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IN THIS ISSUE: DEBS! SPEECH TO THE MINERS. BERGER ON THE MEAT TRUST. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Whole No. 201.

Wage-System Must Go.

DANIEL M'DONALD, PRESI-DENT OF THE WESTERN LA-BOR UNION—The wage system must go. I am in favor of the convention declaring for independ-ent political action. It is time for the workingmen to assert them-selves. They hold in their hands the political power of this country. They must learn to use it. The convention should declare for So-cialism.

The Toledo Labor Union says: "Mayor Rose of Milwaukee showed his consistnose of Allwauke showed his consist-ency as an ex-union printer, by recently ruling against an unfair paving brick concern of Galesburg. Ill. Other mayors would have haughtly refused to inter-

This is rich. But then the Union did not get a chance to feast its eyes upon the Chesterfieldian haughtiness of Milwaukee's mayor when he drove his matched white, blooded handsome horses at the head of the Milwaukee fower parade. Will the Toledo paper please give its readers these further facts about Rose's "consistency": That his first appearance in Milwaukee was as an officer of the Darlington Rifles, sent here in 1886 by the Republican capitalistic governor to help put down the May riots, during which "putting down," several hard-working Polish citiwere shot down-this was after he sot his withdrawal card as a former inter. And please print this: Two ars later when the big Wood-workers strike began at Oshkosh, the mayor there, a personal and party friend of Rose's, got a call from the Republican or for the state troops and telened Rose, and Rose himself saw that the troops were hurried out for service igh it was no business of his. And a service-why, the lumberman governor, Scofield, a Republican, stated n so many words that the troops were to Oshkosh to frighten the men back to work! And why were the workers of Oshkosh striking? Investigation owed that some of them got as low as

60 and 80 cents a day. Print this, too, Mr. Toledo Labor on. Let the facts have a chance. we could give you more of them!

"Your employers have no more right say that you shall not belong to say that you shall not belong to abor union than to say that you il not belong to a church, a lodge say a political party. For you to ac-their dictation would be to write courselves as serfs."

says the Chicago American in an orial on the teamsters' strike. But ditorial on the teamsters' strike. But where does the American get its author-ity for this statement? Or, is it speak-ing of the merely moral aspects of the case? As a matter of fact the court de-cisions are all almost all the other way -which need surprise no one, as the courts are run in the interests of cap-italism. Last summer a workman in Mil-vaukee was discharged from the employ of the Central Foundry Company for be-buging to a union, in spite of a state law against such a high handed pro-redure. When the case got before Judge Ladwig, of course the law was pro-nounced unconstitutional! The case was taken to the state supreme court, but its

In the course of an editorial caution ******* ing the Chicago striking teamsters not to give their opponents a chance to make them out law breakers, the Chicago American recalls to mind the following instructive bit of labor history from the big strike of 1894:

big strike of 1894: "You must likewise remember that the enemy will do all in its power to put your organization in the light of law breakers. In this you have but to re-member the Debs strike. In that contest the 'General Managers' Association,' composed of all the railroads centered in Chicago, held its daily meetings in the Rookery Building in this city. From these daily meetings false, fraudulent and lying reports were sent to every newspaper in Chicago. Riots were re-ported from all sections of the city where in fact only peace prevailed. Dep-redations and crimes were constantly charged to workingmen and given out by the association to the newspapers for the sole purpose of turning the public against the striking railway men. This association was well called by the re-porters the 'Ananias Club.' "So much prejudiced were the public

"So much prejudiced were the public by these false stories that even the reby these false stories that even the re-port of the commission appointed by President Cleveland, which placed the blame of the strike upon the Pullman Company and the railroad companies, could hardly be believed. Still less was it possible at the time to make the peo-ple understand that the railroad cars were hurned by the arcote of the will were burned by the agents of the rail-road companies and the detectives em-ployed in their service.

"In this contest the workingmen must keep the sympathy of the public. There are other weapons besides physical force. "We understand how difficult it will be to see other men take the places of the strikers. We know what it means to coursely soon wives and your children

yourselves, your wives and your children. We know what it will mean to the as-sembled multitude who will witness this contest; but a strike means self-sacri-fice; it means privation and suffering, and you must be received to the and you must be prepared for the conse-quences, whatever they may be. These consequences you must ignore for your-selves, your families, the City of Chi-cago, and the common good."

Much interest has been aroused by Edison's announcement that he has per-fected a storage battery for wagons, automobiles and other road vehicles. It is recalled that Edison is not given to mere vanglorious boasting. He always keeps well in bounds in making his anthan he can perform. Mr. Edison him-self cannot suppress his enthusiasm when explaining the new battery. He even says: "Good-bye to the horse for com-mercial uses."

Which is the greater enemy to so-ciety, a man who in the heat of pas-sion and weakness of self-control strikes to death a fellow creature and who ends his days miserably in prison under a life sentence, or the man who deliberately enlists in an army, takes a murder-deal-ing gun in his hand and at the command of an officer shoots down in cold blood not only one fellow human against whom he has no personal grievance or quarrel, but two, ten-or as many as his repeat-ed firings will bring down to the dust? In these days of unspeakable South Af-rican butcheries and Philippino mankilling, a good word must actually be spoken for the homocide! In compari-son with the man ready to deliberately take life at the command of a whipper snapper, gold-braid officer, the meanest, murderer in Waupun prison deserves to be publicly crowned with laurel. And as compared with a militiaman willing to shoot down a fellow workman on



Since the meat trust has made its existence plainly felt in the kitchens of rich and poor, since even the government of the United States has seen fit to take action against the pork kings, every one is talking about trusts and every one is against them. This is not surprising. Meat has risen 25 per cent, in the last two years and in many cases even 40 per cent.,—and moreover there is not the slightest doubt that this rise in prices was caused by the combination of five or six wholesale butchers who supply more than 60 per cent. of the total demand for meat in this country.

The fact is that such a combination is "illegal"—just as illegal as the black-lists against employees and the underhand dealings against cattle-dealers, which form a part of the conspiracy of the wholesale butchers against the multipublic

public. The question is only, what can the government do? Judge Grosscup, before whom the case was brought in Chicago, nas indeed given a temporary check to the conspirators, and Messrs. Cudahy, Swift, Morris, the Hammond Co., Schwarz-schild & Sulzberger have declared that they will comply with the command of the court. They have given the "det to their agencies" (of whom there are 3,000 in this country) "to uphold the combination no longer." But to those who look deeper it is clear that this compliance of the meat magnates is pure humbug, that the combination will continue secretly in the future as in the past, and that by the outward appearance of compliance they simply wish to soothe public opinion, which is strongly inclined to demand very radical measures against the "meat trust." meat trust."

The absurdity of the whole affair is all the more striking, because the trusts The absurdity of the whole aftair is all the more striking, because the trusts (and in this instance the meat trust) are only doing what every business man does, not excepting even the smallest. The trusts are in business to make money, and they naturally try to receive just as much as possible for their goods. Every small merchant does the same. The PRINCIPLE is the same. The MOTIVE—the desire to make as much profit as possible—is also the same. The difference is only that the trust does on a large scale what the small business men do on a petty scale. The rate of profit for the trust is as a rule not even as large as for the small business man. Why then this general outery? outery?

And yet the alarm about the trusts is quite comprehensible.¹ The trusts just by their greatness have brought the evils of the competitive system clearly before the eves of every one. The trusts have proved that under the present in-dustrial system a small number of capitalists have it in their power to decide how much meat and how much bread we shall eat, how much we shall spend for coal and how much for oil, how nicely or how poorly we shall be clothed and housed—in brief, how well or how ill, how long or how short we shall live.

The resistance of the people is therefore easily explainable. The question is only, what can be done? Shall we enact laws to regulate the prices which the trusts demand for their wares? That would be impossible under the present economic system. It would be meddling with the rights of the private individual and would be par-tial confiscation. Moreover it would not help, for the trusts would bribe the officials and prove to their satisfaction that the prices asked are just and neces-

sary. To ruin the trusts by special legislation would also be very difficult. Every increase of taxes would be followed by an increase in the price of the products controlled by the trusts.

Laws treating them as conspiracies would be equally valueless. It is easy enough for them to prove that they are carrying on their business in exactly the same manner as other business men. Besides, there is no law, and under the present economic system none can be enacted, effectually forbidding them

In short, a government which stands on the basis of the present econ

system is powerless against the trusts. And the principle of the trusts.-concentration instead of division, co-op-eration instead of competition—is also a perfectly correct principle and gives great advantages to those who avail themselves of it, in other words, to those "who are in it."

