





SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN.

WHY THE FEW ARE RICH AND THE MANY POOR.

By Allan L. Benson.

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WHAT THE CAPITALIST HAS: WHAT HE MIGHT HAVE.

Capitalism builds a pyramid of dead men's bones and puts on its apex a circlet of gold. (That is its idol. The dollar, the DOLLAR, the DOLLAR! What will the dollar not do? What, in life, is more to be desired? What may not be wisely sacrificed to get more dollars? Who is greater than the man who has the most dollars? It is a money-mad age and we are a money-mad people—money-mad because capitalism, with its deification of the dollar, has made us so.)

At first glance, then, it may seem strange to suggest that the capitalist, representing as he does, the class that possesses the great bulk of the nation's wealth, lacks any earthly happiness that it would be possible for him to enjoy under different conditions.

And it may seem stranger still to suggest that Socialism, which would do away with the billionaires and millionaires and all the other capitalists, would give those who are now capitalists an opportunity to enjoy pleasures of which they have never dreamed.

Yet Socialism makes these assertions and is eager to submit them to the test of reasonableness and probability, as it is eager to submit all of its other assertions. And it makes these particular assertions with regard to what the capitalists have and what they might have, because it knows that capitalists, notwithstanding the fox-like, hyena-like instincts that capitalism has bred into them, are still human; that in the depths of the hardest heart there is still that subtle thing called conscience and that far back in the brain that has worked the most sorrow upon mankind, there is still the desire to serve and be loved by his fellows. Was there ever a time when so many men of great wealth gave great gifts to the people? See the conscience at work. Was there ever a time when men who had spent their best years plucking the people were more eager to devote their last years, with little or no compensation, to the service of the people in public places? See therein the manifestation of the all-human desire to be helpful to one's fellows and to have the good-will of all. Of course it may be said that the rich men who enter the public service in their declining years, do so to help their class more than they do to help all of the people; but the fact remains that such men are always fond of public applause, and their activities, unless they are to most of the people, are nevertheless the dwarfed expressions of their desires to serve and to be loved,—desires that would assume their full proportions if given the proper environment.

Socialism proceeds upon the firm belief that it is the natural desire of every human being to be honest—to deal fairly with his fellow men, so far as in him lies the ability to determine what is fair. It believes that this instinct, upon the expression of which not only all orderly society but the very perpetuity of society itself depends, can be suppressed to a great extent, but cannot be obliterated. And while Socialists recognize the fact that the stress of circumstances has caused to be entertained almost as many individual conceptions of what constitutes honesty as there are individual conceptions of what constitutes morality. Socialists believe that those who invade the rights of others are invariably punished for such invasions, whether they realize that they are invaders or not. To believe otherwise would be to believe that the law of compensation is not always in force—that it is possible to get anything in this world without giving something in return for it. The gambler may believe that he is "honest" if he gives to his employee, who deals "crooked" fare, half of what the employee steals from those who play at his table. The "captain of industry" may believe he is "honest" if he robs another "captain" by depressing the value of his stocks in the market and buys them for a fraction of what they are worth. Each of these men may believe he is honest, because the customs surrounding their respective vocations have caused such acts to be considered "honorable." But there is a conscience higher than custom that deep down in their hearts makes such men unhappy. Such victims of conscience may

never realize that conscience is pricking them, but the fact remains that they are unhappy—and there is a reason for their unhappiness.

In what respect then, are capitalists less happy because of capitalism than they would be under Socialism? Let us subdivide the capitalist class into the many small capitalists and the few great capitalists of which it is composed and consider the small capitalists first. The small capitalists are those who have relatively small sums of capital invested in industries connected with the production of wealth. Merchants and small manufacturers are common types of the small capitalists. What kind of lives do they spend?

The success of the merchant depends solely upon his ability to buy cheaply and sell dearly. To buy for a little and sell for much seems so simple on the face of it that at first glance it would seem to be no difficult task to become a successful merchant. But it is not so easy as it looks. Every man from whom a merchant buys is playing the same game he is—trying to sell for as much as he can—and the result is a battle of wits. To outwit the seller, the merchant must bring into play all the arts of deception of which he is master. He must pretend that he does not care much about the particular thing with regard to which they are haggling. If possible, he must pick flaws in it—it is defective in some way, or not of the right quality. Whether it is true or not, he must declare that So-and-So has offered him the same article for much less and if all these things do not bring the prospective seller to terms, the merchant may break off negotiations for a few days to convey the impression that he is not eager to buy. All the while, the man who has goods to sell is practicing the same deception on the merchant, and if a sale be made, the question of which gets the better of the other depends solely upon which is the more skillful liar. And, in the long run, the question of which shall "succeed" in business and which shall fail is dependent upon the result of the same test.

Having bought the goods that he branded as inferior when he wanted to buy them for a little, the merchant offers them for sale. Then he sings a different song. The goods then are of the "best quality." His prices—which are from 40 to 100 per cent more than he paid for the goods—are "exceedingly low." Usually, he unloads in a reasonable length of time, but if not, he has a "sale." Everything is "marked down." He puts large advertisements in the newspapers. He marks this article "\$18—was \$25" and that one "\$6.50—was \$10." And the gullible crowd who have been taught by capitalism always to be on the look-out to get something for nothing, rush in and buy his wares. Get on good terms with any head of a department in a great department store and ask him how much these sales amount to, so far as being genuine is concerned. He will tell you that as a rule—not always—these great "marked down" sales are fraudulent. The goods are sold at practically their original prices. The merchant lies when he says that the article he now offers for \$18 has been "marked down from \$25." No particular wrong has been done to the public, since the price it pays are no more than the merchant asked in the first place. Having failed to sell his good in the ordinary way, the merchant has simply lied to dispose of them because he knew that the desire to get something for nothing which capitalism has cultivated would bring customers to him.

