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Whole No. 216.

IEW ARMY SYSTEM NEEDED--The Military System of Switzerland---Why this Country Should Adopt It

Some recent events in the anthracite strike fields call renewed attention to military system in vogue in these United States.

In Germany, it is said, the army is honeycombed with Socialists and would into before it would shoot down working people. The indications of a begining the same direction in this country were observed last week, when the inlistic rulers of West Virginia foun! that the soldiers were urging the men last the mines and also sharing their rations with the brave but famished on strike.

soldiers were "preserving the peace" all right, but as they were sent to ing districts to serve as an intimilation to the strikers, the rulers hastened them to another district, where they could not do any harm to the mine interests.

of course, outwardly, the soldiery of this country is maintained as a promagainst foreign invasion of the country and its rights. Actually, howthey form an injimidating force to "keep labor in its place," and are so
by the ruling class, the capitalists.

This was seen in the sending of the regular troops to Chicago by Democratic
ident Cleveland during the famous A. R. U. strike in 1894, when it was
sty planned to declare martial law and to take Debs and his lieutenants out
the lake front and shoot them down as a means of breaking through the
idable organization of the railroad men.

This was shown, also, in the Oshkosh woodworkers' strike of 1898 when
ablican Gov. Scofield of Wisconsin sent the state troops to the scene of the
ggle and made use of this significant remark:

I am of the opinion that when the men find the soldiers are there tomorrow.

ranke and made use of this significant remark:

"I am of the opinion that when the men find the soldiers are there tomorrow serning, more of them will go back to work AND IN THIS WAY THE BACK-BONE OF THE STRIKE WILL SOON BE BROKEN."

Instances are so numerous as to be familiar to all. With the growing power of the plutocraty of late in this "land of the free," the control of the soldiery the common folk. The people may be plundered, cheated, outraged, by the gressions, the monopolies, the "legal" tribute-exacting powers of the big capitalist but their spirit of revolt against tyranny may be utterly cowed by the omisses shadow of a disciplined force of soldiery controlled by their oppressors, that the areas their path. Were the people of this country armed, the ruling class and think twice before going very far in ignoring their rights as integral parts a rich and prosperous and resourceful nation.

So it behooves the people, before it is too late, to get this power away from the capitalists and back among the people where it belongs. But how?

Lackily the Swiss system furnishes us with the suggestion for a way out. Soldeniand is the only republic that has no need to fear the coming of "the man on horseback." Its military system makes such a thing practically impossible. Let us look into the plan and details of that system.

For centuries the Swiss people have been renowned for valor in warfare. Comparatively a handful of people, the nation has maintained its identity, al-

Rev. Mr. Harris addressed the Labor pienic at Boone, Ia., and after demend the trusts, the coal strike and remained by injunction and the other as against abor, declared that "policans politics ir the control of the mainst class he is right. But any man, actar or otherwise, who tends to mime the duty of every citizen (estable the sungworker) to express him at the ballot box, deals a blow at a respectively and the sungworker of a governation of the control of the sungworker of a governation of the control of the sungworker of the control of the control of the sungworker of the control of

People are starving in this country the same time that the government amusing itself holding sham naval bat-a slong the Atlantic coast and burning themselves of delays of wealth lantic coast and burning of dollars of wealth ing by the hardest sort exing class. But, then, have fiddled while Rome

ermanic boodlers in St sa incrmanic boodlers in St. see been indicted by a grand of the better in Milwaukee. So warm that the gins to get suspicious the county boodlers itself names a grand de up of political ward workers grand jury immediately white-all the charges.

s a business man these days is op-Socialism and is at the same time ing under a load of care and re-silty almost beyond the power of endurance. It is the system that into his vitals, yet he is oppos-change in the system that would arth a paradise for just such men borer.

Here's an old friend! The defenders of capitalism are always so afraid someone will get more than they deserve, but they have a convenient blindness to the topsy-turvey way in which effort is rewarded today. This morning on our way to the office we saw a man standing on the ledge of the twelfth story of a sky-scraper washing the windows of a doctor's office. One misstep, one moment of dizziness, would have plunged him to an awful death. Now who gets the most salary, the doctor or the window cleaner, and who ought to get the most, Mr. Humane Angell?

It does not follow, however, that the

workers have interests directly opto those of the exploiting, capitalians. Both the Republican and craite parties are controlled from any and at the top are men of have labor-skinning interins spite of all the bouncombe "reand "business administration" of such candidates as La Follette lose, those men are bound to serve herests of the ruling classes. Even earn of the middle class cannot affort the most cannot be middle class cannot affort the most cannot be middle class cannot affort the most cannot be middle class cannot affort the middle class cannot affort the most cannot be middle

though surrounded by warring, plundering, bullying powers. Under the Swiss system every man is a citizen and a soldier at one and the same time. There is no standing army. Under the present system, which was introduced there in 1874, every citizen is liable to military duty, in the following way: On coming of age every young man has his name enrolled on the list of recruits. If the medical examination shows him to be fit for service he is sent to one of the government instruction schools for a period of about six weeks. Afterwards he is liable to be called into service for two weeks every other year, which time he spends in camp drilling and perfecting himself in the art of warfare.

On arriving at the age of 32, he is graduated into the reserve forces, after which he is no longer subject to annual drill, but is required to present himself



The Late Jesse Cox, of Chicago. See Page 2.

IS OF INTERNATIONAL INTEREST.

Pegli, Italy, Sept. 2.

Dear Comrades: May I contribute the enclosed to your fund for sinding the "Herald" to the labor unions?

With loving greetings to all of you, GEO. D. HERRON.

Dr. Herron, now in Italy recuperating his health, gives the fund a good boost this week, as the above letter shows. The fund is well along on the way to the big mark set for it. The goal can be reached if all put a shoulder to the wheel. The union leaders were never so receptive as they are at just this time. It would be criminal to neglect the opportunity. When the plan is in full swing we propose to surprise and gladden our readers by a series of short testimonials of conversion from prominent secretaries of version from prominent secretaries of unions all over the country. Old readers know what our plan is. New readers should read the following closely:

FIFTEEN THOUSAND UNION SECRETARIES receiving and reading the Herald, through their influence on their unions, would be good for at least 100,000 Socialist votes in the next presidential election.

and we will send the Herald at once to five union secretaries from the official lists for eight months. Or send in \$5.00 and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that twenty-five union secre-taries will read the Herald for eight months through your means.

UNION SECRETARIES FUN	D.
Previously reported\$	135,60
George D. Herron, Italy	10.00
S. Y. Z., Milwaukee	3.25
Gust Meier, Milwaukee	1.00
A. Ruger, Utah	1.00
P. Ronneburger, Monroe, Wis	1.00
C. Schad, Milwaukee	1.00
Wm. Duchow, Milwaukee	.50
E. A. Conrad, Milwaukee	1.00
A. Theo. Hamann, Pittsburg	.25
A. Zander, Two Rivers, Wis	1.00
List 1703, Milwaukee	1.00
List 841, Milwaukee	4.00
Joseph Spevacek, Manitowoc	.25
H. H., New York	1.00
Socialist, Pittsburg	1.00
Robert Meister, Milwankee	1.00
Siegfried Peterson, Milwaukee	1.00
John Krause, Milwaukee	50
	-

FIFTEEN THOUSAND UNION SECRETARIES receiving and reading the Herald, through their influence on their unions, would be good for at least 100.000 Socialist votes in the next presidential election.

THREE THOUSAND SOCIALISTS in all parts of the country ought to be glad to sacrifice a dollar each to bring about so good a result.

Our plan is to bring the 15,000 union secretaries and 3000 Socialists together. Send in your dollar to this office of the UNION SECRETARIES' FUND

one day each year for inspection, and every fourth year must submit to training and practice courses of about a week's duration. If a man aspires to promotion to the rank of an officer, however, he spends more time in preparing himself in higher military instruction and in drills and manoeuvers.

The army proper consists of all men liable to military service between the ages of 20 and 32. It is called the elite or auszug. Then comes the first reserves—the Landwehr—composed of men between 33 and 44. And the second reserve o: Landsturm, a force to be called out only in the direst necessity, and composed of men from 17 to 50, who are not members of the two other divisions, completes the Swiss army.

The Swiss soldier retains has arms and accortrements (which are supplied by the government) in his own home and is responsible for their being in proper condition. It is required of him that he keep in proper trim by target practice, and he is required, under penalty of a fine, to show a record of a given number of shots a year. All over Switzerland are shooting galleries where the practice takes place and on Sundays and holidays the sound of firing is heard in all parts of the land. Competitious for prizes are frequent and national shooting festivals are held.

As a matter of fact the military education begins with a boy's tenth year.

As a matter of fact the military education begins with a boy's tenth year. Up to fifteen years there is gymnastic training under competent instructors calculated to prepare his body for military requirements later on. "The citizens of Switzerland," says a late writer, "are consequently, to the last man, an army in ambush. The confederation could at a moment's notice put more than 280,000 men in the field or if necessary 500,000 would rise to its defense. This is a substantial force for so small a territory. No great army is apparent to the eye in time of peace, no draft upon the youthful strength of the nation withdraws for terms of years a large body of workingmen into an unproductive occupation." It is a case of "the people in arms," however.

It costs the Swiss people \$35 per soldier per annum to maintain their army, so that it is no great burden on the people.

