorer and will continue to grow poorer so long as the existing system of industry be maintained. Go at random through the country, take any old farmer who has been working all his life, divide the value of his present holdings by the number of years he has been at work and it will be found that the annual sum that the farmer and his wife have been able to save over and above the cost of their meagre living expenses constitutes an extremely small wage for each.

In brief, this is what the farmer has, under capitalism, not mentioning the mental anxiety connected with such poverty, which is perhaps the most important consideration of all.

This is what the farmer WOULD have under Socialism and what he WILL have when Socialism comes:

Every farmer would own a house, just as SOME farmers now own the houses in which they live. A house is not capital, since it is not wealth used to produce MORE wealth and the ownership of houses would be vested in individuals, just as they are now.

No longer despoiled of four-fifths of his product, each farmer would be able to own his own house, and such temporary renting as there might be from time to time would be for a rental that would represent only the actual depreciation of the house through wear and natural decay—not a great item when the fact is considered that with the profits cut out of the prices of building materials, the cost of a house would be much less than it is now.

Or, of course, if a majority of the people should decide that it would be more economical for the government to buy all the houses that their owners wished to sell and rent them for a sum barely covering depreciation, giving the tenant the right to stay in the house a life-time if he desired and reserving to his family the right to keep the house as long as they might wish—if a majority of the people should decide to do this way, of course they could do it. Socialism, however, would not give the government power to terminate a lease so long as the tenant fulfilled his part of the contract and desired to continue the contract. Nor would the government be given power to terminate a lease because of the inability of the tenant to fulfill the obligations of his contract, provided such failure was due to sickness or any extraordinary misfortune. The chronic loafer, however, would be given short shrift.

Coming to the land every farmer, as well as every other individual, for that matter, would be given the right to use, as the site for his home, a generous plot of land, without charge of any kind. Any individual could select any site for his home that was not already in use by another and keep it until he died of old age if he liked, and his family could have the first claim upon it after his death and keep it so long as any member of it should desire to live on that particular spot. No individual, or family, however, would be permitted to retain the land upon which a house was located after they no longer desired to live upon it. When the occupant of a piece of land no longer desired to use it, its control would again revert to the government, which would place it in use again by any one of a dozen simple yet just methods that might be adopted. The house, belonging as it would to the individual, could be sold by him, rented for

a sum equivalent only to depreciation, or sold to the government, if a majority of the people should so decide, for a sum representing the cost of duplicating it in its existing condition.

The land could be worked in either of two ways. All that Socialism now says of the land question, so far as it pertains to the land the farmer tills, is that any individual should have the right to till as much land as he might need to make a comfortable living without asking anyone's consent or paying anybody for the privilege of using land that was made by God, for all his children, rather than by God for a few real-estate speculators and land-sharks.

If the majority of the farmers should so declare, each could till his own farm, just as he does now, and keep it until his death, with the right given to his wife and children to keep it so long as they might care to use it. If this plan were adopted, anyone would have the right, under Socialism, to apply for a generous tract of land not in use, and be given as absolute possession of it so long as he might care to till it, as he would have if he actually owned it. Not even the government could force him off the land against his will so long as he wished to use it, except by condemnation proceedings for public purposes, as is now done when some public improvement makes it advisable to disturb the rights of an individual.

On the other hand, if a majority of the farmers should say that they wished to farm their lands in common, instead of each having a farm by himself, they could do that way. A Director of Agriculture, for a state or some specified tract of land, acting under the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington, could direct that certain grains should be raised in a certain territory, because the soil and climate were better adapted to the raising of such grains than anything else. The market would be studied, just as it is now by the agricultural department, and enough of each farm product raised to afford a safe margin over the probable demand. Production could be carried on under a big scale and the greatest product attained with the least expenditure of labor. At the end of each week, or each month, each farmer would make affidavit to the number of hours he had worked since a given date, and the government would forward a labor-time check in payment. Capitalism has so developed the tendency to lie that a few perjurers might have to be sent to the penitentiary at first, but the lying would not be extensive even at the start and would soon disappear. The individual whose income has been increased 400 or 500 per cent is not likely to reward the person or persons who have increased it by loafing at his work, or perjuring himself in order to steal from them. Still, a few might do so at the start and they would be sternly dealt with.

If the farmers should choose to till their land in common, they might also choose to live in little communities near the center of their tracts of land, instead of living far from each other as is now the custom. A profitable social feature would thus take the place of what is now the monotonous existence of the farmer's wife. With each farmer receiving all of his product instead of a fifth of it, it would not be necessary to work so many hours in order to live even much better than the average farmer now lives, and the leisure time would be devoted to beautifying the homes—which would still remain the private property of those who lived in them—or to study and recreation.