The trusts are a benefit to those who own the trusts. Yet the trusts are large enough for the whole people to feel this benefit if the whole people should own the trusts. Therefore we contend that the whole people collectively—as a nation—should take the place of the trust magnates and become the owner of the trusts.

Against the trusts there is no other remedy. The day of the small business man has gone. The mammoth factories, the great corporations, will never again be super-

eded by handworkers.

The great machines will never yield to small hand-tools. Electricity, steam and many modern inventions have struck a death-blow to industry on

And what other solution is there? And what other solution is there? This progress, this production on a large scale, this mighty accumula-tion of capital, makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not. The constitution of a public scale is a public.

The question therefore is only whether it shall be a private or a public nonopoly

The question is, do we wish to leave the products of this country in the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose only interest is to exploit us up to the last limit of our endurance?

"No question now pressing for atten-tion can be of greater importance than that which concerns the relations of captial and labor, and we pledge ourselves to the protection of those two servants of civilization. To secure for labor the consideration it deserves; to uphold the dignity of toil; to create a healthy pub-lic opinion on the subject of labor and lic opinion on the subject of labor and the justice of its receiving a full share of the value it creates; to bring labor and capital together on common grounds in the adjustment of such questions as may concern these two great factors in production it is necessary that labor production, it is necessary that labor should be intelligently organized. We be-lieve in fewer hours and larger rewards for labor and favor such laws as will harmonize the interests of labor and cap-ital and tend to lighten the burden of toil."

The above is the labor plank in the Ohio Republican platform adopted last week under the lash of Mark Hanna. One might almost believe the millennium was at hand did he not know the individual records of the politicians that cooked up the above enticing bait. The working class has a right from long experience to be suspicious of any bed the capitalistic politicians ask them to lie in, no matter how rosy it may look. And yet there is this to be observed with regard to the above, that it shows a remarkable change on the part of the Republicans. They are beginning to get the measure of the Social Democratic movement and to see the necessity of trying to head it off.

"The situation means a distinct danger from Socialism and unless steps are taken to lead this great mass in the right direction—to convince it that capital was its friend and not its enemy-a baneful effect might be felt in the near future." (Part of speech by Mark Hanna, May 19.)

Read the above if you would have correct idea of the labor plank of the Ohio Republicans. We ask honest workingmen if the uncompromising, antifusion campaigning of the Socialists is fusion campaigning of the Socialists is not better for labor, even before we get Socialism, than the dark-lantern, scare-tot he safe and comfortable handling of our patrons, and bearing ir mind that are lobbying round the national capital for labor laws they do not get. On the the management Ling to get the safe and comfortable and out he part of a motorman or conductor the management Ling to the safe and comfortable and ling of our patrons, and bearing ir mind that scheme the safe and comfortable and ling of our patrons, and bearing ir mind that is construed by the public as a fault of the management Ling to the safe and comfortable and the scheme the safe and the safe and comfortable and the scheme the safe and the safe and the safe and the safe and the scheme the safe and the safe and the safe and the safe and the scheme the safe and the safe and the safe and the safe and the scheme the safe and the safe and the safe and the safe and the scheme the safe and the safe and the safe and the safe and the scheme the safe and the sa other hand the Socialists by boldly speaking out the truth and asking no favors of capitalist politicians have got them all stirred up and even the Republicans fall all over themselves with un-

usual labor planks in the hope of heading off the giant of labor emancipation -the Social Democratic party.

Mr. Workingman, stand up! Do you believe in the militia as at present con-trolled by the capitalists, through the state officers? If you joined the militia and there was a strike and a capitalistic governor, at the request of a capitalistic governor, at the request of a capitalistic governor, at the request of a capitalistic sporting mayor, ordered your company out, and your own brother was one of the strikers, and you were ordered to fire upon the strikers—eh! would you obey your superior officer? And if it was someone else's brother who would re-time would would the strikers. ceive your bullet, would you still hesi-tate? Would it occur to you at the mo-ment that murderous order to fire was given, that all men are brothers and that this is especially true of members of the toiling class, who produce wealth which

ie newspapers and especially the magazines are preparing a public sentiment to justify the change. The "man on horseback" may be here almost any day. To meet this monster abomination there To meet this monster abomination there is growing up the world-wide Social Democratic movement, and if you have a grain of sand, if you have any regard for liberty, or an ounce of the sense the gods give geese, you'll lose no time put-ting yourself in line on this great ques-tion. Now is the time to decide. It is the United States that is fur-nishing the colossal, manipulating capi-talists like Morgan and Rockefeller and Carnegie, and before their stupendous and audacious projects, countries like England and Germany stand aghast. Morgan would get possession of the com-merce of the entire Atlantic ocean Rockefeller has the bulge on the oil production of the entire globe and scans production of the entire globe and scans the other planets with covetous and dis-appointed eyes. Carnegie is waxed so fat, financially, through the appropria-tion of the portions of other of his fel-low humans' toil that he can talk glib-her the provide the points of the plane. low humans' toil that he can talk glib-ly about personally buying the Philip-pines. These are the days of the bur-liest free-booters the world has ever known and they are only possible be-cause of the exploitation of the wage workers—because the workers produce more than they are able to keep under the present system. Fear and conster-nation will take possession of those who exist by dividends alone, when Labor wakes up.

EDWARD BOYCE, PRESI-DENT WESTERN FEDERA-TION OF MINERS-Being an ac-tive Socialist I am in favor of the convention coming out strong for that principle. It is not only nec-essary, but a duty to so declare. That can mean nothing else but a separate political party. The workingman produces all the wealth and as such is entitled to all he produces. all he produces

Social-Democracy Must Come.

"Aiding its hands."

Under headings such as the above the Milwaukee papers announce a "gift" from the street car company to its men, as follows:

Milwaukee, May 29 .--- To All Motormen and Conductors in the Service of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company: Just two years ago a Light Company: Just two years ago a voluntary advance was made in your pay, and it now gives me pleasure to be able to make a further general ad-vance, taking effect June 1, 1902, as fol-lows: Eighteen cents per hour for the first year, 19 cents per hour for the sec-ond year, 20 cents per hour for the third year, 21 cents per hour for the fourth year and thereafter.

This advance is also voluntary and in ful, faithful and enthusiastic service in the future.

the future. It may not be amiss to state at this time that our new general office building will contain the most ample and com-prehensive provision for the comfort, in-struction and entertainment of our mem-ever undertaken by any street railway company. When this building is com-pleted I hope to be able to present for the consideration of our employes a plar-for the organization of a beneficial so-ciety, and likewise a plan for pension-ing those who grow old in our service. Assuring you of my earnest solicitude for your advancement and welfare and suggesting that you can best serve the

the management, I beg to remain, yours very truly,

JOHN I. BEGUS, President and General Manager.

When the men who work for the street railway company read this in the papers they laughed with contempt, only they were careful to do it when no company spies were around. But the public is talking about the kindness of the street car company. Now where does this kindness come in? ~ The fact is that the company is the

most brutal exploiter of labor in Mil-waukee. In the first place it practically forces its men, by reason of their low pay, to work seven days a week. "They prefer to work seven days," says the company. W'y, certainly they do, for they could not live on what they would earn in six days.

they could not live on what they would earn in six days. Any employer or employers who force their men to work every day in the year are public enemies. It is against public policy.

this is especially true of members of the f toiling class, who produce wealth which the present system plunders them of-would this cause you to disobey the com-mand to fire? Eh? What's that you and as most of them are new men their pay for six day' labor amounts to less than \$11! There is a fine sum to main-tain a home, bring up a family of sov-ereign American citizens and pay trust tain a home, bring up a family of sov-ereign American citizens and pay trust tain a home, bring up a family of sov-ereign American citizens and pay trust tury despotism is progressing so fast it almost makes a fellow's head swim to watch it. Not only is the military arm of the government being prepared, but the newspapers and especially the maga-tines are promotion of members of the true and the men have to buy their own uniforms and many of

put it. If all the wealth created by labor in this country, in the factories and like establishments was first thrown into In this country, in the factories and the establishments was first thrown into one heap and then divided equally among the workers each would have over \$10 for every working day of the year. Wouldn't be so terribly, awful bad, would it? Do you see the advantage that would come from the public own-enable of the machinery and other forces of industry? Wouldn't such a change be worth vouing for? Of course it would. Oh, no, this isn't dreaming. You can look up the government census figures for yourself. It is easy to see why a mere one per cent. of the people of the sountry own over half of the wealth, all

dress and other information round the sides. Then they clip telling items from

At the moment of going to press we receive the following dispatch: Denver, June 4, 1902.

Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee:

The Western Federation of Labor, 120,000 strong, bas adopted platform and declared in favor of the Socialist narty and International Socialism.

E. V. Debs.



Branch 20, Milwaukee, has devised one all the ills in modern industrialism on immigration. Their game is to thus di-schemes for advertising their meetings and doing propaganda at the same time they can't get along in this country, let them go back where they came form," in the way the lordly shirker likes to put it. If all the wealth created by labor in this country, in the factories and the activities and conter information round the schemes for advertising their meetings and doing propaganda at the same time card 3½x6½ inches, with the party plat-the go back where they came form," in the way the lordly shirker likes to put it. If all the wealth created by labor in this country, in the factories and the activities and conter information round the scheme go back where they came form," in this country, in the factories and the activities and conter information round the scheme go back where they came form," in this country, in the factories and the activities and conter information round the scheme activities and the branch ad-the activities and the point at the point and the point at the point and the point at the poi



n Socialists is Bug-House."

"Socialism is Anarchy."

These are the two fellows who are fighting us tooth and nail, here and else where.

I have spoken to three audiences of from 3500 to 4000 each. Speak Satur day night twice and on Sunday morning I am to occupy the Rev. Southworth's pulpit to "preach" and on Sunday evening am to address my sixth mass meet-ing in Denver. Father Hagerty is doing great work. We have the city and state thoroughly stirred and aroused. Eque to orla

Denver, Col., May 29, 1902.

The People of Akron, O., is running a series of prize articles on "Should union men enter politics independent of old parties?" It's in the air, in spite of the Gompers old-fogy policy.

by It

buy their own uniforms and many of them get laid off in the stack seasons. The company's "earnest solicitude for their welfare" is precious poppy-cock. Promises of a pleasant waiting room in the future do not make up for illy-sus-tained homes and starvation wages.

It is the Milwaukee people that pat-ronize and support the street car sys-tem. The employes of the company are also Milwaukee people. But the owners of the company are largely foreign capi-talists. Like absentee landlords they do not care how much the employes are overworked or under-paid so long as they get their dividends. They have the nat-ural capitalistic, wolfish thirst for divi-dends, no matter who they come out of, whether it be the baby wage slaves of the Southern cotton mills, the miners of the anthracite region, the New England mill girls, or the employees on the Mil-waukee street cars. Capital must have its increase! But the people, whose nickels flow into the coffers of these ab-sentee cormorants, owe it to their fellow appointed eyes. Carnegie is waxed so fat, financially, through the appropria-tion of the portions of other of his fel-low humans' toil that he can talk glib-pines. These are the days of the bur-liest free-booters the world has ever known and they are only possible be cause of the exploitation of the wage workers—because the workers produce more than they are able to keep under the present system. Fear and conster-nation will take possession of those who exist by dividends alone, when Labor wakes up. The People of Akron, O., is running a series of _prize articles on "Should union meen enter politics independent of the Gompers old-fogy policy. The national eight-hour bill was passed by the lower house of congress. Pring! I will be promptly killed in the sen-ate. Pong!!

Social Democratic berald.

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THE YOUNG WOMAN IN BUSINESS.

In a book entitled "Under My Own Roof," by Adelaide L. Rouse, which Fung & Wagnalls have just issued, occurs this side-light on the woman in business:

But she does not stay in a business position one minute longer than she must. A business life is constant "grind." After a few years nervous prostration gets hold of her, and she kakes her first long vacation. After that she finds she has to rest oftener, unless she wants pros-tio become of her it is too soon to tell; he is a product of this generation, and wood and watched the great army of business women pouring over the Brook, and wondered what they will be doing when they are twenty years older. The fifty is rather incongroups. A woman age to the stenographer of forty-five or fifty is rather incongroups. A woman age to the superseded by a younger business women popund this query. But she does not stay in a business

Of course no woman goes into business life with the idea of remaining in it forever or securing a sufficient salary to support a family. She expects some day to be a housewife. Her pay is small accordingly, and she becomes thus a leverage for the lowering of the salaries of her male competitors for employment. Miss Rouse suggests one way for the men to meet the exigencies of the caseto marry them and as added reason for this says: "If I were asked by a young business man to advise him in the choice of a wife, I would say, 'Marry a business woman. She knows what your salary costs you in physical or mental force." Then, too, a woman who has brushed shoulders against the world will appreciate the shelter of a home more than one who has never known what it is to miss it."

T RISING ON THE NECK OF LABOR.

We reprint the following editorial utterance from the Miners' Magazine, almost in its entirety, as timely reading. It shows the common sense view that the toilers should take of the political activity of some of their leaders:

"Frank P. Sargent, who so gracious-ly condescended to wear the high sound-ing title of Worthy Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed T. V. Powderly as commissioner of immigration. Mr. Sargent justly de-serves the appointment for the service he rendered the Republican party. Mr. Sarrent did not receive the appointment he rendered the Republican party. Mr. Sargent did not receive the appointment on account of his ability, for that is something no one ever accused him of possessing, but he was a splendid apolo-gist for the corporations of the United States and a faithful lackey of the Re-publican party, which entitled him to the lucrative position of commissioner of immigration. immigration.

down, when the leaders of trades union will sell their organization to the Re-publican politicians for political ap-pointments."

The foregoing are facts that organized labor should ever keep in mind, other wise the swindle and wholesale sell-outs will be repeated. But they are facts that most labor papers, supposed to be pub-lished in the interests of the workers, take care to keep from view. All the more credit to the Miners' Magazine. If there were more such papers there would soon be an end to this traffic in votes and consequent benefit to the capitalistic parties

THE NEW VIEW WELL STATED.

In his annual report to the convention of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, held at Chicago this past week, President L. R. Thomas closed with these progressive words:

progressive words: "The time has arrived for me to sur-render to other hands the trust you have confided in me. I have nothing but kind words-for all, as I have been treated with universal courtesy by the members everywhere. Let us go forth from this convention strong in our determination to advance the cause of the toiler, that while there is a wrong that needs re-dress, while there is a hope that we may be instrumental in making life better and brighter for those for whom life has been more of clouds than sunshine, that we will be constant and loyal to the principles of unionism. "Let us also resolve here in convention to join with those of our fellow toilers in every city, town and hamlet in this great land, that are endeavoring to wrest from CAPITALISTIC CONTROL this government of our fathers, and with

from CAPITALISTIC CONTROL this government of our fathers, and with them STRIKE WITH THE BALLOT at the wrongs of which we complain." Earlier in his report he thus reviewed some of the craft troubles of the year: "By far the most bitterly contested strikes of the year were in San Fran-cisco and Milwaukee, in the former city lasting over eleven months, and at last being submitted, in conjunction with the other iron trades of San Francisco, to the arbitrament of the Committee of Thirty-six of the National Civic Federa-tion. What the eventual outcome will Thirty-six of the National outcome will be we are not in a position to state. "In Milwaukee the chances of success

"In Milwaukee the chances of success for our association were impaired by the collapse of the Machinists' strike, that organization returning to work at the conditions existing previous to the 20th of May, 1901. The pattern makers con-tinued their fight for several weeks longer, and I am proud to report that as a consequence a large percentage of the members are enjoying the nine-hour day-straight, others the fifty-five hour week, and all a decided increase of wages." and all a decided increase of wages."

A new light is thrown on the child labor question in the South by Comrade Corinne Brown's contribution in an-other column. She knows whereof she speaks, being prominent in Womans' club circles. She was formerly chair-man of the industrial committee of the national federation and is at present leader of economic study in the Social Economics club of Chicago. Corinne Brown's contribution in

"Class conscious cant and ridiculous grandiloquent phrazemongery," is the breezy characterization of the arguments of the anti-immediate-demands fellows in Chicago, used by Comrade Peter Siss-man in the last issue of the Chicago Socialist. Amen!

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Don't look on! Get into the ranks. Alexandrovo, Russo-Prussian Frontier May 30.—The Russian authorities have interdicted Mark Twain's writings. The reason has not been given.

A \$2,000,000 combine has incorporated in Connecticut which owns a cotton-picking machine which will do the daily work of 50 men with better results and less waste.