The manufacturer resorts to similar lies to buy his raw materials for as little as possible and sell his manufactured products at the highest price. Labor being one of the most important things that the manufacturer has to buy, he tries to buy this as cheaply as he can, and lies to depress its price, just as he lies to depress the price of any of the raw materials that are used in his particular business. Increases of wages, as a rule, are given grudgingly, while reductions are enforced upon the slightest pretext. It matters not that the manufacturer may be able to pay his laborers all they are receiving, he will cut their wages if he believes he can do it and avoid a strike. And if the army of the unemployed becomes large enough to lead him to believe he could even get a new force, if necessary, at a smaller expenditure for wages, then he begins to agitate for the "open shop." He develops a sudden interest in the non-union man and is even willing to have his business tied up for a few days to prevent further discrimination against the abused laborer who does not belong to a labor union. Of course all this heroic sacrifice for the non-union man is pure falsehood,

but it is "business." The manufacturer must buy everything, including labor, as cheaply as he can and to lie to carry a point is one of the approved customs of capitalism.

There never was a liar that in his own heart did not hate himself. To believe otherwise would be to charge capitalists with a degree of degradation of which Socialists do not believe them capable. And to declare that business as it is now conducted is not based on falsehood and perpetuated by falsehood would be to display a childish ignorance of the facts that would be beautiful if it were not so stupid, or to demonstrate a capacity for falsification that would mark the falsifier as a man remarkably adapted for a "successful" business career. The man who would literally obey the injunction not to lie could not stay in business a day. This fact is freely admitted by frank business men, who seek to justify it on the ground that it is necessary to lie to meet competition.

Another stern fact that tends to decrease the happiness of the small capitalists is the ever-present possibility of financial failure. Most capitalists fail sooner or later, and many of those who have never failed have so closely grazed the brink of failure that it made their hair stand when the danger was the greatest. The trick of a competitor in securing lower freight rates or cheaper raw material may cause a small manufacturer to be put out of business very quickly unless he discover why it is that his competitor is able to undersell him. Circumstances over which he has no control may ruin him at any moment in spite of the utmost caution, and the man who has \$100,000 invested in industry today has no assurance that he will be worth a dollar five years hence. That, at least, is what small manufacturers say in private conversation and there appear to be sufficient reasons for their fears.

If deceit and mendacity are a "necessary" part of the small capitalists' mental equipment, it would be difficult to characterize the most conspicuous attributes of the great capitalists—the financiers and "captains of industry" who sit in Wall street and hold the industries of the country in the hollows of their hands. It is only fair to say that most of these gentlemen are "honorable," according to their peculiar moral standard. But what a standard! To flim-flam the public with watered stock is regarded as all right. To hammer each other's stocks in the market and get them for less than they are worth is all right. To rob millions by arbitrarily increasing the prices of the necessities of life is all right. And low as is the moral standard of these great capitalists, many of them descend still lower when pressed to it. They steal each other's mines, bribe judges, juries, governors and congresses, palm off properties for several times their values in forming trusts and do everything except to go out with a piece of lead-pipe and hold up pedestrians in the street. Nor are these things hearsay. They are matters of court record. They are being told and re-told in the litigation that is constantly coming up as a result of the attempts of these capitalists to rob each other.

No man who leads such a life can be really happy. These men are not happy. Greed has made them insane on the subject of money. Most of them are nervous wrecks. Their money is a curse, rather than a blessing to them, just as an over-supply of food is a curse to the man who eats it. They are always pursuing happiness—never catching up with it. Each owns three or four houses in a vain attempt to find one home. Their wives lead aimless spoiled lives, and their children, if they have any, are reared in an atmosphere of luxury that rots the fibre of their moral natures and leaves their brains undeveloped. They travel to the ends of the earth, seeking the pleasures they could find at home if they would but lead simple, natural lives—if they would but do some kind of useful work, enjoy its products and permit everyone else to do the same.

Socialism would make respectable, self-respecting men of these capitalists. With interest, rent and profits eliminated from the scheme of life, the small capitalist would no longer be compelled to be the haggling, scheming, lying individual that he is. Under Socialism, most of the small capitalists who are now merchants and manufacturers would be employed as they are now employed in the production and distribution of merchandise, but they would not be compelled to lie to buy cheaply, to lie to sell dearly, to lie to cut laborers' wages or to lie about anything else. Socialism would enable such of these gentlemen as now profess Christianity to be Christians—to lead Christ-like lives. Are they leading such lives now? Imagine Christ

doing any of the thousand-and-one disreputable things that the small capitalist is compelled to do in order to do business. Imagine Christ using all sorts of subterfuges to buy cheaply and selling all sorts of lies to sell dearly, putting glucose in the honey, sand in the sugar, formaldehyde in the milk and chemicals in the flour. Imagine Christ employing little children in the cotton mills of the South, in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and in the factories and department stores of the North. Imagine Christ superintending a sweat-shop where women were forced to commit slow suicide to obtain bread. Imagine Christ reducing the wages of the workers when they were receiving so little that most of them were unable to own even their homes.

Socialism would make men of these wolves, and being men, they would be happy. It would enable them to lead normal lives. It is abnormal to have too much or too little of anything and one is nearly as bad as the other. Capitalism falls heavily upon the capitalist as it does upon the wage-earner. The capitalist is simply robbed of his happiness in a different way. And the pity of it is that he does not understand what is robbing him. If it is as if a dyspeptic man, whose stomach was bursting with food, were to deny that an excess of food was the cause of his uneasiness and to resist all efforts to keep him from eating more. Everyone needs money, but no one needs a million nor a billion dollars. Everyone needs water to drink, but no one needs Lake Michigan nor the Atlantic ocean to furnish him his water supply. And the man who would try to do either one dry would be quite as likely to feel distressed as would the man who would die of thirst in the middle of Sahara.