So here we have the outlines of the Swiss system. It is a worthy example for the democracy of this country. Our geographical situation makes it a proper and a feasible one. It is a system that would be popular in the United States, and, moreover, it was practically what the framers of the American constitution had in mind. It is indicated in the Second Amendment to that document. Read what it says:

"Art II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a FREE state, the right of the people to KEEP and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Such a system as that in Switzerland would revive the historic "training days" that used to delight the people of New England and the Eastern states. Nothing more popular could be imagined. Nothing more powerful in case of

Let our Socialists and trade unionists agitate for the change of systems. Let them discuss it with shop mates and neighbors, until so strong a sentiment habeen created for it that the idea will have to prevail in the halls of Congress.

ess happy than the servant girls in their, the street car franchise extensions were

kitchens. This is specious reasoning. It would be as sensible to say that as some men are contented who are ignorant, ignorance is a good thing. As a matter of fact kitchen girls are social inferiors, which is an abomination, and the men who drudge for day wages in mine, mill or factory, who eat tin-can dinners and have no time for home life or intellectual improvement do not know real happiness. The crime of falsifying the worker's condition to serve the ends of the exploiting class must cease.

It will never be possible to make the

exploiting class must cease.

It will never be possible to make the wages of all men the same.

The man who works ten hours will earn more than his equal who works only five—the skillful more than the unskillful—the strong more than the weak—the well more than the sick—the industriens more than the laxy and the man who in youth lives economically and saves his money will probably have in old age more than be who spends and saves nothing.

Labor will never, in the long run, be able to prevent capital from employing whoever expital sees fit to employ, and capital will always be compelled to support labor, whether at work or lide.

Yes, so long as the present robber capi-

Yes, so long as the present robber capitalist system lasts. But we intend that the day of its downfall shall not be delayed too long. See the point?

layed too long. See the point?

It is a great law of nature, from which there is no escape, that "by the sweat of the brow we must earn our bread."

Bellamy's beautiful dream, "Locking Backward," is simply a dream, as impracticable and impossible as the stories of Jules Verne, "The Arabian Nights," or "Some must study law, medicine, finance, and a thousand things on which human happiness depends, and some must work in the coal mines or every furnace fire in the country would be extinguished, every manufacturing industry end, and we should relapse into barbarism.

Every etty and town must support its poor, and capital must pay the bills.

In all the above, Mr. Angell's poverty,

poor, and capital must pay the bills.

In all the above, Mr. Angell's poverty of information on the subject of the labor question stands out clearly. In one line he says men must sweat to get their bread and in the next breath sings his siren song of capitalism's right to possession, although capitalism thrives by the sweat of others. And that capital pays the bills! It is not true. Labor foots all the bills, and always has.

Pfister's Milwaukee Sentinel devotes columns to Rose's speech on his first special train tour. This explains Rose's eagerness to get the Democratic nomina-tion. Pfister's varied business interests columns to Rose's speech on his first special train tour. This explains Rose's eagerness to get the Democratic nomination. Pfister's varied business interests demand a governor who can be used with the fact that they are advocating structural changes in society that are in harmony with the workings of the social evolution.

the street car franchise extensions were fastened upon the people. The people didn't seem to be staggered by the rascality, but turned round and re-elected Rose mayor. This willingness of the people to be humbugged is what the capitalists, who need a crook in office, figure on. They can work their games without fear of being turned down. It is quite evident that in this coming campaign Pfister is a Democrat—for, after all, what's the difference? All of this must be a fine spectacle for the honest men who are still in the Republican party to contemplate, and the wonder is, how long can they remain in the capitalist parties, knowing the skullduggery that is being carried on under their very noses. The Social Democratic party is a party fresh from the people and it is honest as well as fearless. If they have the interest of humanity at heart, they must cast their lot with the new movement.

Socialism has an able and vigorous exponent in The Vanguard, edited by Comrade J. M. A. Spence. To introduce this bright, up-to-date magazine the publishers will send it for four months for 10 cents. Address, The Vanguard Press, Box H, Green Bay, Wis.

"A good soldier must not only be will-ing to fight, he must be anxious to fight. I do not want to have anything to do with him if he is not."

with him if he is not."

This beautiful, brotherhood-of-man, peace-on-earth sentiment was uttered by the Christian President of these United States at West Point. This is the President's "strennousness" boiled down. First he would have the young men of the country take up the trade of soldiers, and having learned the trade, then look for "material" to exercise their murderous trade upon. In the hands of such a ruler, with such coarse, uncivilized ideals, no country is safe from militarism —or the coming of a "man on horseback."

The evidences are clearly seen that the Rose-Pfister combine is still at work. How many people will it be able to humbug this time?

atly had occasion to take up the gainst one Dr. Frank Dixon, of Conn., who has been delivering d, Com., who has been delivering in me at Chautauqua gatherings in Western states full of willful resentations of Socialism. Like for capitalism's t the life blood from the

for a report of the debate be-omrade Franklin H. Wentworth ago and the Rev. Dr. Frank it Hartford, Conn. Dixon boiled a lecture on "The Threat of So-into an opening speech. He said: m is a live issue, everywhere the civilized world. It propo-cal reformation of society, and tion is already vastly modified conscious Socialism of the peo-

they demand and the method by they propose to get it. The an-demands the abolishment of all a swernment and favors violence sected of securing unlimited per-bet y. The Socialist would destroy vidual liberty by lawfully regulat-cy act of the individual; (!) he act less law, but more, and seeks orm by the peaceful method of the

lism is not Democracy. Democ-s not require the ownership of in common, but favors the right is property, and competition. lism is not Christianity. Christ d the individual, and according owner system unsure stand or gospel every man must stand or for himself before his God. Chris-is an individual life, Socialism is mosed form of government and busi-

Dixon argued that competition in

ousiness for a livelihood is an essential of progress and that Socialism would de-stroy individual ambitions. This was, in-leed, his only argument against Social-

How shall we secure for labor the larges possible happiness?

possible happiness?

Manifestly the only happiness labor has a right to ask is that which comes from exact justice. Being the creator of all wealth, labor should in justice live on the fat of the land. But that it does not has never seemed to strike Mr. Angell as at all out of the way or immoral. For he says:

noral. For he says:

We must take the world as the Creator
reated it, not as we might prefer to have it.

What awful blasphemy! To lay the social cannibalism to an all-wise creator is an old trick, however.

is an old trick, however.

Any attempt to place all on the same social, intellectual or financial level is impossible.

The small horse cannot draw the load of the large, nor the slow make the speed of the fast. Every man cannot be mayor, governor or President.

The skillful surgeon, who by hard study and giving his life night and day to his profession has become eminent, will never work for the same wages as the day is borer.

"Struggle for life is the law of nature "Struggle for life is the law of nature.
Abolition of private property would destroy civilization. If there were only one store in Danville, and therefore no competition in business, the people would be at its mercy."

at its mercy."

Dr. Dixon seems to feel the weight of human want and woe and to long for its relief. He praised labor unions very highly and urged union men to continue the union method and let Socialism alone. He referred to the postal system as partly a Socialist institution and said he believed that it could be run more economically under konest, private management, because it does not admit of competition. He declared that the trust system is a natural development and said. "Trusts would be all right if we had righteous rulers." (!)

Hon. Franklin H. Wentworth replied

righteous rulers." (!)

Hon. Franklin H. Wentworth replied to Dr. Dixon with an address an hour and a quarter long in which he more fully explained Socialism and defended it against the attacks made against it. His manner was calm and kind and he made many splendid points, in part as follows:

"America was born in revolution. Americanism is a revolution against kings, nobles, the state church, and the law of primogeniture whereby the family estate and title pass only to the first-born son, leaving the other children to shift for themselves.

"Our forefathers who founded Amer-

born son, leaving the other charles to shift for themselves.

"Our forefathers who founded America thought they had forever provided against oppression and forever established 'liberty, fraternity, equality.' They would not have believed that in 'Free America' such a thing as child slavery, the sweatshop and the present general oppression of the labor classes could ever be. The 'American Ideal,' for which our ancesters fought, has never been realized, and under the crushing competitive system is receding farther every day."

Mr. Wentworth used figures concern-

ing coal, iron and copper mines to show that the workmen secure a mere pittance compared with what they produce, while the public is charged exorbitant prices. According to the statistics of Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, the average production of each workman is \$1600 while his average wages is only \$350. This difference of \$1250 is openly robbed from the workman by the capitalist. Socialism declares the workman is entitled to every dollar of his product, not to only one-fifth of it.

"Equality of opportunity is not equali-

one-fifth of it.

"Equality of opportunity is not equality of result. The fear that Socialism, by making men economically free, will reduce all men to a dead level of mediocrity, is entirely unfounded. The individual cannot make of himself what he would, or achieve what he would, while compelled to toil his whole life away in dread of want. While men are the hard-driven slaves of fear they can never be rod their best. Instead of Socialism destroying individual liberty and progress it is absolutely essential to them.

"It is true that the competitive strug-

ress it is absolutely essential to them.
"It is true that the competitive 'struggle for life' is the law of brute nature. The bloody tooth and claw have ruled the lower orders of life for ages; but surely the time has come for men to adopt a higher, more just, merciful and intelligent law, the law of brotherly cooperation among the strong, and of protection for the weak.
"Not cruel, relentless, brute force, but

operation among the strong, and of protection for the weak.

"Not cruel, relentless, brute force, but love and justice should be the plan of moral beings. Dr. Dixon has drawn the most awful indictment against the competitive system when he shows that human life is ruthlessly crushed out to save expense. The owner of that mill had to kill women and save machinery or himself be crushed out of business by competition. We propose a system whereby no man will be compelled to forget pity and honesty in order to succeed.

"Socialism stands for the rights of the many against the usurpation of the few; for the weak against the roberry of the strong; for universal justice, brotherhood and love, for equal rights and opportuni-

lies for all. And the long suffering people will yet obtain this freedom, by the peaceful ballot, if possible; by the bullet, if necessary."

peaceth banot, it possible; by the bunet, if necessary."