Any one will agree that this is a beautiful picture of rural life. The only question now is whether it is possible to make this picture a reality. Let's see about that.

We have the census figures for it that the average laborer produces about six times as much wealth by his labor as he receives in the form of wages. Socialists claim that the difference between the value of a laborer's product and the amount of his wage is eaten up by interest, rent and profits, or wasted in competition.

Suppose that interest, rent, profits and competition were to be destroyed. What would happen? What would be the result to the farmers and the rest of the wealth-producing class? Is there anything plainer than if the wealth they produced were not wasted in competition, or absorbed by others in the form of interest, rent and profits that each member of the wealth-producing class would be permitted to retain his whole product and thus be in receipt of an income almost six times as great as the average toiler now receives?

Where else could the wealth go if none of it were wasted in competition and no one were permitted to take it from the producers?

Does the picture begin to look more like a real world that is only waiting for us to step into it?

Take up some of the things that lie close to the farmer's life:

The railroads are now operated to enable certain gentlemen to juggle with their stocks and have marble palaces in New York and Newport with million dollar summer homes in the Berkshire hills—all these are made possible by charging those who use the railroads, the farmers among the rest, three or four times the prices for freight rates and equally exorbitant prices for traveling.

Suppose the people, through the government, were to own and operate the railroads, NOT for the purpose of making wealthy any man or men, but for the purpose of carrying freight and passengers at the cost of giving the service?

Would THAT help the farmers any?

The packing companies now exist, NOT for the purpose of performing a public service by butchering the farmers' hogs, cattle and sheep and distributing the products, but for the purpose of making the stockholders of the packing companies rich. This they do by entering a conspiracy to pay the farmers as little as possible for their live stock and charging the public as much as they can for dressed meat and the by-products of the packing business, which are numerous and valuable.

Now, meat can be manufactured into merchantable forms much more economically on a large scale than it could be by a horde of small packers, and the trust is therefore an economical device to the extent that it saves labor and wealth. But suppose the people, through the government, were to pack all meat and manufacture all of the numerous by-products of the packing business and do it at cost.

Would THAT help the farmers any?

Reaping machines are now made, NOT to enable the farmers to cut their grain, but to enable a few estimable gentlemen to live in mansions on the Lake Shore drive in Chicago and spend more money in three days than the average laborer receives in a year. This they do by paying labor \$24 for making a reaping machine, wasting \$40 to sell it, and then selling it to the farmer for \$120.

Suppose the people, through the government, were to make their own reapers and thus reduce the cost of reaping wheat?

Would THAT help the farmers any?

All other farm machinery is now made by private individuals, who engaged in business, NOT because they wanted to perform a service for the farmers by supplying them with machinery, but because they wanted to make profits for themselves. This they do by charging much more for farm implements than it costs to make and sell them.

Suppose the people, through the government, were to make all the machinery that is used on farms, cut out the private capitalist's profits and the wastes of competition and thus reduce the cost of tilling land to the lowest possible figure?

Would THAT help the farmers any?

Men who now buy the farmers' products pay them prices therefor that do not enable the farmers to obtain from their own labor what any other laborer has produced in the same length of time, notwithstanding the fact that no man's labor is entitled to greater reward than that of a farmer. This they do because the prices of farm products are fixed by the necessities of the poorest class of farmers, who are compelled to rush to the markets and accept practically any price that is offered; and in this, they are aided by the unjust and unscientific medium of exchange that we now have.

Suppose the government were to cut out all of this middle-man business and pay the farmer with a labor-time check that would enable him to exchange any given number of "hour-worth" of his product for the product of any other laborer for the same number of hours?

Would THAT help the farmers any?

The picture is NOT a mirage. It is the shadow of a coming event that is cast before us. We can hasten its coming if we will; we cannot stop it if we try. But we can make present conditions even worse before they will naturally become better if we are determined to do so.

In next week's Herald Comrade Benson will contribute an installment of "Socialism Made Plain" which will be entitled "What the Wage Worker Has and What he Might Have."