It is not money that these great capitalists need to make them happy—it is useful labor. Socialism would give them an opportunity to be of real service to their fellow men. Most of them are men of great executive ability and it is just such men that Socialism would greatly need. They would be given an opportunity to devote their talents and their energies to the management of industry, and while the financial compensation of none of them would be as great for a life-time as the compensation of Mr. Rockefeller now is for a few hours of idleness, it would be sufficient for all of their legitimate needs. They would not lack any of the comforts of a well-ordered life. They would have good homes, good books, time to read them and time to indulge any other tastes that they might have for study or recreation. And furthermore, they would have something that they now DO NOT have—the genuine respect and admiration of their fellow-men. This may seem like a small consideration, but it is not. It is natural to be for of appreciation. Millions are now paying colossal sums in an effort to BUY that which would be given to them spontaneously and enthusiastically under Socialism—public approval. Why else has one man put a library in nearly every town that would have one? Why has another given a university the greatest endowment that ever came to an institution of learning?

The whole question, then, simmers down to this: Unless falsehood, deception, trickery and sometimes downright robbery are entirely consistent with the greatest amount of happiness, the capitalists, as a class, are not as happy as they might be if they were not compelled to do such things—and they are now compelled to do most of them or get out of business; there is no doubt about that. The man who will not lie either about great things or small things cannot stay in business under the competitive system, because some man who is willing to lie will get his business away from him.

And if it be admitted that falsehood, deception, trickery and sometimes robbery are NOT consistent with the greatest happiness, it must also be admitted that Socialism would make the capitalists happier, provided it would remove the incentive that now causes them to lie and steal.

And what is that incentive? Doesn't the word "profits" tell the whole story? Socialism would abolish profits along with interest and rent.

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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 preserver 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 defender of the political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the or 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 robbing out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great proprietors' 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 right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By snatching 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 protest 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 literatures. 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 of 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 content to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled 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 be 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 we shall all 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 immediate 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 like 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 far 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 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.

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do; from whatever will hurt him, they will religiously abstain.

But will our Socialist candidate for an office he doesn't want, be so good as to enlighten the dear work- ingmen as to some of the measures which will help or hurt? Not he. The Republicans will "restore pros- perity;" Hill is "a Democrat;" Parker has always been "regular;" our Socialist is a "Socialist." What else do you want to know?

The resolution to substitute goody-goodyism and glittering gen- eralities for a clean-cut working program went to vote. The impos- sibleists sent up a few lonely ayes; after them came a chorus of noes like the crashing of a cyclone through a forest. Impossibleism was buried too deep to resurrect.

Peace to its ashes. Sweet be its sleep. May the eye of pity drop a tear on its resting place and the hand of sympathy carve on its tomb- stone the legend: "Sacred to the Memory of the Lost Cause."

Thomas Elmer Will.

[The above article was in type when we discovered that it had been also sent to certain other Socialist papers. As it is a timely article we give it space.—Ed. Herald.]

Competition Requires Children!

In the week before I left for the South I dined with a very charming woman and her husband. Before a table exquisite in its appointments, laden with the best the market could offer and good taste display, sat the mistress, a graceful, intelligent young woman, full of philanthropic, charitable interests, and one whom I know to be devoted to the care and benefiting of little children in her city. During the meal I said to her casually:

"Do you know that in your mills in South Carolina tonight, as we sit here, little children are working at the looms and frames—little children, some of them not more than six years old?"

She said, in astonishment, "I don't know it; and I can't believe it."

I told her I should soon see just how true the reports were, and when I returned to New York I would tell her the facts. She is not alone in her ignorance. Not one person, man or woman, to whom I told the facts of the cases I observed "dreamed that children worked in any mills in the United States!"

After my experience amongst the working class, I am safe in saying that I consider their grievances to be the outcome of the ignorance and greed of the manufacturer abetted, aided and made possible by the ignorance and poverty of the laborer. ... On my return to the North, I made an especial effort to see my New Eng- land friend. ... I drew for my friend, as well as I could, pictures of what I had seen. She leaned forward, took a brandied cherry from the dish in front of her, ate it deli- cately and dipped her fingers in the finger-bowl; then she said:

"Dear friend, I am going to sur- prise you very much."

Dog Eat Dog—The Great Capitalist Game!

THESE CANNIBALS HAVE NO CONSCIENCES. WOULD AS SOON EAT EACH OTHER AS TO EAT THE WORKING CLASS.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 2.]

The question of the cost of Steel rails came up for discussion the other day in the United States Senate, being brought about by Mr. Schwab's statement that they could be made for \$12.00 per ton at the Carnegie works. Senator Aldrich and one or two expressed doubts as to whether rails could be made at the price. There is, however, nothing extraordinary in the figure of \$12.00 given by Mr. Schwab, as may be seen from the following statement of the cost of turning ore into rails.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Cost. Total: \$5.10

On the basis of 60 per cent ore, it would take five tons to make three tons of pig iron, which would give a cost of \$8.50 for pig. To convert this into rails would take not in excess of \$4.00 per ton, and it could probably be done cheaper. This gives a cost of \$12.50 per ton for rails.

In all probability the actual cost at the Carnegie works today is not in excess of this amount, and it may be less.

READ THE ABOVE—THEN READ THIS INTERESTING ITEM:

[From the Daily Trade Bulletin, Chicago, May 5.]

It is announced that the Boston and Maine, the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads have with- in the past week placed orders for about 75,000 tons of Steel rails with the United States Steel Corporation and the Lackawanna Steel Company. The price was maintained at the pool rate of TWENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS A TON!

Cramping the Courts in Colorado.

Almost unbelievable things are happening every day in Colorado. The following account of the en- forced yielding of the civil courts to the military despotism of the Pea- body regime, will be read with in- terest. Judge Stevens went to Tel- luride to hold court, but concluded to yield to the influence around him, and when court opened gave the at- torneys present the following talk:

"Gentlemen of the bar, I came here yesterday for the purpose of opening court transacting such business as I felt the conditions would justify.