"It is useless to argue for competition. The capitalists themselves have decreed that the waste of competition shall cease. That is the simple meaning of the trust. And the trust has come to stay until the neople appropriate it for themselves. It is useless to talk of private monopoly being ruled by righteousness. The great Lincoln truly said: 'No man is good enough to rule another.' And certainly no man can be free to rule himself while his living depends upon the will of another. Therefore, as competition is being destroyed by the trusts the people must seize the trusts to protect themselves and establish the Socialist commonwealth of economic equality."

Dr. Dixon was allowed twenty min-

economic equality."

Dr. Dixon was allowed twenty minutes for a final reply, and said in part:

"I am surprised to hear Mr. Wentworth speak of bullets. I had not supposed the spirit of Socialism had reached the temper of bloody revolution. But Socialism is only organized discontent at best.

"The individual has a fair chance now. Nearly every millionaire in America start-ed as a poor boy (!)

ed as a poor boy (!)

"What becomes of the \$1250 which the capitalist 'exploits' from every laborer each year? It is used in trade and commerce, to open up railroads and mines, to build new factories and mills, to employ more men as the population of the country increases. Every new machine throws men out of employment only to make employment for many more men in a similar line of work.

"I admit the faults of the present system; let us not destroy the system, but mend it.

"The wage system must ness away

regular dividends and better returns of operative effort, as the speaker himself their labor."

Dr. Dixon was out in Nebraska the other day and it happened that three Social-Democratic organzers were in his vicinity. They opened the eyes of the public, with regard to him in the following fashion:

rect.

1. He says that Socialism aims at absolute equality. Now as a matter of fact the Socialists have never contemplated making people equal. They recognize the natural and inherent inequalities of all men. They do not seek to make people equal. All they ask in this respect is equality of opportunity—an equal-chance for all. Therefore, all that was said about "artificial equality" falls to the ground.

2. He said that Socialism would de-

"What becomes of the \$1250 which the capitalist 'exploits' from every laborer each year? It is used in trade and commerce, to open up railroads and mines, to build new factories and mills, to employ more men as the population of the country increases. Every new machine throws men out of employment only to make employment for many more men in a similar line of work.

"I admit the faults of the present system; let us not destroy the system, but mend it.

"The wage system must pass away, and a system of universal co-operation, by voluntary partnership among men, and especially between labor and capital, must take its place, whereby the work men in mines, mills, factories and farms will own part of the stock and obtain in the gratest principle in human progress. Progress is measured, not indeed the greatest principle in human progress. Progress is measured, the production of fact, competition to increase the fact,

conceded at another point in his lecture, enters increasingly as the principle of progress, and mitigates the individualist-Dr. Dixon was out in Nebraska the other day and it happened that three Social-Democratic organzers were in his vicinity. They opened the eyes of the public, with regard to him in the following fashion:

To the Editor of the Nebraska State Journal: In his lecture on "The Threat of Socialism" at the Epworth assembly Tuesday evening Rev. Dr. Dixon so grievously misrepresented the purpose and the programme of the Socialists that we ask you for space to reply to his criticisms. The case of Socialism should at least be correctly stated. This Dr. Dixon has not done. Many of his statements misrepresented the Socialists, attacking the present competitive system, and seeking to replace it by a co-operative system, does not seek to eliminate all struggle from life. The struggle will go on under Socialism, but on a higher plane. What we seek is to raise it from the lower plane of the strug-le for bread, to the intellectual and moral plane; to change the weapons from and intellectual excellencies, and to mitigate the struggle by providing that those who are worsted shall not thereby be deprived of the means of at least a fair physical existence. Socialism will not therefore remove the incentive of human progress, but will greatly increase its effectiveness.

1. He says that Socialism aims at ab-

fectiveness.

3. He says that Socialism is opposed to Christianity. This is simply untrue. In the first place. Socialism is a social, economic and political programme, and as such has no more to do with religion than the doctrines of the Republican or Democratic party. Religion is simply not the subject matter of Socialism, and therefore it does not assume to be either friendly or opposed to religion of any kind as such.

friendly or opposed to religion of any kind as such.

However, in the sense that every movement which seeks to establish a higher and better form of social life, as by that very fact not only not opposed to Christianity, but actually the logic of Christianity, but actually the logic of Christianity, in that sense Socialism is the economic next step towards the realization of the ideals of Christianity here on earth. Scores of ministers of the gospel look upon it thus, and as a matter of fact already the leaders, lecturers and organizers of the Socialist movement in at least ten stayes are ministers. It is manifestly absurd to say that Socialism is opposed to Christianity. We who are writing—ministers, all of us—join with an innumerable host of other Socialists everywhere in avowing our unfaltering faith in the ideal Jesus, and in

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1902.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it. we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

The first step in the revolution of the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of democracy.—Karl Marx.

ANOTHER AWAKENED PREACHER.

A preacher in a Western pulpit writes following letter to a Milwaukee So cialist, a letter significant of the growth of Socialist sentiment among profession

of Socialist sentiment among professional men:

I have given a good deal of thought to social and economic conditions and I quite agree with you that the religious life of the churches has too little to do with the daily toil and business strife of men. I also believe that the socializing of the means of production and distribution of the necessities and comforts of life is the final solution of our industrial problem. And I believe that our religious problem is in great measure due to the spirit of greed and the fear of want that grows out of our industrial conditions. But I am more and more pursuaded that the socializing process is to be a gradual one and in great measure unconsciously carried out by those who are loudest in their denuncies into fit the Socialistic programme. I. e., the nunicipalization of many of the common necessities, such as light, water, heat, transportation, etc., many people who are making a bugaboo or a dream of Socialism are sincere and earnest in their advocacy of the public ownership of the utilities. Then again the great corporations are becoming so offensive that the people are turning to public ownership for relief. So that I look upon the socialistic state. They are really preparing the way. Socialism is bound to come, whether you or I advocate it or not. However, we may do something to prepare the way and to leaven the public mind and pessibly hasten a willingness on the part of the people and so prevent violence and revolution.

I am often impatient with the indifference and opposition of men. But as I look back for even ten years I marvel at the progress that has been made—the change in public sentiment. I do believe that ten years has seen more progress in the study of social and industrial conditions than any preceding century in the world's history. Millions of Christian people still see only the petty "graft" that they are working but then logic of events is closing in about them don't have a slowly invakening. We to whom it has been given to see things in their larger r

SOME NOTABLE SCHOOL RULES.

In the city of Reggio Emila, Italy, where the Socialists are in control the following set of rules of conduct have been furrished and are memorized by all pupils in the schools:

"I. Love thy schoolmates, for they will be thy coworkers for life.
"II. Love knowledge, the bread of in-tellect. Cherish the same gratitude to-wards thy teachers as towards thy father and mother.

wards thy teachers as volume and mother.

"III. Make every day thou livest the occasion for some good and beneficial deed. Always sow the seeds of kinduess.

"IV. Honor good men and true women; esteem all men as equals; bend the knee to no one.

to no one.

Do not bear hatred to anybody; do not insult people. The word 'revenge' shall not be in thy vocabulary, but stand up for thy rights and resist oppression. VI. Do not be a coward. "VI. Do not be a coward. Stand by the weak and respect and love justice.
"VII. Remember that all goods of this world are the products of labor. Whoever takes the good things of this world without giving their equivalent in labor robs the diligent of their just dues.
"VIII. Exercise thy mind. Observe and think and try to ascertain the truth of all things. Believe in nothing mysterious, in nothing unreasonable. Use no

of all things. Believe in nothing mysterious, in nothing unreasonable. Use nedeception either towards thyself or oth

ers. "IX. Do not assume that, to be pa triotic, one must hate other nations of glory in war. War is a relic of barbar

ism. "X. Let it be thy purpose in life to hasten the day when all men, as free citizens of a free state, live in peace and happiness, in true brotherhood."

WHO ARE RULERS IN AMERICA?

The following from the Typographical Journal is excellent food for thought, not only for Socialists but for non-Socialists as well:

The United States government pays every year to the railroads \$38,000,000 for carrying the mails and for the use of cars. Poor's Manual gives the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's own statement for 1900 as to its earnings. On passengers the road earns a small fraction over 2 cents per mile per passegger. On freight it earns a little less than one-third of a cent per mile pet the.

ton.

For transporting the government mall to a New York Central station twenty miles from New York, the railroad is authorized to collect \$1,000 per annum for 200 pounds of mail daily, or \$50 per ennum per mile.

The express company carries a 200-pound package the same distance every day for \$305 a year.

handled at each end of the line, and this is included in the price named, while the government figure covers only the item of transportation.

In France, where the government controls

is lacluded in the price named, while the government figure covers only the item of transportation.

In France, where the government controls all the railroads, owns many of them and will eventually own all, the railroads carry the mails free, in return for their grant of right of way.

In Switzerland the railroads receive nothing for carrying the mails. The company that got permission to build a railroad had to carry, the mails. The company that got permission to build a railroad had to carry the mail free in exchange for the privilege, with the exception that if the railroad actualty cared less than 3½ percent, a year the government spaid a reasonable price for mail service. The Swiss, wiser economically than we, have now made all railroads government property. In Germany, all railroads must carry one mail car free. If other cars are needed the government pays a small sum which barely represents the cost of hauling the cars.

The comparison of the rate paid railroads for carrying mail and the rate charged by the express company over the same route in the United States does not prove that competition between express companies results in a cheaper rate to the people than the government is able to give. It proves that the railroads own our government and can pay themselves almost anything they see fit.