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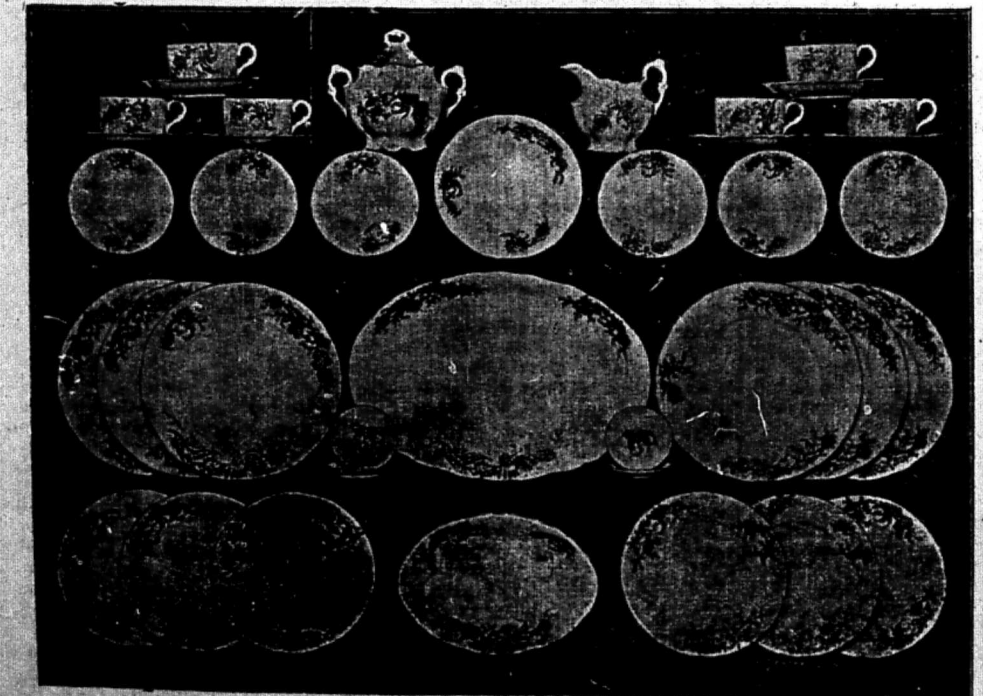
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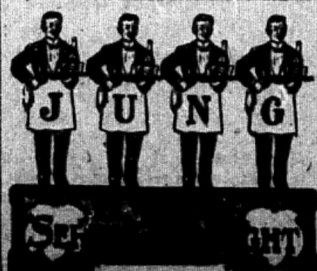
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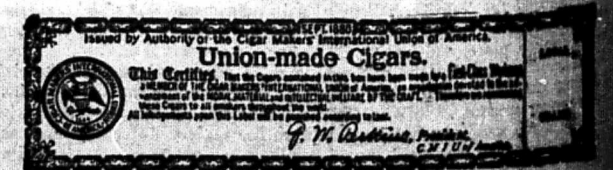


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Social-Democratic Herald

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

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FREDERIC KNATH, 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.

Lights and Shadows of the Chicago Convention

The national nominating convention of the Socialists of America, which closed its sessions in Chicago last Friday, would have been practically perfect but for two things.

One of these was the unfortunate selection of a hall. Brand's Hall, on North Clark street, is large and roomy and the location is not bad, but its acoustics are execrable—they could not well be worse, and this fact contributed greatly toward producing confusion and, at times, actual tumult.

The other factor making for confusion was the altogether well meant work of the Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kansas, in publishing a daily edition at the convention containing a stenographic report of most of the speeches.

As a result of these two things that we have pointed out, the convention was almost constantly in uproar and the sessions were dragged out and time wasted, so that a convention that could have easily finished up its business in four days at the most, kept the delegates in attendance for full six days and that, too, under heavy personal expense.

But it must not be supposed that because the rights of discussion in the convention were abused that the discussions were unprofitable and not a credit to Socialism. Far from it. The convention brought together a remarkably fine body of intellectual men and women, averaging high above the usual conventions of a national character.

The outcome of the convention was in every way satisfactory. The nomination of Eugene V. Debs of Indiana for president and Benjamin Hanford of New York for vice president, simply gives the Socialists of the United States an ideal workingman's ticket for the great presidential race of 1904.

It is not very likely that the Socialists of the United States will come together in a national convention for a year or so to come, but the experience of the gathering just past should not be forgotten or passed over without some measures being devised whereby the next national gathering will escape being a "talk-fest."

Still, the Chicago convention was a thing to talk about and to enthuse over for many a day to come. Its few defects were vastly counterbalanced by its good points. May other conventions do no worse!

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION.