"I find a different condition here than what I had expected. The de- monstration at the depot last night upon the arrival of the train could only have been planned and executed for the purpose of showing the con- tempt of the militia and a certain portion of this community for the civil authority of this district. I had always been led to suppose from such research that I have been able to make that in a republic like ours the people were supreme; that the people had expressed their will in a constitution which was enacted for the government of all authority in this state. That constitution pro- vides that the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil authorities. It is doubtless con- strued differently, however, by the executive, who has declared this county to be in a state of insurrec- tion and has declared martial law within its limits. In effect, there- fore, the executive has said that there is no law in this county, ex- cept the military commander.

"I can only believe from the in- dications, from the demonstrations that have been made, and the con- ditions which seem to exist here, that the executive and militia and a portion of the people of this country

Confessions of Capitalism.

"I waited, and felt that it would be difficult to surprise me with a tale of a Southern mill.

"Those little children—love the mill! They like to work. It's a great deal better for them to be em- ployed there for them to run the streets!"

She smiled over her argument, and I waited.

"Do you know," she continued, "that I believe they are really very happy."

She had well presented her argu- ment. She had said she would sur- prise me—and she did.

"You will not feel it a breach of affection and hospitality if I print what you say?" I asked her. "It's only fair that the capitalist's view should be given here and there first hand. You own one-half the mill in —, Carolina?"

"Yes."

"What do you think of a model mill with only nine hours a day labor, holidays and all nights free, schools, where education is enforced by the state, reading-rooms open as well as churches—amusement halls, music, recreation and pleasure, as well as education and religion?"

"I think," she said keenly, "that united, concentrated action on the part of the cotton mill owners might make such a thing feasible; for us to try it alone would mean ruin."

"Not ruin," I amended; "a re- duction of income."

"Ruin," she said, firing. "We couldn't compete. To compete," she said with the conviction of an in- telligent, well-informed manufac- turer, "I must have my sixty-six hours a week!"—Marie Van Vorst, in The Woman Who Toils.

"Confessions of Capitalism," five cents each; thirty copies, one dollar.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Dem- ocratic 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 national organizing fund now totals \$3,260.98. The national cam- paign fund is crawling up.

Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen is doing special organizing work for the national party in Delaware.

Geo. H. Goebel has started over- land on a Western tour under the direction of the National Secretary.

The State Quorum of Missouri has issued a stirring appeal to the Socialists of that state to con- tribute enough to keep one or more organizers at work during the cam- paign.

One of the first contributions to the National Campaign Fund of 1904 came from the Old Soldiers' Home in California to the amount of \$3, collected by Comrade James J. Dobbins.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth have removed from Illinois to Mas- sachusetts where they will work on a farm during the summer and devote their winters to propaganda work for Socialism.

That all the Socialists have not been driven out of Telluride, Colo., was demonstrated at the election for school trustee on May 10, when 58 Socialist votes were cast against 380 for the combination capitalist ticket. Last election Socialists got 110 against 388. Good showing, for Peabodyland.

State conventions of the Social- istic party are scheduled to meet as follows: May 23, Kentucky, at Covington; Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg; Washington, at Seattle, May 29 and 30, New York, at Albany; Ohio, at Columbus, May 30, Connecticut, at Waterbury, June 4, Vermont, at Barre, July 4, Iowa, at Marshall- town.

National Secy. Mailly has issued a circular letter to local secretaries announcing that he has had prepared sets of books for secretaries, also for state secretaries. They will be sold only in full sets, the price being \$3. He also refers to the plan to furnish Socialist plate matter to newspapers. Comrades are urged to canvass their local fields and get their local papers to use some of the

plate, which will be furnished by the American Press Association at \$1 a page. Attention is called to the national campaign fund. In accordance with the action of the national convention comrades are urged to contribute one half day's pay on some day during June, one-third to go to the national fund, one-third to the state fund and one-third to the local fund. Lists for the purpose will be sent out through the state secretaries. An official report of the national convention will be published at 50 cents in paper covers and \$1 in cloth.

These are strenuous times in the Chicago Socialist movement, but good will come out of the strife. The impossibleists held a meeting after the national convention and claiming to re- present the party repudiated the national platform and drafted one of their own with the intention of forcing it upon the party at large—just how does not appear. Matters finally came to such a pass that the actual Socialists in the city took de- cisive steps and dethroned the im- possibleists. At present the Social- ists are in control of the party in the city and in Illinois, but the impos- sibleists have a majority on the state executive board. The conflict re- solves itself into a split, one that has come none too soon, with the im- possibleists reduced to a small bunch and in sore straits, inasmuch as De- Leon has declared he will have nothing to do with them. Most of them were formerly in his party, but he says they were kicking out for good, and now that they have been also kicked out by our party, he regards them as doubly repudiated.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND. Following is the manifesto, that the Japan Socialists sent to their brothers in Russia:

Dear Comrades: For many years we have been hearing of you and thinking about you, though we have not yet had an opportunity to shake hands and talk cheerfully with you, being separated from you by many thou- sand miles. Twenty years have al- ready passed since you began to preach the great principle of hu- manity in 1884 under the banner of Social-Democracy. During that time, the persecutions of a despotic government and the cruel action of detectives have been such as have never before been seen. Your pre- decessors passed through the bitter- est trials, having forsaken fame and fortune; and those who were shut up in prisons, exiled in desolate Siberia, or who perished on scaffolds were numberless. In spite of this your agitation was not checked even in the slightest degree, but your courage increased a hundred-fold after each persecution. It was last year that the several bodies of So- cialists throughout Russia were united in strong organization and since then Socialism has become an im- mense power. We express our hearty sympathy for you in your hard situ- ation and at the same time admire your abiding faith in principle.