"We are no advocates of a capitalistic Republic. As we see in America to day it may be even worse than a capitalistic monarchy," incidentally remarks Justic of London

We Social Democrats know that the we social Democrats know that the laws according to which political and social evolution goes on can no more be changed or stopped by us than by the authorities of capitalistic society.— Liebknecht.

seesing, but he was a spiendid apole st for the corporations of the United has and a faithful lackey of the Re-all sizes, do you think each piggy would all sizes, do you think each piggy would ist. A Socialist is a worker. He is al-lowing in the trough and the weaker to the wall.—C. D De Wolf. While L is cheerfully willin' to advise . If you throw a basket of corn into a

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IS TRUE AMERICANISM.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

Popular government is the application to politics of the principle of Social-

nericanism and Socialism are synonymous terms.

Americanism has no other meaning, on this side of the globe, or on the ther, than to guarantee equality of opportunity, and just conditions of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the humblest citizen.

And if new conditions arise, through social and industrial changes, which hinder our liberties, and menace the common good, then it is the business of Americanism to ABOLISH THESE NEW CONDITIONS as the Revolutionary, Fathers did the conditions which menaced their freedom and happiness. Americanism is not millionairism, trustism, or monopolism. These

alien things. They are the recrudescense of ancient tyrannies, and have no place beneath the stars and stripes. They are the revival of tyranny, and absolutism and despotism.

And we can only be true Americans and in the Twentieth century, true citizens of the world, by extending this principle of socialism, which has given as religious liberty and political liberty, to this trustism and monopolism. What is our boasted political liberty but the application to politics and gov

rnment of this principle of socialism?

Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Madison, Henry were all Socialists, in the sense in which we are now using the term. They denied the piratical individualism of kings, nobles, barons and effete aristocracies to interfere with the political freedom of the whole people.

Kings and aristocrats assumed and sought to maintain by force of arms the divine right, as they called it, to rule the people without their consent. This the fathers of our country treated with due contempt. The king talked of "my" government. The Revolutionary fathers stood for "our" government. as a result of this, for a century and a quarter in human history the opinion of the humblest citizen in politics must be respected, and in your hands has been placed the ballot-the safeguard of our common liberties.

The ballot in the hand of each man, true personal interest in the government to each and all, is only possible by collective control, or social ownership of the sources and activities of government. Still Tilen



NEW ENGLAND WOMEN AND DIVIDENDS.

Because many of the women of New England are drawing dividends from the toil of the child factory slaves in the South they put themselves in opposition to the work against child labor at the recent national gathering of Women's slabel. clubs!

The General Federation of Women's Clubs held its eighth biennial in Los Angeles last month. This should be of interest to Socialists as one of the evi-dences of a class in society strugging for freedom. And it also should be re-membered that until a sufficient proportion of that class become conscious of their disabilities it will be impossible for them to realize that Socialism-will be their only salvation. their only salvation.

The federation was composed of delegates from 2800 clubs and 34 state fed-erations, representing about 200,000 women. Fifty years ago only the brav-est women dared organize for their own pleasure in reading and studying, and this great movement has developed among women in direct opposition to the wishes of their economic masters and the ridicule and even abuse of the press press.

subjects of business before the body were the admission of colored wom The en's clubs; whether representatives in the federation should be from individual clubs or from state federations only, and the practical work for the next two years

The first question was decided diplomatically by agreeing that applications to be successful must be approved by unanimous consent of a membership com-mittee, the second by endorsing the democratic method of representation from the individual club.

The practical object of the work of the federation is the complete abolition of child labor under 14 years in all the states. In the last topic the significance of economic influence is interesting to Socialists. In the South the exploitation of children in the cotton mills is most shameful and the capital used for this or endoren in the cotion mills is most stament and the capital used for this work comes largely from philanthropic Massachusetts, where legislation pro-tecting children is at its best. The agency for protecting children in the South is the Southern women's clubs, which also formed the opposition to the colored women as members. The aggressive espousal of the colored women, even to the extent of creating dissension to the verge of disruption, came from the women of Massachusetts and New England. It transpired that many of the latter were drawing dividends from the cotton mills, where chil-dren are used to create their wealth Sourced by their own accouncing interests dren are used to create their wealth. Spurred by their own economic interests or directed by their economic masters, they sought to divert the attention of the power that is working for the children. This failed, and all comrades who are not too exclusive can help the women's clubs by furnishing them information concerning the condition of child employment in their various localities.

Everything that raises the standard of life works for Socialism, whether concious or unconscious, and Socialists cannot afford to refuse the humblest tool that may be useful to that end.

Chicago, May 31.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

Eugene V. Debs says says that Chaun-cey M. Depew has 150 pairs of creased trousers, while many of his sovereign constituents have patches on their only pair of pants.—Gas Belt Labor News.

No man has a right to own race-horses and pay his factory "hands" \$1.25 per cay. It must be awful to know that one's luxury depends upon the exploita-tion of helpless people. We may be very radical, but we can boast of having a heart, which those "gentlemen" are heart, which those "gentlemen" minus of.—Sheboygan Volksblatt.

Is it not surprising that those who do the hard necessary work in the produc-tion of goods in the world are the very ones who have the least, and that in any great city 10 per cent. of them cannot live upon the wages they receive but must denend upon charity to keen them must depend upon charity to keep them from freezing and starving.-Labor Ad-

ing expenses. Last year, which is said to have been a good year for the miners, they were employed only 194 days, which means that their actual yearly earnings calculated by the day. means that their actual yearly earnings calculated by the day amounted to less than 80 cents. In 1899 the average number of working days was 180. A re-cent estimate places the average earning average for a start of a start for a start \$248. cent estimate places the average earning capacity of a miner for a year at \$248. Out of this sum he must pay the coal trust for house rent from \$36 to \$72 a year, must supply his own powder at \$14 a year and his own oil at \$5 a year, to say nothing of the fee to the coal companies' physicians, which is \$6 a year, whether the physician is need-ed or not. With what the miner has, left he must clothe and feed himself and his family, and this at a time when the necessities of life are unusually high.—Chicago Daily News.

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HE HERALD FORUM. ...

How to Talk for Socialism.

How to Talk for Socialism. Editor Herald.—I have thought that we labor under a disadvantage, in pri-vate or personal conversation, when we speak of the present system of living as the "competitive system." To illustrate my meaning, I will say that I was seated at a table last night with two other men and began a conversation by reading an article in a daily paper headed, "Declare for Socialism" (referring to the "West-ern Federation of Miners and Labor Union," assembled in Denver). I stated that the numerous strikes are evidences of the failure of the "competitive sysof the failure of the "competitive sysem of living."

tem of living." One of the men took issue with me and I soon learned that he is a "Bryan Democrat" and "loaded" with arguments in favor of competition in business and against trusts because they destroy com-petition. I saw at once that I could not, in a short conversation, make him understand what I meant by "the com-petitive system." I long since learned that it is not always best, in a short, casual conversation, to combat anyone's cherished views, but to fall in apparent-ly with their expressed ideas, and then thermal views, but to fall in apparent-ly with their expressed ideas, and then bring up some new feature of the sub-ject by a question and try to find some point of agreement from which to start. I think that I should have agreed with the some is is ideal. I think that I should have agreed with the man in his ideas of competition and asked him whether he thinks that we are still in the era of competition or whether it may not be true that the age of competition, in large affairs, if not in small business, is now of the past and that we are now in the combatative era, and have called his attention to many strikes as evidences that laborers and capitalists are not living in a state of friendly competition but are actually in a state of combat, or war. And I might have bent his mind to the

And I might have bent his mind to the

for making orators, all or when is very good, but really the most effectual talks for Socialism must be in private conver-sations, and I recommend that the So-cialistic papers devote a column each week for a period to answers to the ques-tion: How to Talk for Socialism.

have diplomatically introduced the subject, how they have answered questions and objectons, briefly and effectually, etc. Let us call the system (lack of sys-tem) under which we live the combative or combatative system. J. C. STEINER.

Lexington, Ky.