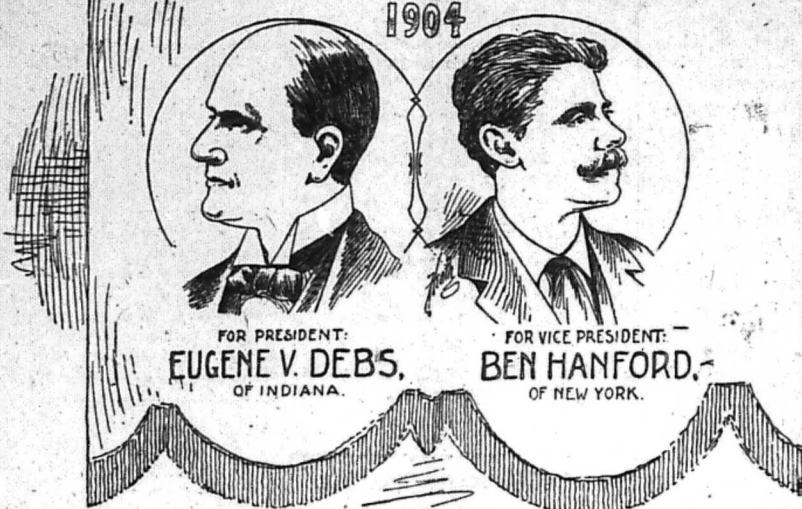
In many ways the platform adopted by the convention is fine, but it has the undoubted defect of being too long, and there is the further objection that it reads more like an essay than a platform.

It was interesting to study some of the more active participants in the convention. Hanford of New York, who had the sense to say nothing when he had nothing particular to say (which virtue many others did not possess), endeared himself to the entire delegation by the sweetness of his character.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD!

NATIONAL SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

1904



FOR PRESIDENT: EUGENE V. DEBS, OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: BEN HANFORD, OF NEW YORK.

Hang Your Banners on the Outer Wall—the Cry is Still: They Come!

The Capitalistic Representatives Badly Stirred Up in Milwaukee.

If there is any truth in the old saying that a person's ears burn when someone is talking about him, the ears of the nine Social-Democratic aldermen must be aglow the greater portion of the day.

Some Call it a Joke.

For instance, it was suggested in a silly manner at the city hall yesterday that a good way to drive the Socialists from the stations they won at the polls would be to have the council meet and adjourn so often that the Socialists could not afford to attend the meetings.

Some of the officials say that would be a good joke, but there is not the slightest probability that such a "joke" will be resorted to. The more conservative officials and those aldermen who did not have very hard fights in their wards this spring with the Socialists insist that the fighting nine landed by the new party are being taken altogether too seriously by some of the officials.

Know the Game Well.

A candid survey of the situation at the city hall which forms the subject matter seems to warrant the assertion that less would be said about the Socialists if they were feared less. They have to come to the council to fight for what they believe to be right.

The Union Label.

However, it looks from here as if the Socialists will gain but little in the council with only nine members excepting a broader recognition of union labor. It is predicted that within sixty days every fragment of stationery used by the city of Milwaukee will bear the union label.

ing after oratorical effects, no parade of his wonderful gift of platform ability, it was just loveable Ben. Hanford talking to others of his class and consecrating himself anew to service in the cause so near his heart.

The New York delegation was a bunch of thoroughbreds, if we may be permitted the expression. There was Dr. Herron and Morris Hillquit; and Sieverman, who not only carried off the chairmanship honors of the convention, but contributed one of the very best speeches in the trade union debate; there was Editor Spargo of The Comrade, who possesses a style of speaking that is very effective in a convention, especially, as in his case, when it includes clear Socialist thought and sincerity; there was Editor Lee of The New York Worker, who deservedly made many friends; and then Ben. Hanford, Jonas, Slobodin, Wegener, and the rest of them. They took good Socialist ground on the propositions that came up, as, indeed, they ought to, being seasoned men in the movement.

The treatment the Chicago convention received from the capitalist press, and the associated press as well, showed how the capitalistic spleen sometimes gets the upper hand of the greedy and sagacious business sense. Socialism is now too much diffused in the country not to make the deliberations of a national political convention of the working class a matter of general interest, especially to the working class, who are, after all, the bulk of the newspaper subscribers in every city where great dailies are located.

There was no little surprise expressed when Kerrigan of Texas, who had attracted attention the past year by the correctness of his thoughtful attitude on various matters in the party, voted against the trade union resolutions.

Carey of Massachusetts again scored as one of the best debaters and platform speakers.

Editor Titus of the Seattle Socialist was one of those who got a new and more correct view of some of the rest of us. He was pretty sound on almost every point that came up, and therefore a disappointment to the impossibilists.