Dear Comrades! Your Govern- ment and our government have plunged into fighting at last in order to satisfy their imperialistic de- sires, but to Socialists there is no barrier of race, territory or nation- ality. We are comrades, brothers and sisters and have no reason to fight each other. Your enemy is not the Japanese people, but our mili- tarian and so-called patriotism. Nor is our enemy the Russian people, but our militarism and so-called patriotism. Yes, patriotism and militarism are our common enemies; nay, all the Socialists in the world also look upon them as common enemies. We Socialists must fight a brave battle against them. Here is the best and the most important opportunity for us now. We be-

lieve you will not let this opportu- nity pass. We too will try our best. But permit us to say a few words more. We are neither Nihilists nor Terrorists, but Social-Democrats, and are always fighting for peace. We object absolutely to using mili- tary force in our fighting. We have to fight by peaceful means; by reason and speech. It may be very dif- ficult for you to fight with speech and produce a revolution by peace- ful means in Russia where there is no constitution, and consequently you may be tempted to overthrow the government by force. But those who are fighting for humanity must remember that the end does not justify the means.

We can not foresee which of the two governments shall win in fighting, but whichever gets the victory, the results of the war will be all the same—general misery, the burden of heavy taxes, the degradation of mor- ality and the supremacy of militar- ism. Therefore the most important question before us is not which gov- ernment shall win, but how soon can we bring the war to an end. The determination of the International Workmen's League in its agitations in the time of the Franco-Prussian War give us a good lesson. We are comrades, brothers and sisters; and have no reason why we should fight. The feud, our common enemy, is now breathing poisonous fire in order to torment millions of people! As Karl Marx said: "Workmen of all nations! Unite!" so we Socialists must join our hands in order to do our best.

Dear Comrades! When you suffer from the oppression of your government and the pursuit of cruel detectives, please remember that there are thousands of comrades in a distant land, who are praying for your health and success with the deepest sympathy.

Notice to Camden, N. J., readers. L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J., is authorized to take subscriptions for this paper.

GOOD COAL Perfectly Screened. Burns to a White Ash. You get satisfactory results by trying the FETTE & MEYER COAL CO. I. H. STOUTHAMER, Pres. 35 ONEIDA STREET, Phone Main 98. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WANTED: That You Help Unionism by Patronizing the First Union Bakery. ALVIN FLEISCHER, 222 FIFTH STREET, Milwaukee.

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are willing that this court should be opened and such business transacted and such orders of the court executed as meet the approval of the military commander and a portion of the people of this county, may be exe- cuted; but that portion of the orders of this court as do not meet with the approval of this militia and the peo- ple of this county, may not be exe- cuted. Under such circumstances the court would not be in a position to enforce its lawful orders.

"Such being the case, it would simply be a farce to attempt to en- force the civil law in this county.

"It is therefore ordered that all matters pending and undetermined in this court be continued until the next term. It is further ordered that court be adjourned sine die."

The attorneys sat nonplussed for a moment or two after the court's decision, but finally, realizing that court had been adjourned, they arose and began leave the building.

The demonstration at the depot referred to in the decision was the assembling at the railroad station last evening on the arrival of the train from Ouray of all the soldiers on duty in Telluride, to the number of twenty-five, and about 300 citizens.

lieve you will not let this opportu- nity pass. We too will try our best. But permit us to say a few words more. We are neither Nihilists nor Terrorists, but Social-Democrats, and are always fighting for peace. We object absolutely to using mili- tary force in our fighting. We have to fight by peaceful means; by reason and speech. It may be very dif- ficult for you to fight with speech and produce a revolution by peace- ful means in Russia where there is no constitution, and consequently you may be tempted to overthrow the government by force. But those who are fighting for humanity must remember that the end does not justify the means.

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Milwaukee Socialist Officials.

Milwaukee Free Press: Social- Democrat introduced their first im- portant measure in the county board yesterday, when Supervisor Charles E. Jeske of the Twentieth ward re- vived the old question of a penal farm as a substitute for the house of correction. He introduced a resolu- tion calling for a special committee to consider locations and report be- fore the first meeting in September, the price per acre to be determined by the committee. The resolution was referred to the committee on house of correction.

The resolution revives the fight of the labor unions against employ- ment of county prisoners in any way that conflicts with products of free labor. Jeske's resolution calls attention to the fact that the house of correction is costly, imperfect and a political machine.

The matter of constructing a place for detention of juvenile pris- oners in the Home for the Friend- less again was put over, Supervisor Jeske asking that the matter be re- ferred to the committee on laws and legislation and the district attorney to ascertain if the contract with the home can be rescinded. While ju- venile prisoners now are kept in the county jail against the law, super- visors feel that the cost of a place of detention as designed by the old board is too expensive.

The investigation into the man- agement of the Milwaukee County Hospital, before a committee of the county board of which Comrade James Sheehan is a member, is now in progress. Witnesses so far have testified that the food given poor patients was disgusting and rotten, that the bread pudding was often full of egg shells, the meat stews tainted, and the bread sour, and one nurse testified that she found a mouse one day in the stew. The doctors who used the institution for experimental grounds often subjected unwilling women patients to public examinations in their clinics, one woman having her clothes torn off by a nurse to force her to attend, while a poor woman who scrubbed in the kitchen was also forced to sub- mit to such examination. A nurse testified that she had been offered money not to testify.

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

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Social-Democratic Herald, 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Labor in the Hands of its "Friends!"



What the Organization of Employers and the Disorganization of Employes Would Mean.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

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-Democrat.

"GIVE A DOG A BAD NAME."

It is on record that when iron plows first supplanted wooden ones the prejudice of the people who were to be benefited by the change found expression in the charge that the iron plowshare "would poison the soil."

It is ever so with new ideas. They must run the gauntlet of prejudice and so-called conservatism. The old is jealous of the new—it does not understand it.

How this sinister spirit still stalks the earth! All the expansiveness in education, the increase of general knowledge, and the rise in the standard of the common intelligence, has failed to exorcise this obstructing specter from the path of human progress.