The express compands are not doing business for one-third the amount paid railroads rearrying an equal amount of mail matter without making a profit on it. Hence, at least the difference between these charges is robbed from the people by the railroads.

the railroads.

The difference between the railroad charges in the United States and those in France, Germany and Switzerland, is the difference between the railroad ownership of government and the government ownership of railroads.

ship of railroads.

Who elected these congressmen and sen-ators to office—you, or the corporations aended by the railroad interests?

And who are the rulers?

Who does Rose belong to, you poor simpletons who are wearing the red rosettes? Does he belong to the capitalsts or to the people? Did he belong to the people when he gave the street car mo nopoly an extension of its frauchises on the Milwaukee streets? Did he belong to the people last year when the em-ploying brewers tried to force their workmen to vote for him and even put mayor's rosettes in their pay envelores Does he belong to the people now when he has a secret compact with the Pfister ring and is openly counting on the votes of the Stalwart Republicans-that is the wealthy elements of the party?
When has he ever belonged to the peo-

There have been some very significan recent developments in Wisconsin capitalist politics. Last week Capitalists Buckstaff and Stout came out in letters showing that the money taken from the Independent school book concerns to compass the defeat of State Supt. Harvey, went almost direct to La Follette and that he had guilty knowledge of the rascally occurrence. Now, foxy Dave Rose is out in his speeches taking the part of Harvey and the school book trust that he represents! .

The Chicago Record-Herald devotes a page each Sunday to letters from its readers on modern problems. Some of the articles are very foolish, of course, simply reflecting the false newspaper teachings they have read, but just the same it is a gain that people are actually discussing such matters. It will make them wiser and break down the dull ignorance of mental sloth. Compared to only a few years ago the amount of thinking being done by the average citizen is a sign of coming good.

The President told the West Point military students that they should be anxious for a fight. Better feed them on raw meat hereafter to make pluguglies of them.

The most dangerous class in the con munity to-day is the class that boasts of being patriotic. It always votes and hurrahs for rascality.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

The political friends of labor are as slient as the Sphlux concerning the miners' strike.—Philadelphia New Era.

miners strike.—Philadelphia New Fra.

One of the electrotyped objections to So chalism is that when cut-throat competition is abolished—when the government stops men from stealing legally—there will be no motive left for individual energy.

This objection is founded on infidelity and falsehood, and will stand neither the test of good morals or experience.—Workers Gazette, Omaha.

The improve consolidations that have

ers Gazette, Omana.

The immense consolidations that have marked the opening of the century point unmistakably to the strengthening of the Socialist idea.—The Boston Post.

Socialist Idea.—The Boston Post.
Labor day is the day when laboring men
show their strength. Election day is the
day when they show their weakness. What
is to be gained by marching together and
then voting against one another?—Workers'
Gazette.

Gazette.

Samuel Gompers' effort to prevent trade unions from going into polities remind one of an old hen who has hatched a batch of ducklings and then tiles to prevent them from going into the water for fear of their drowning. Samuel howis "No polities" in a recent issue of the American Federationist, and in the same number publishes an unfair list of politicians to be "swatted" at the polis. You are a little mixed, Samuel.—The Undercurrent.

The editor of the Laramile Republican is

issues an undar list of politicians to be "swatted" at the polis. You are a little mixed, Samuel.—The Undercurrent.

The editor of the Laramic Republican is "obfusticated" over the defeat of Gov. Gage and the growth of Socialism in Call fornia. Gage was defended by "Sugar" Spreckies and the Employers' Association of San Francisco. The Socialists had nothing to do with the dirty miss. Thy commended the governo. The Socialists had nothing to do with the dirty miss. Thy commended the governo of strikes in favor of the working men. As to the growth of Socialism in California, it will not carry the state this fail, but it will make a good showing. As the strength of Socialism in Colorado and the strength of Socialism in Colorado and the strength of Socialism.—It will make a good showing. As the strength of Socialism in Colorado and the strength of Socialism.—Larumic Weekly Times.

Those who hold the idea that the people must be governed by some outside power for their own good fail to realize one of the fundamental necessities for human development. The child does not develop until it begins to take the initiative and determine its own actions. The child who is kept in close subjection to rulers until he reaches manhood does not begin his development until manhood is attained and he assumes responsibility for his own actions. Human development makes most progress in those countries where they are most restricted and restrained. People learn by the blunders where they are most restricted and restrained. People learn by the blunders they make and if they have no opportunity to make blunders they have no opportunity to earn. In order to attain the highest degree of human development we must have the largest amount of human ilberty.—New Era.

Prostdeat Goungers says in his speeches that "we want more, and when we

The express company carries a 22-pound package the same distance every day for \$365 a year.

In other words, the government pays \$1.000 for carrying 200 pounds of mail matter twenty miles every day for a year in addition to paying an enormous portal for the cars. Express matter of the same weight travels the same distance, at the same speed, for \$395 a year, and both the railroad company and the express company make a good profit on the letter trans-ois of warfare. We cannot do it by dead-action. Besides this, the express matter is

In Memory of Comrade Jesse Cox. . .

Just as the forms of last week's Herald were being put on the presses the sad news of the death in Chicago of Comrade Jesse Cox reached us. There was only time to get a mere announcement into type. The news of Comrade Cox's demise came as a shock to even the comrades of his own city. But a short time before he had been among them, jovial, and companionable as was his wont, and they were wholly unprepared for the announcement of his death. Comrade Cox had been taken ill on Sanday night with a severe pain in the abdomen. A neighborhood physician pronounced it appendicitis. Another was called in conference and Comrade Cox, stupefied with pain and drugs, was rushed away to a hospital—one which was at the time in the newspapers charged with irregular and flagrant practices. Here he was put under the knife. He did not recover from the shock and died Wednesday night, his death being ascribed to pneumonia. death being ascribed to pneumonia.

At the funeral at his residence, 717 West Harrison street, Friday afternoon, there were present a group of heavy-hearted Social Democrats. They took no further part, however, than to-look on, as an orthodox service was held over the remains, one wholly out of harmony with Comrade Cox's known views. There were some very large floral tributes, the largest among which was a pillow, with the initials "S. D. P."

floral tributes, the largest among which was a pillow, with the initials "S. D. P." from Milwaukee and other comrades.

Jesse Cox was born in Burlington, N. J., October 29, 1843, being therefore in his fifty-ninth year at the time of his death. He was descended from a well-known New Jersey family and was a blood relative of James Fennimore Cooper, the novellst. He was admitted to the bar in Philsdelphia and removed to Chicago in 1873, where he soon established a reputation as a brilliant and able lawyer and a man of public sulrit. He was married in 1869 and leaves a wife and four grown up children. Comrade Cox became interested in the Socialist movement in 1877, being the candidate on the United Labor party ticket for city attorney, and in 1854 the candidate of the People's party for judge of Cook county. When the national Social Democracy was formed in 1807 he was one of the moving spirits, and a year lare was made chairman of the national executive board, serving through the stormy times of 1900. standing firmly and unselfishly for the future interests of the movement in the face of calumny and short-sighted, unstatesmanlike opposition. Comrade Cox contributed liberally of his means toward the movement and in the early days of the party when liberally of his means toward the movement and in the early days of the party when the headquarters were in Chicago and the struggle to maintain the official paper, the Social Democratic Herald, was a serious problem from week to week, it was largely due to his efforts that the paper never missed an issue.

AN APPRECIATION, BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

Jesse Cox was a commanding figure in the Socialist movement of America. When the Nationalist movement was organized in Boston by Bellamy and others. Jesse Cox was one of the first to catch the spirit of it in the West; and it was largely through his efforts that a local Collectivist Club at Chicago was converted into a branch of the national organization. From the time the philosophy of collectivism first appealed to him until his great heart ceased to beat, he was an earnest, active and uncompromising advocate of the movement. Jesse Cox was in the completest sense a Socialist. He had read the literature and he understood the philosophy of Socialism. But he wasted no time in quibbling or hair-splitting. He scorned the petty contentions that breed factions, and he had small patience with Socialists who resort to the methods of capitalist politicians to gain their ends. Jesse Cox was clean-handed, open-minded, whole-hearted and white-souled. There was nothing small and nothing mean about him. He was always frank and there was never any doubt at to what he thought or where he stood.

For himself he wanted nothing—his only thought was to serve. He was ever

where he stood.

For himself he wanted nothing—his only thought was to serve. He was ever contributing and never receiving. With him Socialism was the means and the end, and he stood upon the broad, open highway at the head of his column. pressing forward as he could—leaving the by-paths to others—his eye upon the goal and his heart throbbing for the march that kept his fellows in line.

For a long time Jesse Cox stood almost alone. He was eminently successfui in his profession and people wondered that he turned to Socialism and still more that he boldly avowed his belief in it. They did not know the man. With him courage and conviction had equal sway. What he thought he said and also acted. There was no taint of moral cowardice in his nature.

When the Social Democrecy was organized Jesse Cox was one of the most active, energetic and helpful workers. His advice and counsel were invaluable, the was cool, dispassionate and farseeing, and had his counsel always prevailed the Socialist movement would be far more advanced in America than it is today. While chairman of the national executive board he vindicated his fealty to he cause and his right to leadership. From first to last he was honest, un-elfish, true. He was trusted, respected and loved by every one of his col-

He was hated only by those who were too mean and small to know him.
The telegram from Seymour Stedman announcing the death of Jesse Cox
uched and shocked me. It had not been long since we had clasped palms and
e strains of his cheerful voice still lingered in my ears.