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Of the every Sunday morning house-to-house free distribution of proper and timely literature—that was the secret of the big success in Milwaukee. Do you want success from a socialist point of view? Why not try the Milwaukee Method in your precinct for three or six months? Order a bundle of Social-Democratic Heralds today.

Social-Democratic Herald 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Rational Convention.

Up to the time of going to press last week the news of the first three days of the convention was at hand and put in type. The subsequent work of the great gathering can be given in a few paragraphs.

The fourth day, Wednesday, opened up with Comrade Sieverman of New York in the chair, and the new constitution was then taken up and read section by section. The national secretary's salary was increased to \$1,500 to correspond with the larger cost of living in Chicago where the national headquarters are now located.

The national dues were fixed at five cents a month. In the evening various resolutions were adopted and a long debate started on the trade union resolutions which continued into Thursday morning. It was afternoon before a vote could be taken, when the resolutions as they had been amended were passed by a vote of 107 to 52.

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St. Charles Hotel, CITY HALL SQUARE, MILWAUKEE.

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

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

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

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The Herald ten weeks ten cents.

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Advertisement for shoes featuring an image of a shoe.

Advertisement for Lamers Bros. Shoes, 354 Grove St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Advertisement for Richard Elsner, Lawyer, 140 North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Advertisement for 'How About That \$2.00 Bill?' regarding Social Democratic Herald subscriptions.

Advertisement for Strehlow & Schaa, Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining, Graining and Hard Wood Finishing.

Advertisement for 'New Goods' featuring jewelry and silverware.

Advertisement for St. Charles Hotel, City Hall Square, Milwaukee.

Advertisement for Greenberg, The Optician, 415 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Advertisement for 'The New Time' Weekly Socialist Paper, published on the coast.

Advertisement for 'The New Time' at 1007 First Avenue, Spokane, Washington.

Advertisement for And. Buehler, Printer, 614-616 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Advertisement for 'Have you the necessary plank to invest \$2.00 in five Herald postal cards?' with a coupon.

Advertisement for Teeth Extracted Absolutely Without Pain or Danger, 25c.

Advertisement for Dr. Young, 413-415 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Advertisement for H. G. Underwood, Attorney and Solicitor for Patents.

Advertisement for F. Trenkamp & Co., Manufacturers of Honest Soaps.

Advertisement for 'Honest Soaps' with a coupon for a sample.

Advertisement for 'If Thine Eyes' featuring an image of eyes.

Advertisement for Julius Lando's Optical, 419 East Water St., Milwaukee.



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THIS PAPER FOR TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The coming months will give good opportunity to the people in the different wards to watch their aldermen on the Municipal Electric Lighting proposition. The Electric Light company is already at work. A municipal plant would mean that its plant would become junk, while there would be an end to its tremendous profits, squeezed out of the people of this city. Watch your aldermen and see how they line up. See if they are your aldermen or the Lighting company's. Find out if any of them own or have accepted lighting stock. All the party platforms favored the bond issue, and it got the largest vote of all the issues, even if the Lighting and Street Railway company did have its employees out plugging against it. If your aldermen turn traitor on this matter burn them in effigy, and if that has no effect, then lynching would be none too good for them!

Mike Dunn, the suspended building inspector who was bribed with a check for \$1,000 by Gus. Pabst of the Pabst brewery, continues to draw his pay from the city treasury although he has not done a stroke of work for the city since he was indicted by the grand jury. Niczorawski, the indicted grafter of the Board of Public Works, who was also suspended, is still on the city payroll, by virtue of an opinion by Runge, the city attorney, and is pocketing pay he does not earn. What a difference there is between public employment under crooked capitalistic auspices, and private employment under the surveillance of capitalistic greed. Did you ever hear of a workman drawing wages while not at work, and especially after being caught stealing from his employers? No, nor you never will!

That baker boss agent from Freeport who came to Milwaukee to hire

Faerber's Bargain Store

We have just bought up a Manufacturers Lot of Fine Ladies Tailor-Made Suits, which we will sell at half of their regular price. Also a Fine Lot of Pattern LADIES HATS to go at a Sacrifice Price. Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., at Specially Low Prices. We give RED and GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

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Now is Your Time to Buy LAWN MOWERS Dandy, 12 to 16 in., \$2.25 to \$2.75. Silver King, 14 to 18 in., \$3 to \$3.50. Stearns, ball bearing, the best in the market, 14 to 20 in., \$6.25 to \$9.50. Lawn Rakes, Grass Catchers, Garden Tools.