Support and a support

as of car shat re

Lexington, Ky. "J." Comes Back at Us. Manitowoc, Wis., May 31. Editor Herald.—In the issue, May 31, I see that you have a "New Office Boy," who, if I judge him in the manner he answered my postal, had better be fired and a new novice replaced. In that postal I sent you, I showed how, in the city of New York, where they have free baths or are supposed to have them, the at tendants still make it a practice to charge 5 cents, which they have no right to do, and those who pay this fee or sequently get better accommodation, showing that whether a man is a large of necessity or a slave of volition, his human nature is not more free from guile than at present, whether he works for the state or for a private individual The 'manner in which the "New Office Boy" answered my postal by calling me a whole-hog or none chap might make the good joke as I am a joker my-self, yet it would make the intelligent poon the good them show to avoid coming to the point. A friend of mine keeps you always licked them, and I will witt to see how in the next issue the "New Office Boy" dick will has it me. If all your supporters will answer their op-ponents in the next campaign as your "New Office Boy" does, in such a man-ing the state or wholloped. Hoping to mer that they work thow whether they office Boy" will be set down in such a man-mer that they work thow whether they is whole or wholloped. Hoping to "New Office Boys," I remain, your "New Office Boys," I remain, your "J." Comes Back at Us.

in a state of combat, or war. And I might have bent his mind to the contemplation of the fact that competent tion proper can exist only between those who are equal or nearly equal in re-sources. Then if we could have agreed on some things, I could have agreed on some things, I could have agreed is thoughts to the great labor move-ment now going on all over the word (avoiding the use of the word Social-ism), saying that the workingmen have at last become convinced that it is the things but to take the management of all business into their own hands and run all public utilities upon the co-operative plan. The point I am trying to make clear is that it is very important to know how to broach the subject of Socialism ism until you have read his library on the subject, and Brother Wayland say that a man has to read his paper a year to become a Socialist, and he has a school for making orators, all of which is very good, but really the most effectual talks for Socialism must be in private conver-sations, and I recommend that the subject of vertices the state advantage of other the subject, and Brother Wayland say schoal buse to live in and no far to become a Socialist, and he has a school for making orators, all of which is very good, but really the most effectual talks for Socialism must be in private conver-sations, and I recommend that the Socialism for the subject a devolute a column each weak for a part devolute a column each the New York paper only showed hor the New York paper har showe hare the show the ther the new York paper hare the ther ations, and I recommend that the So-ialistic papers devote a column each veek for a period to answers to the ques-ion: How to Talk for Socialism. Let experienced talkers tell how they

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday in each month at 836 North Water street. Chris. West phal, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Hunger, secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS ON the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Washington and Greenbush streets.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets ev-ery first and third Friday at 373 First avenue.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in the Alemania hall, corner Four-teenth and Walnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, secretary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec. 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH merly No. 9) meets at Charles Mil hall, corner Orchard street and N avenue, every fourth Friday in month. (for

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH-Meets first and third Thursday at 867 Kinnickinnic avenue. Geo. Lennon, secretary, 204 Aus-tin street.

Socialist History and Portrait Gallery. The Socialist movement in Americ has a history of special interest and value. It has not yet been exhausting written, but a little book of 133 pars by Frederic Heath, entitled "Social Democracy Red Book; A Brief History of Socialism in America," should be read by every Socialist and have a place in the library of every student of socialism and every socialist and have a place in the great social, industrial and economic questions of the day. This little book contains portraits of Albert Brisbane, the first American and ther pioneers; also portraits of leading workers in the movement, to gether with their biographics. The book also contains Karl Marx's letter on the single tax, election stati-stics, controversies and other features of historic interest. The reader will find it packed with data and invaluable for reference. Tcan be had in cloth or paper binding, the former for 50c, the latter for life. Orders should be addressed to Standard Publishing Company, Socialist publish-ers, Terre Haute, Ind. Socialist History and Portrait Gallery.

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Comme S. Brown

would have worked at his trade firing a locomotive before the warrior president would have appointed him commissioner of immigration? We do not blame Mr. Sargent for accepting this position. It is the price of his service. He sold his for this consideration and is entitled to

"Mr. Powderly's days of usefulness are past, because the Knights of Labor is no longer in existence; consequently Mr. Powderly has no labor organization to sell, therefore he is relieved of his position to make room for another who has a labor organization in the market.

"Mr. Ratchford, ex-president of the United Mine Workers, received an appointment on the industrial commission because he, like Mr. Sargent, had a labor organization to sell to the Republi-

labor organization to sell to the Republi-can party. "Mr. Garland, ex-president of the Amalgamated Steel and Iron Workers, holds a political appointment as revenue collector, for he also had a labor organi-zation to sell, an organization that ac-cording to Mr. Garland's views in 1896, said 'all the working men required to make them happy and prosperous was a high protective tarif." (111)

high protective tariff.' (!!!) "Mr. Kennedy, a member of the Typo-graphical Union, bought an appointment on the industrial commission by his valued service in behalf of the Republi-can party, and he, like the others, rep-resented a labor organization that would be a valuable acquisition to the Republi-can party.

"These are a few of the many instance" "These are a few of the many instance "These are a few of the many instances where trades unions have been sold at public auction by their leaders for a po-litical appointment, and yet there are members in those organizations who ap-plaud them for their shrewd business ability. "The continued use of borax, even in small quantities, causes an excessive loss of liquids and a decrease in weight with-out increasing the subject's thirst and hunger. In some cases, the experts de-clare, these phenomena assumed a threat-ening aspect."

While I is cheerfully willin' to advise my feller men to marry fur luv an' leave de money question out, candor compel-me to state dat Mrs. Gardner had fo acres of land an' a cow when I first felt dat I could not lib widout her.—Brother

dat I could not lib widout her.—Brother Gardner, in Cincinnati Commercial. Years ago George Bernard Shaw, start-ing on his literary career, determined to become a novelist, says Munsey's Maga-zine. He wrote several novels, and they all failed. Then he became a critic of music and of plays, and achieved a great success. Meanwhile he had given up the notion of following the novelist's career. Enterprising publishers in this country and in England discovered that those early novels were in existence, and re-printed them. They have not had a sen-sational success, but at least one of them. "Cashel Byron's Profession." has found many readers. So, by succeeding in one branch of writing, Mr. Shaw may be said to have forced success in another. His experience is unusual, and its effect on Mr. Shaw is more astonishing. It has not apparently aroused him from his in-difference to the making of fiction, for he is now devoting himself chiefly to writing plays an. Socialistic pamphlets. Berlin, June 2.—Experts attached to the Imperial Health office have published a pamphelt giving the results of their experiments to determine the effect of borax upon the human system. The tests have proved that borax in the human system retards the assimilation of albu-men and fats, and interferes with the renewal of tissues. A single dose of

men and fats, and interferes with the renewal of tissues. A single dose of borax remains in a man's body for eight

tribute literature. He is always trying to get subscriptions for the party press. He attends every meeting and speaks, peddles books and papers or passes the hat with equal enthusiasm. No work is too menial, none too great. for him to essay. After toiling for a living all day he circulates the nominating petition half the night and distributes literature the other half.—Ex.

The "legal actions" against the meat The "legal actions" against the meat trust is a play oy the politicians to the credulity of the masses. Nothing will come of it. Nobody who thinks, really expects any punishment of the pirates who skin the people. But as most peo-ple do not think, and as their votes are wanted by the politicians, this ruse will serve its purpose. There never has been any punishment for violation of the laws against trusts. The trusts have laws against trusts. The trusts have their members in congress, in the cab-inet, in the senate and on the bench. And that is the reason why.—Appeal to Reason.

And that is the reason why.—Appeal to Reason. Strikes of workingmen to better con-ditions, with all the suffering, starva-tion, blacklisting, etc., which strikes bring, will be necessary as long as the present industria conditions obtain. A funited, intelligent ballot for public own-reship of the means of production and distribution, without entailing any pri-vations on the part of laboring men and itons, settle the labor problem rightly and obliterate the necessity of strikes. It is either the strike, with bad results, or the ballot, with good results, and the sooner the workmen learn to use the lat-ter, the sooner their unequal contex-ming. The coal trust pays its men on the sverage \$1.28 a day. As the miners are employed only part of the time, the faures do not fairly represent what their wage is in proportion to their liv-

dictionary is an everyday necessity. MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT IN PRO-hate-State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, ss in the matter of the estate of Albert Birmann, deceased. On this 27th day of May, A. D. 1902, upon reading and filing the petition of Ida Luescher, starling that Albert Birmann, of the county of Milwaukee, died intestate, on or alout the 21st day of May, 1902, and praying that she or some other suitable per-sone be appointed administrator of the es-tate of said deceased. It is ordered that said application beheard before this court at a special term thereof, to be held at the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1902, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., or as soon the calendar. And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Heraid, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hear-ing. By the Court, CASIMIR GONSKI,

ng. By the Court, CASIMIR GONSKI. Dr. Theodor Burmelster, 404 Chestnut street. Attorney for Petitioner.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. Manus Olson, 1019 Fourth street, scretary.

SIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets ev-ery first and third Tuesday in August Bressler's hall, corner Twestleth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barchmann, sec-retary, 948 Winnebago street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meixner's Hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vilet streets. Louis Baler, secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANOH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, cor-ner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets at Zebetner's hall, 1416 Tenth street, every second and fourth Tues-day in the month.

WENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Fri-day of each month at Mueller's hall corner Twenty-third and Brown streets George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twen-ty-fifth street.

ATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Leon Greenbaum, Boom 427, Emilie Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD-State See retary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first and third Monday even-ing of the month at Kalser's hall, 208 Fourth street. Frederic Heath, secy.: Jacob Hunger, 602 Chestnut street, treas.

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PLEADS FOR SOCIALISM.

V. Debs' Coliseum Speech to the Miners' Convention in Denver.

you upon such an occasion ses certain duties and re-which I could not disre-betraying your confidence, r intelligence and violating

without bettsfligence and violating metity of my own conscience. You right to expect that I shall be with you, that I shall be honest and in this respect, at least, and not be disappointed. The intervent of the mighti-distrial revolution the world has nown. Humanity is trembling up-a verge of the greatest organic in all history. The capitalist thive system is productive of in-in matters and industrial slaves, we the fruit of this system before inspection. It has given us mil-es and medicants, palaces and orgues and rags. It has reduced orking man, the producer of all to the very dead line of degra-

h, to the very dead line of degra-magnetization is so mally conceded that it need not be made. In every great contest you been divided, your members have been divided, your members have or dryour masters. The time has s for the working man in every de-ment of industrial activity to realize he has a class identity, that he has a interests, that if necessary for ting men to combine upon the econ-field where they are weakest, it at you they political field, where are absolutely invulnerable. (Ap-met)

THE INSECURITY OF LIVELIHOOD.

der, brieft, the status of the man of this country. He has but his labor power in the very of the situation. If he succeeds me employment he simply suc-aseling himself into wage bonends in seiling nimself into wage bon-are. Take the most successful wage sener in Denver, he does not know when some machine may be invented to diplace him. He does not know where he can find another position if he loses the some machine may be determined and

er in Denver, he does not know a some machine may be invented to in an ender and the position if he loses one. He goes up one street and a mother. He leaves the city where lives-perhaps goes on the trucks of reight train. In due course of time he comes what they call a vagrant, a mp; a victim of the existing economic tem in which man's life is of abso-elynovalue; a system in which property are is valuable; a system where pri-te profit is more important than hu-mife. (Applause.) He is idle, wife may be in want, his idren may be suffering. No after; profit must be made. One made and forty-six thousand of these are now on a strike in the East, comise the reports of the Pennsylvania ream of statistics for 1901 and you If find the average wage for the years the Pennsylvania coal miner was 78 mis a day. They have been organized they have been thorough to im-ine that they could in that organiza-an conquer the capitalist. They were athies on the first of April, but under a infinence of the civic federation-very useful annex to the capitalist ass-failed to do so, and now after reavees the civic federation ac-moviedges its helplessness. Not long ago I wrote a letter to the laster Press in which I sail: "You iners ought to get together, 146,000 rong, and you ought to many anyon ought to may nough to isnow set the bey could and you also prove to obey the law, that you also prove to obey the law, that you also prove to obey the law. that you also prove to obey the law that law, in-sime the walking of the free nan-mum is hichways of the state (ap-sime the valishit, you on that state at the there soult, as in the state of the is covernor of that state at the the lead shot at them from a mony of capitalist upon a killing pro-rume, let it be an operators of Penn-train insist upon a killing pro-rume to their fidelity in the old-fash-

IN STOMACH VS. STEEL BANK VAULT

nd Gentlemen—The privilege ag you upon such an occasion poses certain duties and re-es which I could not disre-the hetraying your confidence, case to a hawk for arbitration.

TRIBUTE TO MYRON REED.

There is also the problement. (Laughter.) If I were a dowe I would as soon submit my case to a hawk for arbitration.
TRIBUTE TO MYRON REED.
Now and then some splendid man occupying the pulpit dares speak out—it is not long before he is, like y.u—he is out of a job. You have had a splendid example here in your midst in Myron Reed. (Long continued applause.) It is gratifying to me, it is a beautiful tribute that he is remembered as he deserves to be, with gratitude and love. Myron Reed was a man of profound sympathies with the struggling and suffering poor. When the miners were on a strike in Colorado in "94; when they were besieged near Cripple Creek; and when the forces were being mustered to charge upon them Myron Reed stood in the presence of his fashionable congrestion and said: "My heart is on Bull with the struggling and suffering poor. When the was doomed. And he did not wait to be crucified, he crucified himself. He espoused the cause of the working dass. The "respectables" so-called were turned against him. His former friends deserted him. He was in better company for it.
It takes a real man and a real woman to be a Socialist. When great prunciples have been involved in history the majority have invariably been right, and in the majority have been involved in history the majority have been involved in his

NO MASTER-NO SLAVE.

a capitalist has compelled it. NO MASTER-NO SLAVE. When the work of the world is co-op-ratively done there will be no masters, no slaves. He who lives has a right to live. He therefore has a right to work, for only by work can he maintain him-self. He would work by divine right. The machinery of the world would be at his service. The machine is not yet ended. This will be its message: Come to me, you wage workers; at your bidding I will work and I will pro-duce; I will reserve from each day a cer-tain number of hours that you may de-vote to moral and intellectual improve-ment; I will make it possible for you to live a complete life; I will make it pos-sible for your stomach: T will make it possible for you to fertilize this earth; come to me. Work together co-operatively. I am at your service; I will produce not for profit, I will produce for use. I will produce to supply your physical wants; I will make it possible for every man to find the kind of work; that nature intended that he should do; I will make it possible for every man to be an intelligent man. I will transform this miserable dungeon that covers; you: I will make it a temple of sciences; I will make you workingmen the sovereigns of this earth. I will make the badge of la-bor the only badge of .nobility." (Ap-plause.)

Socialism and Ability.

Britage in the second state of th

state commerce law of 1887, or the Sher-

some relief may be found in the compe-tition of the electric lines, which are bound to spread like a fine hair net over the more populous portions of the com-try. Of course, when electric competi-tion became serious, a Vanderbilt or a Morgan might buy up controlling inter-ests in the electric roads, so that cities and towns, in granting rights to electric railway companies, would do well to provide against such "absorption" and to be as liberal as possible in the matter of permission to carry freight.-Cleveland Press. state commerce law of 1887, or the Sher-man law of 1890. The Vanderbilts are again in position to repeat that remark about the public. Indeed, they can with safety add a few adjectives to polish off and better im-press the people with their helplessness. It is not always best to give up a good thing simply because the lawyers have failed to make laws that will hold water, or offer any protection to that good thing. The cure that the interstate commerce commission and John Serman failed to effect may be effected by other medicine than laws which say "Thon shalt not." The radical remedy, in this case of the railroads, is government ownership, but



Breaking the Old Restraints and Coming Out for Labor Emancipation from Capitalism-

> Have Progressive Presidents.

Eugene V, Debs and Father Hagerty. Denver, Col., May 26.—The conven-tions of the Western Federation of Min-ers, the Western Labor Union and the United Association of Hotel and Restau-rant Employes began their sessions here today. This evening a vast audience-of fully 3000-filled the Coliseum and hung breathless on the matchless oratory of Eugene V. Debs and his exposition of Social Democracy. Interest also centered in the appearance of Father Hagerty, a recent convert to Socialism, who made some brief but well received remarks. The audience was made up largely of delegates to the three conventions, who are overwelningly Socialistic. In fact, an effort will be made to definitely com-mit the three big labor bodies to Social Democracy during this week's sessions. (A report of Comrade Debs' speech is given in another column.) Three problems are up for settlement during the present conventions: The adoption of a course of indepen-dent political action on a simon-pure So-cialist platform. The adjustment of the labor war with the American Federation of Labor, with Samuel Gompers as the representative of the body. A minor problem involving the bring-

ANXIETY OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

ANXIETY OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS. MAXIETY OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS. May 27.—Says the Denver Republican: "The Western Federation of Miners, the Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and the Western Labor Union include almost all branches of labor in-cident to the operation of mines and smelters, stores, saloons, barber shons, and the like. All are closely allied for the object of conducting strikes. All are impregnated also with socialist ideas and are likely to embark in politics in support of paternalism in government (wowi) The three conventions mean to devise ways and means for extension of organization and the spread of so-cialist propaganda. Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, is regarded as the principal leader of the triple conlition." President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who has been expected to participate in the week's labor doings, will not come. He is said to be detained in the East by the strike of anthracite miners in Pennsyl-vania. Mr. Gompers' close personal as-sociate in the work of the federation is here, however, in the person of Frank Morrison, sceretary of the organization. Mr. Morrison came Sunday with Thomas I. Kild of the Wood Workers' Interna-tional union. Their presence is admitted to be in the interest of harmonizing the local differences between the Western Labor Union and the American Federa-tion of Labor. MAT 28—The address of President Davie MAT PRES. BOYCE SAID. President Boyce said in his address: "The more improvention region with you

cialism, outlining plans laid several months ago. WHAT PRES. BOYCE SAID. President Boyce said in his address: "The most important action which you can take at this convention is to advise the members of your organization to vadopt the principles of Socialism within \$80,000,000 capital. Thirty-six Russian peasants were flog-ged to death in the district of Konstan-those political parties who have legis-lated us into our present state of indus-trial bondage. "I earnestly hope that the members of the Western Federation of Miners and the members of all other labor organiza-tions will in the immediate future meet in convention for the purpose of taking political action." Since the last convention a year ago it is understood the affiliated branches of the federation have voted on a new cou-stitution the preamble of which recites

THE CRANK. Ł From a Sermon by Rabbi Hirsch.