What Socialist propagandist has not met this spirit, misnamed conservatism? No longer able to deny that society is moving toward Socialism, or, indeed, that Socialism is already glinting its rays over the hills, malevolent stories are set afloat about Socialism poisoning the family, wrecking morality and breaking up the tender and natural relation of parent and child.

This last sort of opposition is represented by certain men of the cloth who are a libel on the many other men of the cloth who hail with joy the dawn of better things in civilization.

A Rev. Boardman, endorsed by Parry, has written a booklet, "Indictment of Socialism," and we quote from page 25 the following, which is a sentiment from the dark ages:

"Christianity teaches that the servant should be subject to his master, the inferior to his superior, the wife to her husband—because it is the will of God."

Such sentiments are an insult to religion, an affront to the ideals of a democracy, and a shame to the blasphemous individual giving them utterance, yet they represent his appeal to the prejudices of the people, in order to head off the "new-fangled idea" of Socialism.

Less filled with malice are the other calamity charges repeated over and over against Socialism: Socialism means confiscation, Socialism means spoliation, repudiation, and a nation of office holders, that Socialism will make life too easy and therefore cause most of the people to spend their time in mischief, and so on.

Meantime, like the plow, Socialism is preparing the field for the harvest, and the Harvest Home is already in sight.

The anarchists who have been misleading the Socialist movement in Chicago lost control at a meeting of the party a week ago Sunday. They had a plan afoot to expel Comrade John Collins, the party candidate for governor of Illinois, and the meeting rapidly turned into a contest for supremacy between the two elements.

The Parry Citizens' Alliance, which is making the industrial city of Racine, Wis., a sort of experimental ground for their labor-crushing schemes, has just become incorporated there and is said to be pretty busy at its dark lantern meetings, although it is also said to be having some troubles.

CHICAGO VINDICATES HERSELF

Editor Herald: If any Socialist outside Cook county (Chicago) has any doubt of its loyalty to the party his fears may now be quickly dispelled, for today our local crowded 440 of its members into a hall and by a vote of 3 to 1 not only accepted and endorsed the national platform and ticket, but most emphatically condemned any and all attempts of repudiation as acts, not aimed to improve the platform but to disrupt the party at its most critical time, the eve of a national campaign.

In last Monday's daily papers the rank and file read with astonishment that a "split" had occurred in our party in Cook Co. which would likely spread throughout the entire United States! What has occasioned this statement was this, that on the day before the county central committee rescinded its action of the previous Sunday, discharged a committee then appointed to draw up a new national platform, declared its secretary, treasurer, and manager of its paper dismissed and promptly elected new men to replace them, elected an executive committee in place of the impotent one that then existed and in a most emphatic manner had done a good job of "spring cleaning!"

All eyes have till today been directed on the mass meeting which was first called to repudiate the national platform and then changed by the afore-mentioned cleaning brigade into a ratification meeting and the question on all lips was, what will the rank and file do? Many a heart has been sick, many a soul has been worried to its depths, many a head has tossed sleeplessly on its pillow this past week.

No! and Yes! Five ringing and stinging resolutions, endorsing the platform, condemning repudiation, approving the cleaning aforesaid, scathing the base mischief makers and calling upon one and all to unite on platform and candidates were carried by a vote of 266 to 85 and the "storm" proved itself only a momentary squall, and Chicago had vindicated itself before the Socialist world.

E. M. Stangland, Secretary of Meeting. J. M. Crook, Member Executive Com. Chicago, May 22.

MEMO ANSWERS BOSWELL.

Editor Social-Democratic Herald: I am glad Mr. Peyton Boswell is willing to take up the revolutionary cause, even though he uses personalities in lieu of argument. When, however, he applies the term "scurrilous" he wishes to slander me, or else does not know the meaning of the word.

The issue, I think, is this: Both parties would have all land and capital common property. The Social-Democrats would have capital made collective wherever and whenever possible, as steps in the direction of the Cooperative Commonwealth, and believe their method is in accord with evolution. The revolutionary Socialist would agitate for the final complete condition of collective ownership of all capital, and ignore, if not oppose, the present acquisition of any capital.

go out of existence itself until the new is fully developed and ready to take its place.

One would think that some day will be fixed, perhaps soon after the election which gives a Socialist majority, for capitalism to end, and that the next morning the Cooperative Commonwealth will begin, complete and perfect.

The abolitionists were glad to help any slave, or two, or a dozen, to freedom. They would have favored abolition for any state, county or city. Any proposition to keep those in slavery that might be free, until all were free, would have been "laughed down" in convention or elsewhere.

Mr. Boswell states my position correctly, then refers to it as a "brand of confusion." Will he explain what the confusion is? He speaks of the "graft" possible under municipal ownership. Is he ignorant of the fact that there is infinitely more graft under private ownership? Besides the enormous profits paid stockholders—graft pure and simple—we have Aldermen growing rich by the sale of franchises. Under municipal ownership they will have nothing to sell.

Why do we want collective ownership? Is it not because ownership gives the power to control the products of labor and capital? Private ownership gives the product to individuals; common ownership leaves the title to both capital and product in the people.

In Chicago water is furnished at about cost, while gas is sold at five times the cost. One yields all the usual forms of profits, the other does not.

Suppose revolutionary agitation shall continue until nearly all the people are ready to take over nearly all capital except a few small industries in obscure back counties, where a conservative few have not been convinced; what will happen? Will the whole mass of people wait patiently, leaving the trusts in full possession of the enormous grafts, because "we cannot have socialistic reforms without having the whole of Socialism," until these few are converted, or will the latter be compelled to adopt common ownership against their will?

I think the "confusion" is all in the revolutionary tactics. When we fully grasp a principle, we will believe that any and all applications of the principle will give good results, and there will be no confusion. When we really think a principle is good we do not worry about bad results of their partial application. We know that results will be good in proportion as the principle is applied. In any event we should

advocate all good principles at all times, and apply them without regard to results. This has always been the best course. Those who would limit or hamper true reform, partial or complete, are, whether they know it or not, working in the interest of those who profit by wrong.