GARDEN HOSE Anvil, Pioneer, Elk, Tom Cat, Gold Seal, Ajax—six well-known brands—from 6c to 22c per foot. Hose Reels, Nozzles, Lawn Sprinklers, Wire Fencing and Netting. SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS. We have the right ware and the right price. Peter Paulus Hardware Co. 367 Third and 310 Chestnut St.

H. F. STEINERT, Pharmacist, 1112 Teutonia Avenue I CARRY A FULL LINE OF GARDEN SEEDS. SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. Highest Cash Price paid for Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Tools, Etc. I. SOREF, 415-417 Third Street, Phone White 9162. Orders by mail or given in person will be promptly attended to.

BICYCLES. 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 90, Citizens Trust Building, Corner Grand and Market Streets.

men to take the place of the striking bakers of Chicago, shook the dust of Milwaukee off his feet last week, and gave it up as a bad job. Good for the Bakers' union!

That infamous injunction secured from Judge Tarrant against the striking tailors by the firm of Casey & Stresen-Reuter, has been modified by the court to a material degree. Gen. Organizer McKeever is adjudged not in contempt of it, the union is released as a defendant, it being held that the union is not the same before the law as a fraternal society, and it is held that picketing is not unlawful so long as it does not become an annoyance to those still at work, and that persuasion, so long as it does not descend to intimidation, is lawful and the court will not interfere.

There was a significant development in the strike last week when it came out that Casey had tried to make a deal with a local pugilist named Percente to slug the pickets of the Tailors' union. He agreed to pay any fine that Percente might incur and pay him besides. Percente didn't keep still about it and it got in the papers. Now if it had been just the other way—if the union had tried to hire the slugger—what a howl about the lawlessness of unionism would have gone up in the capitalist press! How the editor of the labor-hating Sentinel would have danced with glee!

The German Herald of Milwaukee wrought itself up into a state of capitalistic malignity during the Socialist convention in Chicago and put headings over the reports from the convention that were misleading and slanderous. "Socialists Will Take Private Property," was one of the scare heads it used.

The loose business methods in the County Board got a jolt last week when the Socialist Supervisor, James Sheehan, introduced a resolution on the subject of carfares for committees. When the committee on viaducts prepared to go out to view a grand avenue viaduct site, Supervisor Bell of the silk-stocking Sixteenth ward, produced car tickets that he had purchased, he said, on his own responsibility—he said he had purchased five dollars' worth—and the Socialists on the committee refused to accept any, holding that the board had not authorized such an expenditure. Loose practices in the County Board have led to a good deal of rascality, and it is time a change was brought about.

Cast your eye over this list, if you please. See what you read between the lines:

Aldermanic Election Expenses: Barry \$103.80, Bogk 96.50, Cary 104.00, Fiebrantz 216.50, Fitzgerald 143.00, Koerber 194.00, Lonstorf 228.00, Mallory 185.00, Rittleat 110.00, Weiher 128.00, Corcoran 160.00, Kusbhart 250.80

Here are some of the Socialist aldermen's schedules: Heath Nothing, Malewsky Nothing, Seidel Nothing, Welch Nothing, Wild Nothing.

What do you read between the lines! Most of these men are business men. All of them believe in the morals of the present business world, which is to do nothing for nothing. The salary of an alderman is \$400 a year. To spend half of that amount to get elected is rather funny "business," isn't it! The suspicion is strong that they intend to make it up.

Since the Social-Democrats have come upon the scene the schedules of campaign expenses by the aldermen and others is noticeably decreased. The Socialists are opposed to personal expenditures in a campaign and it bothers the old party politicians some to have their election expenses brought into glaring contrast with the affidavits of the new party candidates who simply report "no expenses" on their affidavits, and so the schedules of the politicians are not as large as they used to be. It is used to be thought proper for an aldermanic candidate to spend \$800 to get elected to a \$400 position, and the inference was irresistible that the \$400 did not represent all there was in it for the candidate if he succeeded in getting elected. It may not be the same just now, since the grand juries have been dusting things up a bit, but it is just as well not to be too sure on this point. There are some measures coming up before the council that will put some of the present aldermen to the test. Keep your eye on your alderman, Mr. Citizen, and see whether your ward has sent a representative of the people or a representative of the wealth and corporate interests to make the city's laws!

Winfield R. Gaylord will speak at a meeting of the Ninth ward comrades at Kasten's hall, cor. 19th and Vliet streets, Thursday, May 19. Everyone is welcome. This paper may be had ten weeks for ten cents. Try it.