No age needs this stirring by cranks, by men that own themselves and are of ind-pendent courage, more pressingly than do the sons of this century and civilization. Our civilization is that of the crowd. We get our opinions ready-made by the majority. We have acquired our religious prejudices at birth, and as it is safest to be guided by them we abide by them.

We shout war when the majority raises the cry, and plead for peace when the crowd has grown tired of toying with cannons. Our clothes are cut according to the fashion plate. Our taste in matters of art and literature is regulated by the opinions of professional reviewers. Conformity is the mark of respectability, and mediocrity always aims at respectability.

We worship the golden calf and willingly wear the collar of the men with long purses. Pulpit is expected to echo what wealth decrees is God's voice. The vices and heresies of distant days and peoples may, perhaps, be denounced, but not the selfishness of our social system. Hail to the crank! He is the dreamer, but also the liberator.

miners. The employers are unyield-ing, and refuse to give higher wages. isting conditions in other famine dis-

A \$150,000 Carnegie library was re-jected by the authorities of Albany, N. Y. The labor element's cry against ac-cepting "blood money" is credited with having smashed the scheme.

During the past four months the good people of Terre Haute have been walk-ing and boycotting the street railways. Recently some of the business interests decided to boycott the boycotters, with the result that the boycotters have started to boycott the anti-boycotters.

eration of Labor, in San Juan, Porto Rico, has cabled the following dispatch to President Samuel Gompers: "More than six assaults have been made upon Federationists within a week, seriously wounding unprotected men. Protest to President Roosevelt."

May 1st was religiously observed throughout Galicia. Nearly all trades were at a standstill. Many newspapers did not appear. Meetings were held in the towns, at which thousands took part. The rest of the day was devoted to pleasure. There were no disturbances.

St. Petersburg, May 29 .- The mis eries of the famine stricken peasants continue to grow worse. In 241 villages of the Minzelinsk district, government of Cufa, 6,815 cases of seurvy were of-ficially recorded on April 14, as com-pared with 2,723 cases reported on

tricts.

Co-Operative Living in Berlin.

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Co-Operative Living in Berlin. An interesting experiment in communal life is to be tried in the Schlactensee suburb of Berlin. A large house, con-taining thirty rooms, situated in exten-sive grounds of twenty acres, has been rented by a community of mutual ac-quaintances, among whom are both mar-ried and single. A monthly rent of from 15 to 20 marks will be levied for each room occupied. The housekeeping will be in common, and the kitchen also. One lady and one gentleman will be elected to take charge of all the concerns of the house. These officers will be changed weekly. A bill of fare and all other matters of interest connected with the establishment will be posted up in the hall. For food a daily charge of 1 mark will be made. Whether so moderate a charge will be increased later remains to be seen. There will be a good library and a common drawing room, writing room, working room aud dining room. Arrangements are also being made for a common playground and garden. The community will consist at first of forty persons, mostly engaged in literary and artistic pursuits.-London Chronicle.

Subscribers who are not receiving the paper regularly will please notify us. We will then try to ascertain the cause. Those removing from one location to another should also let us know, so that their correct address may be on the mailing list.



Big Western Labor Conventions MONTANA'S REASON FOR OPPOSITION

Eugene V. Debs and Father Hagerty.

A minor problem involving the bring-ing of the Western Labor union head-ters to this city from Montana.

MONTANA'S REASON FOR OPPOSITION. The Montana delegates said they had been sent to the conventious with no in-structions to vote on such a radical departure and that before they could act in favor of the matter such instructions would be absolutely necessary. All, it is said, declared, they were socialists more or less, but some thought the adop-tion of socialism and politics was unwise at this time. This proposition is one of the most radical that has yet been presented. The conventions represent 120,000 laboring votes in the Western states. It was evident this morning that the opposition to going into politics was not general. In fact, the sentiment in favor of the Boyce movement carries a majority of the two big bodies, and there is every reason to justify the prediction that both bodies will by a vote adopt Socialism and independent action.

Notes of The Coal Strike.

Hazelton, Pa., May 29.-Eleven non-union men brought here last night from biladelphia were put to work to-day at the Cranberry colliery of Pardeel & Co., to fill the places of striking firemen and pump runners. This is the first impor-tation of non-union men into the dis-trict

trict. One of the presidents of the hard coal combine stated in an interview in New York that he and other officers of the railways and mines have received scores of letters from the heads of corporations in every part of the country advising them to make no concessions to the striking miners.

Here are a few company store prices. Second grade flour, \$8.00 per barrel; sugar, 10 cents per pound; white beans, 15 cents per pound; potatoes, \$2.00 per bushel; fat side meat, 10 cents per inch.

-John Nugent, in Saginaw Exponent. Keystone, W. Va., May 27.--Talk bout a free country! One hundred about and fifty men were discharged last wee for refusing to sign a contract providing: 1. That on no condition shall they 1. That on Nine Workers.

2. That they shall report to the mine boss any one whom they know to be a member of that organization. 3 That they will not admit any per son into their homes without first get

ting the consent of the mine boss. 4. That the company police shall have 4. Inst the company police shall have the right to enter their homes at any time of the day or night to search for and to eject any person found therein who has not a permit from the superin-tendent

GENERAL NOTES.

tendent.

The manufacturers of Minnesota are organizing to fight the eight hour movement.

James M. Lynch was re-elected presi dent of the International Typographica Union

Schwab makes the statement that th trust makes \$702 a year out steel of each employe.

One of the largest brewery owners be-longing to the Cincinnati combine is said to be on the verge of breaking

The local branch of the American Fed-

the months of capitalistic guns. (Applause.) MUMAN STOMACH vs. STEEL BANK VAULT. My heart is with the strikers. I hope they all the support of all the organized and unorganized men of the city of Den-we and the striker of Colorado. (Ap-hause). I would ity to teach them, however, the better way. 'A statement is local paper, made by a mill owner, wy, 'The mill owners will not suffer.' No, they will continue to ent three square makes a day. They can draw upon their that accounts. The strurgele is one be-ween a human stomach and a steel has vith which he must work. The makes of the tools are the masters of the sinves who are compelled to use the boom the tool of production. I would have you understand its great import me in this strurgle. There was a time which he worked. That tool was but since touched by the wand of in-retion, and the machine is owned by a submation of capitalists. The work haves and the machine is owned by a submation of capitalists. The work haves and he is compelled to apply to be owner of his tool for permission to be order on the worked. The still has his labor power; he cannot work without his tools and he is compelled to apply to be order or the profit for their machers. The base of the child, so that they have to produce profit for their machers. The base of the child abor of a woman or have to produce profit for their machers. The sources to enclose the market. The winde and the iscourds the market mere the blocd. I enjoy it. I prefer agits is not supposed to many it. I pref

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The proper is cannot worked. He still have does interesting to the end of the charty is character for the two works. For permission to the only ability, which can be added the only ability, bind end to the origin to the only ability which can be added to the only ability to rob or to job-does.
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condition. Is others have failed to do it, try

good standing.

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Secretary.

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water treatre to the treater to the tert the tert of t SOCIALISTIC What the collectivists * * are doing throughout **GLEANINGS.** the world. A stat at at KOKOKOKOKOK

Father McGrady will be the Labor Day speaker for Milwaukee Trades Council Mother Jones will labor in the midst

The Home Field.

of the coal strike. The Missouri state convention will be held this week, at Springfield. The Mills school is turning loose some bright and active workers in San Fran-

Comrade Seymour Stedman of Chi cago has been nominated for the Illinois legislature.