According to my reckoning he died too soon by many years. But who tell? If life me measured by good deeds Jesse Cox lived full a century. F fully he did all he could and his works will endure, as his heart will continue beat in the Socialist movement he loved so well.

Good bye, Jesse! We loved you tru-We will forget you never.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 15, 1902.

Eyme to orla COMRADE EDWARDS' TRIBUTE.

"A fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy"—whose songs and whose flashes of merriment were wont to set the company in a roar—Jesse Cox, our friend and comrade, reposes in the sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care and we, who knew him well, who shared his best and noblest thoughts and aspirations and with him labored through sometime dreary years, for their realization, we stand under the wandering stars chiding that bald sexton, Time, for parting us.

In silent grief we listened to the simple requiem that was chanted over his bier, a requiem meaningless to us, as it would have been to him, comforting, per-haps, to those who shared not his highest thought and years of labor for ecohaps, to those who snared not me nomic justice and a free humanity.

There was laid upon his bier one floral offering bearing these familiar letters, "S. D. P.," in memory of the chief associations of his public life. Thus were the man's real convictions emphasized in death, despite the notices which appeared in the press—uniformly written and all showing an effor to pay respect to the dead man by ignoring the potential fact of his life, which was that he was a Social Democrat, and one of the founders of the Social Democratic party.

a S Edwards

The Chicago comrades are planning a Memorial League in memory of Comrade Cox the meeting will be held on a Sunday within two or three weeks. Delegations from other cities will attend.

'mustn't meddle with politics except by using our 'moral influence' to secure 'enconstitutional' laws." Does any sane man imagine for a moment that the strike or boycott will ever give us all we produce, yet Mr. Gompers is opposed to political action by the unions along the lines of Socialism, which is the only thing that even pretends to propose to do away with wages and the employer and give us all we produce—just what he wants. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewell-Pueblo Courier.

Capitalism has given us a government of thou art indeed a jeweit.—Tueblo Courier.
Capitalism has given us a government of
the wealthy, by the wealthy, for the
wealthy. This is the result of private ownership of the means of existence, which
creates conflict of interests and aims among
men. Socialism will give us a government
of the people, by the people, for the people.
This will follow the public ownership of
the means of existence, which will make
the concern of one man the concern of all.—
Citizen and Country.

TO OUR TEN WEEKS' SUBSCRIBERS.

subscriptions expire. To all such we would suggest to promptly renew. We believe that the Herald is one of the best publications of its kind. Every week we receive letters from our readers express ing approval, some even saying they could not get along without it. Ten weeks should be a sufficient time to demonstrate the value of our paper. There-fore, we request you, if your subscription expires, to renew at once, as all papers are promptly stopped on expiration of subscription.

STATE OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE County-County Court-In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Anda Margaretha Kupier, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Anna Margaretha Kupier, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, decased, having been duly granted to Christ Kupier and Edward Kupier by this court.

kee, deceased, having been duly granted to Cortist Kupfer and Edward Kupfer by this court.

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1903, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Anna Margaretha Kupfer, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Anna Margaretha Kupfer, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court. At its court room in the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of July, 1903, and air creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social Democratic Herald." a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1902. By the Court.

PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge, Richard Elsner, Attorney of Estate.

taries' fund lists as soon as you can.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PRObate—In, the Matter of the Trust Created by the Last Will of Anna Bauschek, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of William Courau, the trustee in the above entitled matter, for and in behalf of Clarence Bauschek-Steiner, a minor, representing, among other things, that said minor has died and that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and assigning the residue of the said estate according to law.

It is ordered that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof, t, be held at the court house, in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of October, 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given to call persons interested by application of

And it is further ordered that notice o said application and hearing be given tall persons interested by publication o a copy of this order for three successiv weeks, once in each week, in the Socia Democratic Herald, a newspaper printer in said city, prior to said hearing.

Dated, 6th day of September, 1902.

By the court,

CASIMIR GONSKI,

Register of Probate
RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE Courty-Circuit Court-B. G. Spearman, pis':tift, vs. Mand Spearman, Defendant. The State of Wisconsin to the Said De-fendant:

rendant:
You are hereby summoned to appear
within twenty days after service of this
summons, exclusive of the day of service,
and defend the above entitled action in the
court aforesaid: and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered
against you according to the demand of
the complaint, of which a copy is here
with served upon you.

CUMMINGS & HAYES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. Address. Milwankee, Milwankee

P. O. Address, Milwaukee, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin (Pabst Building).
The complaint in the above entitled action is on file in the office of clerk of the circuit court.

tion is on file in the office of clerk of the circuit court.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PRObate—In the matter of the estate of Michael Zelimann, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Fred W. Mueller, the executor of the said estate, representing among other things, that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and assigning the residue of the said estate according to law.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court, at a regular term thereof, to be held at the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of October, 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the Segiar Democratic Herald, a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing.

Dated this 2d day of September, 1802.

By the court: PAUL D. CARPENTER.

County Judge.

Richard Eisner, Attorney of Estate.

Continued from First Page.

the efficiency of Socialism as a means of approach to this religion.

4. He says that Socialism is not brotherhood. We insist that it is at least the approach to brotherhood; that it is the only programme now being offered by which it may be realized. It proposes to secure a more just, systematic and harmonious adjustment of the relationships of mankind than has heretofore prevailed, a system that will make it possible for men to work together, instead of against each other; it everywhere seeks to introduce arbitration into labor troubles, and urges men to ase reason, argument and the ballot, instead of the bullet, bludgeon and bloodshed; it seeks and is creating an international movement for peace among the nations; is not this the basis of brotherhood? We know of no other.

5. He says that Socialism would destroy the home; that one man could not have a wife to himself. We know of no Socialist writer that has ever advocated such a thing. To do so would be an utter absurdity and to claim that Socialism is or leads to free love is to insult the pure-minded and noble men and women who have esponsed the cause. Because we believe in the government ownership of railways, must we therefore be charged with promulgating a new theory of marriage? Scaled on the supplement of the content of the content of the content of the promulgating a new theory of marriage? Scaled on the content of th

who have espoused the cause. Because we believe in the government ownership of railways, must we therefore be charged with promulgating a new theory of marriage? Socialism has nothing to do with that matter. The position of the Socialists regarding woman is the highest, purest and noblest product of human thinking on that subject, and the home under Socialism will be as sacred and sanctified as now. Under Socialism the flesh and blood of the young womanhood of America will not be ground out into profit at bicycle chain machines, as Dr. Dixon related, simply because human flesh is cheaper than a machine.

6. He says that every individual will be under the absolute power of the government, liberty would be gone, and even the manner of dress would be prescribed. Such a statement betrays the CRONSTEET MISTUNDERSTAND.

GROSSEST MISUNDERSTANDthe GROSSEST MISUNDERSTAND-ING of our nosition. Because the people down and operate collectively their public schools, their fire departments and their postoffice, are they thereby made slaves? We would have criticised him lightly on this point, on the ground that a joke is always allowable in a lecture; but that after the lecture Dr. Dixon insisted to us that it was not a joke. This is a caricature of Socialism. What the Socialists ask is this: That what the people use in common they

joke. This is a caricature of Socialism. What the Socialists ask is this: That what the people use in common they should own in common; and what they should own in common; and what they should own in common; and what they should own as private property. Accordingly, under Socialism, the mines, factories, railways, telegraphs and all the greater means of production should be owned and menaged collectively. But food, clothing, houses for homes, and even the smaller means of production would be private property, absolutely. It can be clearly seen then, that Socialism would not destroy personal liberty, nor concern' itself about the home life, much less about a person's dress.

There is no "Threat of Socialism." If there be any threat in America today it is "The Threat of the Trust," the threat of "capitalism."

Socialism is not a dream. It is a series of deductions from the observed facts of social progress. It is not the product of ignorant minds. Karl Marx, the pioneer of Socialism, was a graduate of three of the best European universities. Sir Alfred R. Wallace, co-discoverer with Darwin of the modern evolutionary theory, is a Socialist. Enrico Ferri, colleague of Lombroso, M. Millerand of France, Emile Vandervelde if Belgium, Frances E. Willard of the world's W. C. T. U., these are but a few of the names that have made the Socialist movement great.

veide if Belgium, Frances E. Willard of the world's W. C. T. U., these are but a few of the names that have made the Socialist movement great.

In Germany the Socialist party is the strongest single party in the empire, and has 3,000,000 votes.

In this country, Massachusetts has two Socialist representatives in the state Legislature, and several mayors in considerable cities. Every seventh voter in Milwaukee was shown to be a Socialist by the spring elections, while Sheboygan, Wis., lacked only seven votes of electing a Socialist mayor. At Denver recently a convention of labor union delegates, representing 200,000 men, declared for Socialism by a tremendous majority, and the movement is

mendous majority, and the movement is sweeping over the West.

The movement politically cannot be un-important, nor its leaders few; for Mark Hanna has said, that the next political struggle will be between Republicanism and Sociolism

nd Socialism.

We would be glad to meet Dr. Dixon we would be glad to meet Dr. Dixon or any other speaker, in a public discussion of this theme, and feel confident that a fair presentation of Socialist principles will win all honest minds, as it has won ours. (Signed.) WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, Milwaukee. CARL D. THOMPSON, 420 Charles Bldg., Denver.

WILLIAM R. BENNETT, Darlington, Wis.

Milwaukee Branch Meetings. FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday in each month at 662 Market street. Chris. Westphal.

SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVery third Friday of the month, corner
Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Koll,
708 Thirteenth street, secretary.
SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECat Grosse's hall, 524 E. Water Wm. Goelz, Sec., 536 Market

t. FH WARD BRANCH MEETS EV-2d and 4th Thursdays at 373 First

ery, 2d and 4th Thursdays at 373 First avenue.

NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in the Alemania hall, corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galens street, secretary.

TENTII WARD BRANCH MEETS ON The Till WARD BRANCH MEETS of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Charles Welley, secretary, 8884, Twenty-accord street.

ELEYENTH WARD BRANCH (FORMER- Iy No 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month. TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS first and third Thursday at 867 Kinnic-kinnic avenue. Geo. Lennon, secretary, 204 Austin street.

corner Orenard street and Nints avenue, every fourth Friday in the month. TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS first and third Thursday at 867 Kinnle-kinnle avenue. Geo. Lennon, secretary. 20M Austin street.
THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. Mants Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Tuesday in August at Brecsler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. A Zalner, secretary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue. EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH—MEETS every Friday evening at 487 Cramer Street, corner of Greenwich street. Rich Krueger, Sec., 562 Bartlett street. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meixner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vilet streets. Lonis Baler, secretary, 563 Twenty-night street.
TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Thursday of the month. The street, every second and Courth Tuesday in the month.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (NO. 4) meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

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ATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Leon Greenshaum. Boom 627 Emilla Edge.

street.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Leon Greenbaum, Room 427 Emille Bidg,

Len Greenbaum, Room 427 Emille Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.
STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee Wis.
THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 298. Fourth street, Frederic Heath, secy.; Jacob Husger, 502 Chestnut street, tress.

THRIFTY PETER A Clarion Ballad.

Oh! Peter Blank, in praise of thee my twangling lyre I strike. My song perhaps—in some degree our many friends may like.

Now, Peter had his share of sense though selfish from his youth, and more respect for Peter's pence than e'er he had for truth.

For Peter was not over bold, nor speculative—yet he kept a most tenacious hold on all that he kept a most tenacious hold on all that he could get.

From diamonal mines he turned away, and stocks were not his whim, slum property, he used to say, was good enough for him.

And having hoarded up his tin until a chance should come, he bought a row of houses in a most delightful slum.

He got them in a bargain hard he played upon a friend; some gruesoms hovels up a yard, with a pigsty at the end.

The roofs were sad to look upon the

hovels up a yard, with a pigsty at the end.

The roofs were sad to look upon the walls were dank and green, the floor with rot were almost gone, the drains had never been.

Yet they were always occupied, although, the truth to tell, a lot of Peter's tenants died who couldn't stand the smell.

smell.

And now and then one took his book, and didn't pay his rent, but still the profits Peter took were thirty-five per

Yet Peter's head with care would bend and sadly he would say: "There's that there pigsty at the end, I cannot make

it pay.

it pay.

"It ought to be a mine of wealth, I can't tell what's the matter, the pigs don't seem to keep their health, and never get no fatter."

This bred at last a lingering doubt; the pigs were not to blame, so Peter turned the porkers out, and tried anothers game. er game. He put a door and window in, and far-

place, don't you know? and a little chinney made of tin, up which no smoke would go.

You see the aim of Peter's right it You see the aim of Peter's right It was a "dwelling" then, and though as good enough for pigs, WAS NOT 700 BAD FOR MEN.

Now Peter wears—I should point est—a smile of ample size, and goes to church and sings about a mansion in the size.

Mont Blong.

THE HERALD FREE The Social Democratic Herald FREE for one year, if you get four others to subscribe at 50 cents a year.

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Standard Socialist Literature.

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new light on industrialism in this country, and so the Bocialist position on the economic country, and so the Bocialist position on the economic country, and so the Bocialist position on the economic country and so that the sound of the so The census reports on manufactures in the U.S. S

DIE WAHRHEIT

Oldest established Social Democratic? in the United States. 56 columns us Subscription \$1 per year. Victor L. Bu Bditor, 614 State St. Milwauker. Wis

A leaflet entitied, "Down with the Med Trust," by Victor L. Berger, has just in issued by the Milwaukee Social Bu-cratic Herald Publishing Co., and will supplied in lets at 20 cents per human.

MERRIE ENGLAND

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BLATCHFORD, translated into
German by VICTOR L BERGER 188 Pages. & Price, 15 Ce Admirable for Propaganda among terrors. Send Orders to 614 State St., Milium A BOOK THAT WILL BE REAL

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rolume. \$1.00 per year; 10 cents who free copies.

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How to Deal with Competition.

simply seek to force a wasteful method on to the community. Also this method on to seek to enrich itself at the of the public. To correct this includes are sometimes advocated, the seek to enrich itself at the of the public. To correct this includes are sometimes advocated, the seek to enrich itself at the of the public. To correct this includes are sometimes advocated, the seek to enrich itself at the public and the public and subterfuges. Bribery or adroit, indirect subterfuges. Bribery or advoit, indirect subterfuges. Bribery or advoit in the public. The effort to regulate the railroads by the interstate commerce commission, is an attempt to adopt this method. It is at best a mere makeshift. If not a flat failure it is certainly any, method. It is at best a mere makeshift. If so a flat failure it is certainly any, and the public sood, as with the postoffice and public good, as with the postoffice and public schools. This method avoids the inevitable waste of the wild competitive to evade it by resorting to bribery or advoit, indirect subterfuges. Bribery or advoit, indirect subterfuges. Bribery or advoit in the public in the committee of the commit

lowest point consistent with fairmethat in the end justice will be
all parties. The second method
to apply outside force, in the
fair, and compel the offending
to supply the wants of the public
the law makers consider a fair
The third plan is for the whole
to own the enterprise and run it
benefit of all. I think the reader
consist that under these three
may be placed nearly all the varichods proposed.

Objection to competition is that,
cryting the best possible phase of
two ves a fearful waste of energy,
illustrated this by citing the milk
but the principle applies equalor other line. The objection to
and method, that of trying to aptiside force, through the law, is,
in fit could compel men to comstead of combining and co-operata they wished to do so, it would

knows this better than the people it feehands much of its for the public to
own and operate the enterprise for the
write waste of the wild competitive
scramble. It avoids the evils inseparable
from having two antagonistic parties, one
trying to coerce and the other to evade.
It gives the people unquestioned control
which the enterprise can be made to
working actual wealth producers are concerned, it is the only method which offers
working actual wealth producers are concerned, it is the only method which offers
working actual wealth producers are c

The Real Horror of War,

at (speaking in quite unofficial lana is the net purport and upshot of
To my own knowledge, for exa, there dwell and toil in the British
of Dumdrudge, usually some five
ed souls. From those—by certain
ral enemies" of the French—there
necessively selected, during the
ch war, say thirty able-bodied menavidge has, at her own expense,
ied and nursed men. She has, not
not difficulty and sorrow, fed them
manhood, and even trained them
man, so that one can weave, an-

dwin Markham.

Eawin Section 1. Court the way; is creek and kings have had their day, of the day henches from the path! it was in heroic men, maried to build the world again, as his event the ages ran:

way for Brotherhood—make way for

manity" of the Elite.

llowing is a clipping taken from ty column of the Richmond, Va., for May 21, 1902:

ociety column of the Richmond, Va., atch for May 21, 1902:

• Wayneshor Hunt Club had quite a i shocking match on Monday evening his shock in the club has been holding the matches for several weeks, using a seek. The club has been holding the matches for several weeks, using a seek of the constant of the several matches the constant of the sporting line, a should two bushels of chinney he shad two bushels of chinney has taking refuge in a neighbor's whereupon he summoned James and tegether they concorted a plan is possible to be constant of the captive the unsuspecting of the air. By means of a large great over the top of the chinney, he appliested of a dense smoke at the constant of the captive the unsuspecting as of the air. By means of a large great over the top of the chinney, he appliested of a dense smoke at the constant of the

ment as the description of the d

east 4,000,000 human beings.

callim with its loving heart full of phy and compassion, beholds labeled and fetered and cramped, building chains of mental bondage. It a great resolution she has determined to break these chains and set the money of the selection of wage slaves free.

At all hazards and at any cost the states will accomplish the task. It is mighty undertaking, a Herculean hut they have set about it with a mouth of the selection and it was a will and a sublime devotion and—it is be accomplished—People's Press.

islons in New Zealand.

Pensions in New Zealand.

Iow would you like to be sure of a lon after you are 65?" asks Frank Carpenter, the well known corresponded to the control of the

And now to that same spot in the south of Spain are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dundrudge, in like manner wending; 'til at length after infinite effort the two parties come into actual juxtaposition; and thirty stana fronting thirty, each with a gun in his hand.

saided souls. From those—by certain the state of the French—there successively selected, during the successively selected, during the successively selected, during the sudge has, at her own expense, aided and nursed men. She has, not instituted difficulty and sorrow, fed them to manbood, and even trained them to manbood, and even trained them teaks to an stand under thirty stone successively selected; all dressed red, and shipped away, at the public targes, some two thousand miles, or say of to the South of Spain; and there are successively selected, and shipped away, at the public targes, some two thousand miles, or say of to the South of Spain; and there are successively selected, and shipped away, at the public targes, some two thousand miles, or say of to the South of Spain; and there are all targets and in place of sixty brisk, useful carcasses which it must bury, and anon shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart; were the entirest strangers. Nay, in so wide a universe, there was even unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! Their governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting each other, they had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot.—Thomas Carlyle.

sign of political independence. New Zealand is a sparsely settled little country, and if the workers had control of the reius of government in America, where industry is so much more developed, the pensious of the aged could be made fully ten times greater, and none would need fear the poorhouse—in fact there would be no such institutions.—Exchange.

Social Democracy and Ethics.