THE UNION RESOLUTIONS.

Most of us who voted against the trades union resolution in the national convention voted against it because we were opposed to a single paragraph in it. A parliamentary tangle prevented us from voting for any of the substitutes which we favored.

I refer to the last paragraph, wherein it says that "neither political nor other differences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial movement."

Translated into plain English, that sentence means precisely this: That we condemn the American Labor Union for not disbanding and joining the American Federation of Labor.

Again, the paragraph referred to justifies the trades unionists in voting the Republican and Democratic tickets, because it justifies political differences of opinion among the trades unionists. That paragraph ought by all means to be voted down.

If locals everywhere will request the national secretary to submit the trades union resolution to a referendum vote of the party by paragraphs, we will then have an opportunity to vote down the objectionable paragraph and vote in favor of the balance of the resolution.

Des Moines, Ia. John M. Work.

"I am more than pleased that the Chicago convention has acted to a great extent in harmony with the tactics pursued by your valuable paper. The comrades in Milwaukee deserve the highest credit," writes Comrade Fischler of Quebec, Canada.

Enquirer is informed that the list of Socialists in attendance at the Chicago convention printed in the International Socialist Review is unreliable and was clearly taken from a printed roll call circulated on the first day of the convention when many delegates had not arrived.

Dear Herald: A word of congratulations on the success of the party in Milwaukee. I am proud of Berger and the rest of you and proud of the showing you made after the clean dignified campaign which was conducted. Milwaukee is probably the most famous city in America and you may expect to receive the particular attention of the Republican and Democratic campaign managers during the Fall campaign.

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Advertisement for SCHUCK & SCHLIMSKY, mens' and boys' clothing store.

Advertisement for Greenberg, an optician, with contact information.

Advertisement for Lamers Bros. Shoes, featuring an illustration of a shoe.

Advertisement for SOLICITORS WANTED, with details on how to apply.

Advertisement for Social-Democratic Herald, including subscription information and address.

Advertisement for BEN. KORNBERGER & BRO., repeating product information.

Advertisement for F. TRENKAMP & CO., repeating product information.

Advertisement for SCHUCK & SCHLIMSKY, repeating product information.







DAVIDSON Continuous VAUDEVILLE. Leading feature this week HELEN BERTRAM Late star of "The Prince of Pilsen." A COMEDY BILL.

10-20-30 at all Performances (Evenings 200 Parquette Seats at 50c.)

STAR THEATER. Commencing To-morrow Matinee. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY. PRICES: 10, 20, 30c J. H. BARNES' DAINTY PAREE COMPANY LADIES' MATINEE FRIDAY.

CRYSTAL THEATER. 178 Second St., Near Grand Ave. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.

Ernst Kreiter's Concert Hall 790 THIRD STREET, Near North Avenue. Good Singers and Comedians always on hand.

Barry Line Daily to Chicago at 8 P. M. 75c Fare 75c. Excursions Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M.

Wanted to Exchange. FIRST CLASS FARM of 120 Acres, complete with all stock, three miles from Plymouth, Wisconsin.

J. Bruett & Son Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear, Etc. Fond du Lac Avenue, Corner Lloyd and 10th Street.

Wm. Gerhard 907 THIRD STREET HATS CAPS

WE DON'T URGE You to buy expensive gifts. We have hosts of exquisite things that are within range of modest income. Give us a call L. Sachs THE JEWELER, 418 National Ave.

The BEST PIANOS and the best place to buy them is at the... BOSTON STORE PIANO DEPARTMENT, 3rd Floor in the Main Store, 4th St. & Grand Ave.

UMBRELLAS PARASOLS Recovering and Repairing. S. J. PEARLMAN, 630 Third St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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

THIS IS WHERE YOU GET THE BEST MEAL IN THE CITY 15c Y. M. C. A. RESTAURANT 148 FOURTH STREET.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Don't miss that big meeting Sunday night at Lincoln Hall! The Town Crier made an error last week in saying that the aldermen of the Thirteenth ward voted against more money for their ward in the matter of the ward fund apportionment.

Some weeks ago we sounded a warning as to the new superintendent of schools who was reputed to be an agent of the school book trust while in charge of the Omaha schools.

The Telluride Exile A. H. Floaten OF COLORADO Will speak at LINCOLN HALL SIXTH STREET, near Grand Ave. SUNDAY, MAY 29th, At 8 o'clock P. M.

When the Atlas bread factory started up in Milwaukee it hired union bakers in order to get the confidence of the working class, which buys a good deal of bread at groceries.

The Milwaukee branches are hereby notified that hereafter all applications for membership in the branches submitted to the central committee be endorsed by the signature of the secretary of the branch.

FOR SALE. \$1700 - 5 Room Cottage, Lot 30x120, on 30th and Clark Streets, house in good repair; \$50 down, balance monthly payments.

FOR SALE. COTTAGES & LOTS in any part of city; prices \$1000 and up. PARCELS - have several fine farms with stock, machinery and good bull line, which we will sell cheap or exchange for city property.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. Highest Cash Price paid for Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Tools, Etc., at I. SOREF, 415-417 Third Street, Phone White 9182.

A. GOETZ, DEALER IN WOOD AND COAL 924 WINNEBAGO STREET. Phone Main 2528.

MODERN TAILORING CO., 619 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. Altering, Remodeling, Dyeing, Pressing and Reparing.

"The vicissitudes of life and particularly of political life is well illustrated in Milwaukee at the present time," said a well known politician recently. "Mike Dunn is a prisoner in the jail where he was once sheriff. And Inspector Momen has filed charges against former Deputy Inspector Oscar Altpeter who, when Momen was indicted some years ago with the officials of the Plankinton bank, went on his bond and kept him from being incarcerated."

The Milwaukee Retail Shoe Dealers' association requests us to state that it has passed resolutions pledging its members to discontinue giving trading stamps after June 1.