It was a funny sight last Wednesday to see the finance committee of the city council listening patiently to speeches by the different aldermen as to the work necessary in their wards and giving the figures they ought to get in the division of the ward funds. It was funny because the comptroller and the chairman had already fixed the apportionment up and the speeches were so much wasted wind. Then the committee retired for an executive session and the members had to swallow the comptroller's figures without a change. It was a mad lot of aldermen that looked the figures over afterward!

BIG AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Will be held at our Broadway rooms, Saturday, May 14, at 10 A. M., comprising an Upright Piano, Sideboards, Book Cases, Elegant Extension Tables, eight leather seated Chairs, Folding Beds, Dressers, Sewing Machines, 100 new and second-hand Carpets, in Wilton, Brussels, Velvets and Ingrains, Davenport, Rockers, Easy Chairs, Refrigerators, Couches, Springs and Mattresses, Oil Stoves, Gas Ranges, Pictures, Chamber Suits and Parlor Furniture.

KAUFER, SMITHING & CO., Auctioneers.

The Big State Picnic

Arrangements for the big picnic of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin are well under way. At the last meeting of the General Picnic Committee the following chairmen were selected:

- Refreshment Committee: Frank Bauer, chairman. Reception Committee: Wm. Aldridge, chairman. Floor Committee: F. W. Rehfeld, chairman. Privileges Committee: Carl P. Dietz, chairman. Printing and Press Committee: H. W. Bistorius, chairman. Order Committee: J. J. Handley, chairman. Games Committee: Henry Heuer, chairman. Literature and Music Committee: W. R. Gaylord, chairman. Stock Committee: Chas. V. Schmidt, chairman. Speakers Committee: Frederic Heath, chairman.

All the unions in Wisconsin will be invited to participate. Application has been made to the Western Passenger Ass'n. for reduced rates on all railroads. Announcement of the result will be made as soon as word is received.



BABY CARRIAGES and GO-CARTS

Every vehicle made by us, besides being a model of artistic design, can be depended upon to give perfect service. In addition we guarantee a saving of 25% FROM RETAIL PRICES. Bring your damaged carriages here for repairs. We make a specialty of fine work.



Much for the Money....

That is the principle of doing business in Footwear. And if we cannot secure your trade on the sterling principles of doing business. We know of no other that will appeal to you more strongly. This means the best shoe of the best make at the best possible price. It means perfect satisfaction for you. It means a constantly increasing trade for us. There is no luck in business, it is the legitimate outcome of honest values for honest money. Our shoes and prices express our principle of doing business.

Louis Ripple, 554 Mitchell St., Between 5th and 6th Avenues.



Guenzel Bros., Hatters, Cor. Third & Harmon Streets, Milwaukee, Wis. For good reliable Shoes at Lowest Prices. Go to M. PEGANDE, 708 Muskego Avenue, Corner Mitchell Street, Eleventh Block, Milwaukee, Wis. UNION MADE SHOES.

The three Socialist singing societies of Milwaukee have arranged for a big concert at the West Side Turn Hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, Oct. 2. The proceeds will go to the campaign fund.

The Racine comrades are planning a big picnic at a grove on the lake shore, further details of which will be given next week. The Social-Democratic band will play.

Ten weeks, ten cents. The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER. Weber & Field's big musical comedy success "Hoity Toity" will continue at the Alhambra, giving two performances Sunday. That will be the closing of the present season and starting on Monday by special arrangement with manager Miller, the Thanhouser Company will open at the Alhambra for an engagement lasting four weeks.

STAR THEATER. Al. Reeve's Big Show will open for a week's engagement at the Star, starting Sunday matinee. This company comes highly recommended, carrying over thirty people, clever comedians, pretty girls and big vaudeville acts. Two performances will be given daily and the usual matinee for ladies on Friday.

CRYSTAL THEATER. At the Crystal Theater next week the Bros. Romalo, acrobats and equilibrists, the Worth Trio of singers and dancers, Andrus and his Trick Mule, Powers and Freed, Eugene Douglas and the Crystalograph will be among the features.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

- FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Monday in the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Market st. Richard L. Schmitt, Secy. SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, cor. Fourth and Chestnut sts. Fred Koll, 1220 Cold Spring ave., Secy. THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday at 235 Milwaukee st. Frank Herrberg, Secy. 293 Milwaukee st. FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at 428 1/2 corner st. B. H. Heiming, Jr., Secy. FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday 8 p. m. at 382 Washington st. Fred Witte, Secy. 469 Grand St. SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month, 8 p. m., at 594 Fourth street. Chas. Grabowski, Secy. 708 Grand St. SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings at 507 Kincklebach ave. Wm. H. Statz, 503 Broadway, Secy. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday 8 p. m. at 382 Washington st. Fred Krueger, Secy. 712 Greenfield st. NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 1216 Cherry st. Ed. Berner, Secy. 1315 Kneeland street. TENTH WARD BOHEMIAN BRANCH meets second and fourth Sunday at 1326 Fond du Lac Ave. Frank Novak, Secy. 1725 North ave. ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month. Oscar Wild, Secy. 905 Grand St. TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday at 507 Kincklebach ave. Wm. H. Statz, Secy. 503 Broadway, Secy. TWELFTH WARD POLISH BRANCH meets second and fourth Sunday at 715 Greenbush st. at 2 p. m. John Lewandowski, Secy. 858 Garden st. THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at Ginzler's hall, cor. Third and Wright sts. Fred. Bueger, Secy. 202 Buffum st. FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets last Sunday in month at 700 Forest Home ave. Ole Gleson's Forest Home ave., Secy. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday at 1511 Walnut street. Wm. Mueller, Secy. 2312 State st. SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Wednesday at 38 Twenty-ninth st. SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at Fellows' hall, Kincklebach and Potter ave. John Roberts, Secy. 634 Mabbert ave. EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 487 Cramer street, 487 Cramer st. WALLACE ELIOT, Secy. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Wednesday in the month in Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Louis Rater, Secy. 558 29th st. TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month in Gustafson bldg., cor. Teutonia and Clark sts. Fred. Berner, Secy. TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every first Tuesday at 1219 Buffum st., cor. Chambers st. Oscar Trautwein, Secy. 1444 Frantney st. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at N. Peterson's Hall, 2714 North ave. George Morschel, Secy. 912 Thirtieth street. TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday at Brementer's hall, 421 Thirtieth ave., cor. Washington. Fred. Rehfeld, Secretary, 484 15th Avenue. POLISH BRANCH meets first Sunday, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at 777 Seventh ave. M. Gorecki, Secy. 224 Rogers st. TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH N. 1 meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m. Lehman's Hall, Teutonia and Kent. Alb. Werner, Secy. Teutonia and Kent. TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH NO. 2 meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Joe Gleson's place, cor. Fort, Washington Road and Gibson ave. THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month at 318 State street, third floor. E. T. Melms, Secy. 5201 Lapham st.; Jacob Henger, Treasurer, 422 Chestnut street. THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC SINGING-VEREIN FORWARTS meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 274 North Ave. Heinrich Seibert, Secy. 1012 29th st.

AGITATORS

The new card game that teaches Socialism. Gives Recreation, Instruction and Amusement. The very latest and best game of cards, based on a subject of world-wide interest and importance. Calculated to disturb Prejudice, dissipate Ignorance and enlighten Humanity. Can be played by anyone. Price 25 Cents a Pack. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Send in a dime and get this paper for ten weekly visits. It will be the biggest bargains you ever got for ten cents in your life, measured by the satisfaction it will bring you! A prize stag schafkopf party has been arranged by the Socialist Home Club to take place at Labor Lyceum, Milwaukee, Saturday evening, May 21. Tickets will include refreshments.

THIRD ANNUAL MONSTER PICNIC

GIVEN BY THE Social-Democratic Party, TO BE HELD AT Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, Sunday, July 17, 1904. ADDRESSES, CONCERT AND GAMES. GRAND BALL IN THE EVENING. ADMISSION 10 CENTS. TO BALL 25 CENTS.

SECOND GRAND MAY BALL

...ARRANGED BY THE... Eleventh Ward Branch S. D. P. ...AT... H. ROHLOFF'S HALL, COR. PEARL AND MITCHELL STS. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14th, 1904. Admission 15 Cents. At the Door 25 Cents. Ladies Accompanied by Gents, Free. MUSIC FURNISHED BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ORCHESTRA.

Garden Implements and Hose. Now is the time to look to your gardening equipment. We have a stock of thoroughly reliable garden implements and hose to help you complete your outfit. PH. GROSS HDW. CO. 126-128 Grand Ave. "IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD."

VICTOR L. BERGER 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE. FIRE INSURANCE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE. Only the Best Companies in Existence. Remember, the Premiums are the same in all Companies. All business turned over to me will receive immediate and prompt attention.

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

Barrett's A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE. JOHN SCHUETZ, The Leading Clothier and Merchant Tailor. 957-959 HOWELL AVE., Cor. Kinnickinnick. Our stock of union-made suits and latest style, is now complete, the largest stock of union-made furnishings in the city at present. NOTICE: If you wear the UNION-MADE suit you will get the Union Label.