Social Democracy and Ethics.

Nothing is more erroneous than to suppose that Socialism ignores all ethical considerations which are not immediately concerned with the present class struggle in its narrower sense. Our corrupt capitalist society tends more and more to base its ethical judgments—save the mark!—on the mere interest or expediency of the possessing classes, either as a whole or in their more important sections. This is its ethical standard. It is one of the chief duties of the Social Democratic party to hold aloft the banner of those fundamental ethical principles, which, as we before remarked, are common to all the various forms through which human society has passed. In fact, the maintenance of a truly high ethical standard in public life is one of the most important functions of the Social Democratic party today; more important, indeed, than the attainment of any immediate success either generally, as a party, or in such matters as night be considered to lie more especially within its sphere. During the agitation on behalf of Capt. Dreyfus it was quite a common thing to hear the remark, "Oh, this is simply a bourgeois affair, even if he was unjustly condemned it is no business of the Socialists, who are only concerned when the rights of a workman are assailed." The Socialists of France thought differently. They felt by instinct that it was their duty to throw themselves into the breach on behalf of the common principles of justice.—Bax and Quelch.

The Anarchy of Wealth.

matable feature in the case is that the case is that the case is that the case is that the same that I can see now is that the same that I can see now is that the same that I can see now is the anarchy of wealth. The Union was saved and slavery abolished by an army of poor men from the generals down to the privates. Now we see the wealth of the country have been cornered by a few men with money, and who never risked their lives for the flag. The agricultural and mineral resources of our magnificent country have been cornered by a few men with money, and every bite of meat we take is doubly a monarchy, or empire, it will be done by a monarchy or empire, it will be done by a monarchy, or empire, it will be done by a monarchy, or empire, it will be done by a monarchy or empire, it will be done by a monarchy or empire, it will be done

Giving to Labor.

The best way to solve labor troubles is for employing capital to give labor a just share of the profits arising from the labor.—Commoner.

Don't say that. You talk like a Republican. Not that it hurts anything, but it detracts attention from measures that will do some good. Employing capital ought not to give labor one cent. If the man who is doing the work is getting what he earns, he is getting the last stiver that is due him. If he is not

HEADACHE, EYEACHE, BLURRING OF PRINT, OFTENTIMES SHOW THE NEED OF GLASSES.

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REMEMBER THE DICTIONARY!

getting what he earns, he must look to see what hinders him.

Labor is entitled not to a share of the profit arising from labor but to all the profit arising from labor. Who else should have it?

Or, if one speaks of the profit arising from capital, then labor is not entitled to any of that. Capital is entitled to the

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

I NEWS OF THE LABOR DOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Trade and Labor Council of Phoe ix, B. C., has declared for Socialism. Organized labor in Milwaukee has thus far sent nearly \$800 to the striking coaminers.

Chicago trade unionists are planning a labor party and may profit by the action of the Socialists in foregoing im-mediate demands.

News comes in from various points round the county where the no-politics-in-the-union fellows are strong, of old party politicians being invited to address the workers on Labor day. It shows their sincerity!

The Patternmakers' union of Milwau-

The Patternmakers' union of Milwaukee subscribed for the Herald for each and every member at its meeting early in the week. It has a membership of upwards of 150, and is one of the liveliest unions in America, barring none.

By an overwhelming vote the Omaha Central Labor Union at its last meeting adopted the Socialist party as a basis for the independent political action decided upon at a previous meeting. The subject was latroduced by the Meat Cutters' Union in a report stating that it had taken this action by an almost unanimous vote, and, as the Carpanters' Union and several other unions had acted likevise, a motion to concur had very little opposition. The meeting was one of the largest of the season.

The Duluth Labor World has a canip-

was one of the largest of the season.

The Duluth Labor World has a caniption fit because an old party politician called to speak to the St. Paul tollers on Labor day took occasion to name certain candidates of the capitalists and urge Labor to give them its votes. Yet the Labor World fills its columns with portraits and autobiographies of capitalist candidates. Where is the difference? The World is doing the very thing it complains of, and getting paid for it, too!

Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

Missisce Federated Traces Council.

Meeting of September 17. Delegate
Besenberg in chair, Delegate Neuman
vice chairman. Minutes approved. New
delegates from the Coopers, Beer Bottlers, Stationary Firemen, Printers,
Wood Carvers and Butchers seated.
Business agent reported that brewers
would patronize no more nonunion wagon repair shops. Two large glove manufacturers of city had signed scale. The
executive board reported draft of circular further explaining the plan for national conference of labor on municipal

Continued from Page 4.

Comrades of New York are carrying a successful co-operative society, he report of which has been forwarded to us. There are 400 members, nearly all Socialists. The society is called the New York Industrial Co-operative Society, and although recently organized, it has a fine financial report to make for its first quarter. The society is carrying on a co-operative store on Forsyth street, in which over \$7.000 worth of hats and more than \$3000 worth of shoes have been sold during the first quarter, the net profits being \$1200. The company are about to open a branch store on Grand street.

At the meeting of the Milwaukee cen-

At the meeting of the Milwaukee central committee Monday evening the purchase of the floral tribute for the funeral of Comrade Jesse Cox was approved and Comrades Berger, Heath and Westphainamed to draft resolutions on his death. A large issue of leaflets containing the state and national platforms was ordered and plans were made to give the meat trust leaflets a wide and effective circulation. A pamphlet on the coal strike and trusts was ordered prepared. A testimonial to Mother Jones was arranged for. The following committee on county campaign management was named, the committee having nower to fill vacancies: Victor L. Perger, Frederic Heath, H. W. Bistorius, Edmund Melms, Robert Meister, C. T. H. Westphal, Eugene Rooney, Henry Harbicht, A. Loehndorf, Henry Wachtel and Emil Seidel.

State Campaign Fund.

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O. T. Jansen, Milwaukee
Robert Paeton, Milwaukee
Edward Reuter, Milwaukee
William F. Schultz, Milwaukee
Arthur Reichhardt, Milwaukee
Ernst F. Andrae, Milwaukee
Ernst F. Andrae, Milwaukee
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Hichard Eisner, Milwaukee
Hichard Eisner, Milwaukee
Hichard Eisner, Milwaukee
Hontz Oison, Milwaukee
B. Vieberink, Milwaukee
Hentz Oison, Milwaukee
Gustave Strube, Milwaukee
Jos, Rabosca, Milwaukee
Jos, Rabosca, Milwaukee
Loarles Hagemann, Milwaukee
Ignatz Marx, Milwaukee
Ignatz Marx, Milwaukee
Ignatz Marx, Milwaukee
He Haussmann, Milwaukee
He Haussmann, Milwaukee
He Haussmann, Milwaukee austave Strube, Milwaukee
alvin Fleischer, Milwaukee
loo Rabosca, Milwaukee
control of the structure of the structure
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in the E. R. Evans, Brodhead, Wis... E. H. Stuart, Brodhead, Wis...

population. Adopted and ordered printed. More charges preferred against Paul Huebner and further investigation ed. More charges preferred against Paul Huebner and further investigation ordered. Executive board asked all persons having information as to his misconduct to appear before them Sunday, at 9 o'clock, at 318 State street. Corresponding Secretary Reichert for Laborday committee reported that the total receipts were \$3,229,18 and the net profits \$1,524,82. Treasurer ordered to refund \$5 to one J. K. Kozlosky, alleged to have been victimized by a Labor day souvenir solicitor. Label section reported reorganization meeting with twenty unions represented. Label section ordered to use stereopticon to advertise labels and \$5 fo rrepairs voted. Business agent to aid in work. On request of Coremakers, Charles Halsen, a Lisbon avenue saloon-keeper, was put on unfair list. The same was done with the Middleton Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, makers of cloth caps. A resolution on the illness of Bro. Howard Tuttle was carried and referred to a special committee composed of Delegates Brockhausen. Roonev and Arnold. special committee composed of Delegates Brockhausen, Rooney and Arnold. Amendmen tto constitution providing for direct delegates to the sections read second time and adopted. Receipts of evening \$35.23, disbursements \$94.55. Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

Must Work to Keep Warm.

Must Work to Keep Warm.

Waterloo, Ia., Seot. 7.—Dear Herald: The price of hard coal is \$12.50 and only the higher class of people can buy it; if you are a working man you cannot buy it at any price—the coal is all sold! A good way to make a mau work to keep warm! But how about the little ones? And it is all our own fault. Soon the oil will be screwed up; a good way to introduce the so-called "(uncooked) raw food diet." Apples are \$1 per bushel here—if eaten raw. It seems as if Morgan controls the apple crop—and it is all our fault.

A Waterloo Workman.

Contributions for the Miners.

The Herald will be pleased to receive, receipt for and forward any contributions its readers may wish to make for the benefit of their battling brothers in the anthracite coal district. It is a fight of great magnitude and is doing great propaganda work in opening people's eyes.

The Herald in clubs of five for \$2.00.

C. Marty, Brodhead, Wis.
C. Studer, Brodhead, Wis.
A. A. Ten Eyck, Brodhead, Wis.
D. C. Collins, Brodhead, Wis.
William Wilkinson, Brodhead, Wis.
Ed Burns, Brodhead, Wis.
George Wooster, Brodhead, Wis.
George Wooster, Brodhead, Wis.
J. Bush, Brodhead, Wis.
Peter Taylor, Brodhead, Wis.

The Massachusetts Convention.

The Massachusetts Convention.