By the time this issue of the Herald reaches its readers all of the tickets for the monster state picnic to be held at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, Sunday, July 17th, 1904, will have been mailed.

First prize: A \$25 Talking Machine furnished and partly donated by McGreal Bros., 173 Third Street. Second prize: A 20 Year Gold Filled Watch, Waltham movement, donated by A. H. Stecher, Jeweler, Third and State streets.

The state organizer and Comrade Richard J. Schlomg started out on Monday of last week to conquer Waukesha County for the Socialists. The signs of anger on the part of the old party politicians wherever the comrades landed among them would seem to indicate that their attempts were not ineffective.

The meeting was largely attended by men and women, and the politicians, although present, made no attempt to ask questions. The material is already there for a good local, and it is likely that the co-operation of the local at Lannon will soon result in an organization at Menomonee Falls.

The next evening a splendid meeting was held at Lannon, and the finishing touches put to the organization work which the local comrades had been pushing for some weeks. A list of twenty names is not to be sneezed at in a little quarry settlement with not more than 500 population.

Comrade Schlomg remained at Pewaukee over Sunday, to distribute literature, and this week has gone to Hartland and North Lake. He will be in the towns of Merton and Oconomowoc this week, and it is likely that he will be joined next week in the city of Oconomowoc by the State Organizer.

The results are very satisfactory so far, when it is considered that this is absolutely new ground, for the greater part. The farmers have been reading about the Milwaukee elections, and are having troubles of their own with the trusts, to say nothing of the troubles they have in getting labor of the right kind. And then the political situation is such that they confess they do not see where they are to come in on the deal. In this situation it is not difficult to interest them in the proposition of uniting the working people of the city and the county in a common effort to control the big machinery for the common benefit of all.

Punch Cards Wanted. It is certain that there are still hundreds of cards out among the comrades, which ought to be returned at once. Where is YOUR card? The last week has seen but small receipts for the account of the City Campaign Fund.

Machinist Lodge No. 301. According to a resolution passed on May 23rd, a special meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 7th, to which all members are hereby invited.

Comrade A. H. Floaten, the national organizer of Colorado who was banished by the Parrisites from his home at Telluride, was in Milwaukee the past week and made the acquaintance of some of the Milwaukee Socialists at the central committee meeting last Monday evening.

75 NEW CARPETS AND RUGS. In Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels, Axminsters and Velvet, will be sold at auction a tour Broadway rooms, Saturday, May 28, commencing at 10 A. M.

KAUFER, SMITHING & CO., Auctioneers, 376 Broadway. Picnic Ticket Receipts.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Max Silvermann, Melvin Blodgett, R. S. Kelley, etc.

Closing-out Sale of Typewriters. All makes; very low prices. \$10.00 up. Milwaukee Typewriter Inspection Company, 434-436 Broadway.

THE THEATER. DAVIDSON THEATER. The third and best of the bills so far presented at the Davidson, will arrive this week. The leading feature for this week, as far as fame goes, is Helen Bertram, well known as the operatic star of Bostonians, other features of the bill will be Ferguson and Mack, and Ackhoff and Jordan.

STAR THEATER. At the Star beginning tomorrow matinee the Dainty Paree Burlesquers will begin a week of fun and frolic. The company comes well recommended, having gotten big praise in the eastern cities.

CRYSTAL THEATER. At the Crystal Theater next week, Allen Wightman, whose clay modelling created such a stir at the Chicago opera house, will be the leading attraction.

The Eighth ward branch, Milwaukee, will give its second May Ball, this Saturday evening.

For Rent: Typewriters, any make; \$2.50 to \$4.00 per month. Milwaukee Typewriter Inspection Company, 434-436 Broadway.

Oakland Ave. lot only \$450. See J. Arveson, 500 Keefe Ave. East.

The Coal Teamsters' union is battling bravely in Milwaukee for the principle of organization and solidarity. Give them a helping hand. Whenever you order coal make a demand that the delivery be by a union teamster.

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

The Little Store and Little Prices. We have opened a new store at which we will sell at very low prices goods bought up at bankrupt sales. Therefore we can sell cheap and give you a good bargain.

429 Chestnut Street.

Snowball Washers Are Built on the Right Principles and do their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. PH. GROSS HDW. CO., 126-128 Grand Avenue.

Satisfactory Clothes... In Quality, Style and Price None Are More Satisfactory Than Ours.... M. BENDER, Mens' & Boys Clothing, Furnishings and Hats, 450 11th Ave., Cor. Scott.

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 Annual Monster Picnic GIVEN BY THE Social-Democratic Party of Racine, Wis. AT CENTRAL PARK, KENOSHA COUNTY, SUNDAY, JUNE 19th, 1904. Music by Social-Democratic Band of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

This is the nicest place in Wisconsin for a Picnic. It is located near the lake on the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Street Car line and on the Northwestern Railroad.

BICYCLE BARGAIN

The Andrae bicycle bargain is very much different than any other bicycle bargain ever offered to the public. While you obtain a high class \$40.00 wheel for only \$20 at the same time you may select any standard height of frame. You have a choice of 3 different styles of forks. Any handbar. Any gear and any color of enamel. Andrae bicycles never disappoint.

ANDRAE, 225 West Water St. Image of a bicycle.

Don't Fail to Visit the Store that has the Lowest Prices for the Best Quality....

Carpets, Window Shades, Wall Paper, CARPET CLEANING, RENOVATING, REFITTING, WEAVING. PAPER HANGING, CALCIMING, PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

The Henry Thiele Company, OFFICE, 527, 529 and 531 CHESTNUT STREET, FACTORY, 346, 348, 350, 352 SIXTH STREET.

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.

Barrett's A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE. Image of a man in a suit.

JOHN SCHUETZ, The Leading Clothier and Merchant Tailor, 957-959 HOWELL AVE., Cor. Kinnickinnic. Our stock of union-made suits and latest style, is now complete.