Comrade Vandervelde of Belgium is expected to reach this country the lat-ter part of August.

Branch 11, Milwaukee, will hold a basket picnic Sunday at Dassler's grove, west of Layton park.

The Chicago Socialists nominated Comrade James P. Larsen for sheriff and a full county ticket.

Linton, Ind., elected a Socialist to the town board with this vote: Socialist, 109; Democrat, 77; Republican, 48.

The Birmingham Trades Council has decided to enter into the political cam-paign for 'state, county and municipal offices.

Comrade C. H. Vail will tour New York state for the fall campaign. He has just concluded a trip through Pennsvlvania.

Comrade Wilshire is making the sparks fly in his canvas for parliament from St. Thomas, Canada, district, and a big vote is looked for.

Chicago comrades have a new head-quarters at 171 Washington street, in the old Times building which was latterly used as a police station.

The San Francisco Socialists now have their headquarters in the office of the Mills training school of Socialism in the Odd Fellows' temple.

A letter from Comrade Aug. Mohr of Sheboygan informs us that Comrade C. A. Born of that city will be elected to the legislature this fall. That's the talk!

Secretary Greenbaum sent two of his telegrams of felicitation to the Miners' convention at Denver and the corner-stone laying of the labor lyceum at Breeklyn

Comrade J. W. Slayton was elected an alderman at Newcastle, Pa., with a plu-rality of 89. His vote was 277. He will be the parfy candidate for governor will be th this fall.

By a vote of 54 to 52 Comrade Carev's till to provide for a constitutional amendment requiring the referendum on statutory legislation, passed the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature.

Comrade A. E. Sanderson has been chosen city secretary at St. Louis. Com-rade E. V. Putnam has resigned as state secretary. A school for campaign speakers will be begun.

There is a conflict on in Chicago between the Social Democrats and the un-frocked S. L. P's over the question of immediate demands in the local plat-form. It is easier to fight than agitate.

Preparations are going forward for the Socialist Fair in Sheboygan which opens August 14. Excursions are be-ing arranged by comrades at Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kiel and

ing class. To this end a committee of five was elected to confer and report to the Council a plan of procedure. Roland T. Patten, a prominent Re-publican of Maine and treasurer of Somerset county, resigned his office and joined the Socialist party. Mr. Patten has purchased an automobile and with Representative Carey, of Massachusetts, will stump his county in the interest of the new party. the new party.

the new party. Comrade Wilshire had an immense crowd at Port Stanley on Saturday to listen to Socialist addresses made by himself, Margaret Håile, Toronto; R. N. Price and Rev. E, E. Crawford, St. Thomas; and Comrade Stedman, a popular Socialist orator from Chicago. Citizen and Country, Toronto. Comrade Jacob Winnen of Chicago, ho was in the Socialist movement in this country when some of us were still subsisting on the milk of human kind-ness, has been nominated for congress in the Fifth Illinois district. To put such a battle-scarred warrior for Socialism into Congress would be a pleasure indeed. The "reform" administration of New York is being roundly denounced by the trade unionists for the brutal manner in trade unionists for the brutal manner in which the women who organized dem-onstrations against the beef trust on the East Side were treated by the police. Even peaceful meetings in halls were in-vaded and the women intimidated. On Tuesday evening of this week, the So-cialist party held a great mass meeting in Cooper Union and protested. Report reaches us that Comrade Phil Report reaches us that Comrade Phil Brown was set upon in a meeting in Chicago last Sunday, charged with hold-ing shares of stock in this paper. He was defended by Comrade Sissman, who thereupon himself became a target. No "claret" was spiled, although Comrade Evans, who was the most aggressive against the two, peeled off his coat be-fore the offices of the peacemakers be-came effective. "Socialists of all shades unite!" unite!" The Amateur Journalists' Socialist Association was recently formed by a number of young men of the country who issue little amateur papers as a pastime and for self-improvement. The following officers were elected: Presi-dent, James A. Clerkin; vice-president, William J. Clemence; secretary, James M. Reilly, Jr.; treasurer, E. L. Knapp; official editor, Erwin B. Ault; official organ, Tae Young Socialist, of Oregon. The meeting was held at Jersey City. A convention will te held at Philadel-phia in July.

Across the Herring Pond. Elections in Belgium for half of the members of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate were held Sunday, May 25. The returns show an actual increase of the number of conservative or government deputies. The Chamber now stands: Con-servative, 96; Liberals, 34; Socialists, 34; Christian Democrats, 2, giving the government a majority of 26. The Sen-ate shows 62 Conservatives, 36 Liberals and 6 Socialists. and 6 Socialists.

A Socialist party has just been or ganized in New Zealand.

The candidates of the Socialist party of Holland received 13,000 votes in 1897 and 40,000 votes in 1901.

The Swedish upper house has voted to extend universal suffrage and to es-tablish proportional representation.

Mr. W. Hohoff, a German Catholic, has just issued a book in which he warmly champions the writings of Karl Marx.

In the April elections for members of the Cantonal Council in Canton Thur-gau, Switzerland, the Socialist party gained two seats.

In Berlin on May-day the trade unions held their numerous meetings in the forenoon with more than forty speakers, among whom were four wonen.

A regiment in the army of France has adopted a resolution declaring that their guns will never be turned against the people. The spirit of freedom is taking deep root in the heart of European sol-diers. Socialism is spreading, all right. The English Social Democrats gave Comrade H. Quelch, editor of the Lon-don Justice, a complimentary banquet on June 5, in London. Walter Crane was chairman of the reception committee, among the other members being Hyndman, Fletcher, Ramsay, McDonald and Thompson of the Clarion.

and Thompson of the Clarion. The city government swindlers of Naples, who were exposed by the Social-ists, are now on trial. Four have been sentenced to fourteen months' imprison-ment. A former city treasurer, who stole from the fund for funeral honors to King Umberto, has 'seen condemned to imprisonment for three years. H M Hyndmen introduced the following the follo

H. M. Hyndman introduced the fol-lowing resolution at the recent May-day celebration in London: There is but one ower in the world, but one combination on the planet that can face the embat-tiled forces of international capitalism, and that is International Socialism. The resolution was passed midst loud and enthusiastic cheering.

enthusiastic cheering. Comrade James Connoly of the Irish Socialist Republican party made the May-day address at the Social Demo-cratic celebration at Edinburg. The meeting was advertised by writing with chalk on the pavements all over the city. A large crowd assembled, a red flag was planted beside the speakers' stand and for nearly two hours there was the closest attention, while the speaking pro-ceeded. The branch members then held a banquet in their hall. Here Connoly a banquet in their hall. Here Connoly also spoke.

A Fine Exhibition.
A Fine Exhibition.
A State Socialist Fair in Sheboygan which opens August 14. Excursions are being arranged by comrades at Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kiel and other points.
A. M. Dewey, special agent of the U. S. Department of Labor, whose Socialistic speches and writings have attracted in little aftention, will make the Labor Day address at Newcastle, Pa. President Shaffer of the Amalgamated may also speak.
Last week the Los Angeles County Council of Labor accided that it would adopt political action as a means to the side rother son. It is rumored that they ing class. To this end a committee of five was elected to confer and report to the Council a plan of procedure.

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-	may have the chance. Here is the
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	About Father Hagerty.
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3	Father Thomas Hagerty, who has

ated his efforts to So

cation in Chicago, his native city. Af-terwards he spent five years at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and at tended the scientific lectures in Johns Hopkins University. All his spare hours were devoted to the study of languages, science and sociology. Shortly after his ordination in 1899 he organized the citizens of the West Side in the neighborhood of Douglas Park, Chicago, in a successful protest

***** NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. * * *

The Socialist party of America, in na-tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of Interna-tional Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of con-quering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transform-ing the present system of private owner-ship of the means of production and dis-tribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

ship of the means of production and dis-tribution into collective ownership by the entire people. Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual f worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capi-talists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to con-trol the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of pro-duction and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelhood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes-the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful mid-dle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capital-list the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and en-ables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery. The economic interests of the capitalist the working class or entire social system:

and virtual slavery. The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are reck-lessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fo-mented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruc-tion of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and en-hance their supremcay at home.

hance their supremcay at home. But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capi-talist class and the class of wage work-ers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of so-ciety is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the up-holding of the system of private owner-ship of the instruments of wealth produc-tion. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political

system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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