Ex-Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill was made the nominee for governor of Massachusetts by the Socialists of that state at their convention in Boston. The balance of the ticket is made up as follows: Lieutenant governor, Dr. John Quincy Adams of Amesbury: secretary of state, Edw. A. Buckland of Holyoke; treasurer, David Taylor of Boston; auditor, J. Fremont Packard of Brockton; attorney general, Charles E. Fenner of Worcester. Comrade James F. Carey of Haverhill was the presiding officer and there was an attendance of 125. A platform containing immediate demands was adopted. A constitution was adopted after the respective merits of drafts presented by Comrades Mailly and Goldstein had been warmly discussed. The latter took strong ground against-attacks on religion or the marriage relation. Comrade Martha Moor: Avery spoke at length in support of it, saying that it was the spirit of anti-religion in the movement which hindered it all along. She scored certain books for their references to the marriage relation and said the movement should be cleared of such literature. The Mailly draft was finally adopted, after the following resolution presented by Comrade Frederic McCartney had been adopted:

"Resolved. That the Socialist party discussed."

presented by Comrade Frederic McCartney had been adopted:

"Resolved, That the Socialist party discialms any attempt to regulate the religious
or other private opinions of its members,
on the ground that the Socialist movement
is a political movement, whose aim is to
uaher in by peaceful and constitutional
methods an equitable economic system,
based upon the colective ownership of the
means of production and distribution."

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To the persons sending us the largest and next largest number of subscriptions to the Herald between now and October 1st, 1902, will each be given a three months' day school course, either in Bookkeeping or Shorthand, in the Wilmot Business College, Hathaway Building Mason Street and Broadway. Either course includes Typewriting, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Betc. All graduates of this college assisted to positions. The courses are thorough, practical, progressive, complete and modern. Facilities unsurpassed. Experienced teachers. Should you win the scholarship and not want it, you can sell or transfer it. Notify us when you enter contest. Subscription blanks and sample copies farnished. No restrictions or conditions except that we must receive notice that you are in the contest. Subscriptions will be counted as follows: Ten weeks' trial, one subscription; six months, two and one-half subscriptions; one year, five subscriptions. Subscription price, ten weeks' trial, 10 cts, six months, 25 cts; one year, 50 cts. Now go out and hustle. Even if you don't win one of these scholarships, your work will not be done for oathing. Por six yearly subscriptions, a copy of Dr. Greer's \$2,00 "A Physician in the House' will be given, or for fifteen yearlies a copy of our \$4.25 Webster Dictionary. Who will be the lacky ones?

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Principles of Social Democracy.

The following is the national platform of principles of the Social Democratus: The Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reafirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the original point the working class, and those in the principles of the political party, with the object of t, into a political party, with the object of t, into a political party, with the object of the political party, with the object of the production pose of transforming the present system of government and using the production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of pro-The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we deciare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist parties of the structure of the condition and to the structure of the capitalist class, but the entire revenue to be applied first, to the increase of wages of wages of the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor of the structure of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor of the structure of the service and the structure of t

not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into twe hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the consultance of the control of the control of the control of the capitalist class and the working class. The loss of the capitalist class and the working class. The loss of the capitalist class and the working class are received in the capitalist class and the control of the capitalist class do not not control of the capitalist class do not control of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly ascrifteed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate sizughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalist may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same econemic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class of wage workers. And the active class of wage workers. And the active class of wage workers and the desired conflicts, are allie interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other classes, despite their parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist especials.

4. The inaguration of a system of pub-lic industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit, to be utilized for that purpose, in order that the work-ers may receive the product of their toli. 5. The education of all offices up to the age of 18 years, and trate and munici-pal aid for books, clothing and feed. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

recall of representatives by their constitu-ents.

But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative common-wealth, we warn the people against the public ownership demands made by capital-istic political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the campromises or defect of the Socialist revolution.

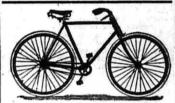
7. The initiative and referendum, pre-portional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constitu-



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for the Herald : 1 **BEER BOTTLER'S UNION No. 213**

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HORSE SHOERS' UNION No. 11

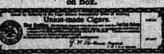
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, Fraternity Hall, 222-224 Grand Ave. 432 Eighth Street.



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and get fitted to a pair of his California. Artificial Eyestmacrind within

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CALL ON

SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

Notes from Yankee-land.

Skowhegan, Me., Sept. 14.-Dear Her At our state election, Sept. 8, the party made surprising gains, increasing our vote 300 per cent, and giving us ar official standing. Skowhegan cast 264 votes, Portland 315, Bath 262, Madison 117, Lewiston 136, Anson 33, Thomastor 54, Camden 48. W. G. Hapgood.

Pittsburg comrades will open a reading

South Dakota has applied for a national charter.

California paid national dues for 1627 members during August. Father McGrady spoke in Boston on Monday to a large audience.

New York Social Democrats are plan-ning to start a new weekly Jewish or-gan.

The Milwaukee city central commit-ee will meet every Monday evening un-

In clubs of five we will send the Her-ald for one year to five addresses at 40 cents each.

A big vote for Comrade Slayton, So-cialist candidate for governor of Penn-sylvania, is predicted.

An Italian Socialist paper has been started at Los Angeles, Cal. It is called Il Movinmento Sociale.

Local branch charters have been issued to Lynchburg, Va., Hagerstown, Md., Lead and Clark, S. Dak.

Nick Carter, the novelist, is a regular subscriber of the Herald. Says it is one of the best propaganda machines in the country.

If anyone knows the present address of the photographer who was located in the Ruskin colony we wish he would send in word to this office.

Ohio Socialists have secured the required number of signatures to entitle their ticket to a place on the ballot, Secretary Crichlow reports.

National Secretary Greenbaum has already remitted \$3043 from the strike fund to Secretary-Treasurer Wilson of the United Mineworkers.

Comrade Ben. Hanford, our party candidate for governor of New York, spoke on Labor day at Utica, N. Y., under the auspices of the trade unions.

Comrade Pat. O'Neil, an old-time labor organizer, is making converts rapidly in the Southwest. He is a national organizer of the United Mine Workers.

The cheering news reacnes us that our Maine comrades cast enough votes at the election Sept. 8 to gain an official standing in that state. Big gains were made at all points.

at all points.

It is a little thing to remind your merchant that you saw his adv. in The Herald, or to ask him why he does not advertise, if you do not find it there. But it is very helpful to the paper.

Branch 19, Milwaukee, will hold a big mass meeting at Meixner's hall, Twentyseventh and Vliet streets. Wednesday, September 24, at 8 p. m. There will be German and English speakers.

The Socialist vote in Maine shows a

German and English speakers.

The Socialist vote in Maine shows a fine increase. Comrade Chas. L. Fox, candidate for governor, received over 1800 votes. The state vote at the last presidential election was but \$78.

Comrade Howard Tuttle continues to improve in health, but it is still doubtful if he can take an active part in the coming campaign. He is still suffering with a stomach ailment, although on the mend.

mend.

The August report of Secretary Greenbaum shows receipts of \$510.91 exclusive
of the miners' fund, and disbursements
of \$676.00. The sum of \$299.33 was expended in salaries of attaches of the St.

Louis offices.

Labor day at Sheboygan was a recordbreaker. The largest labor parade ever
held was had and a well-received address
was made by Comrade Robert Saltiel,
candidate of the Social Democratic party
for lieutenant governor. The Repub-

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

Juster, 42 Gouverneur street, New R. takes subscriptions for this paper.

Rosensweet, news dealer, corner Tenth Market streets, Philindelphia.

Judgerson, 75 Graham avenue, Broek-

I. Vandervoort, 148 South Peorla street,

Margare, James Lambert, Socialist Temple, 126 S. Western avenue, Chicago, III.
Max Faller, 363 Sedgwick street, Chicago, Aug. L. Mohr, 1717 Eric avenue, Sheboy-

nn, Wis. Milwaukee agents: Carl Malewaki, 1151 Twenty-third street. Paul Mueller, Brown and Thirty-first

treet. Nick Petersen, 2714 North avenue. Carl Kleist, 740 Thirty-second street. Fred. Lelst, 430 Greenfield avenue.

Talks with the Workers.

We rejoice at the increasing evidence

of activity in the movement as evidenced

lican mayor wanted to speak, but was turned down.

A Democratic leader at Worcester, Mass., made overtuces for fusion to one of the leading members of the Social Democratic party, Comrade Thomas P. Abbott, and got a scathing reply for his pains. No fusion is a cardinal doctrine with the Socialists and the sooner the capitalistic party luckeys know it the better.

better.

Comrade Winfield Gaylord has organized a Socialist Lecture and Lyceum Bureau, to operate in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois and near-by states. Thus far the list of attractions comprises Father AleGrady, Carl D. Thompson, William R. Bennett, Marion Craig-Wentworth and Winfield R. Gaylord.

Wisconsin Candidates. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. For Governor-Matthew Biedinger of

For Lieutenant Governor-Robert Salt-

iel of Sheboygan.. For Secretary of State—Edward Zieg-ler of Milwaukee. For State Treasurer-H. J. Ammann of

For Attorney General—Richard Elsner of Milwaukee.

of Milwaukee.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin R. Evans of Brodhead.

For Railway Commissioner—Oscar S.
Lowry of Milwaukee.

For Insurance Commissioner—Arnold
Zander of Two Rivers.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY TICKET. County Treasurer-Edward W. Clark.
Sheriff-George Russell.
Coroner-Dr. Cart H. Barckman.
Clerk of the Courts-Max Grass.
District Attorney-Dr. Theodore
meister.

peister.
Register of Deeds—Joseph Holoubek.
County Surveyor—Joachim Stoelten.
THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Fourth District-H. W. Bistorius of the Eleventh Ward. Fifth District-Dr. Henry C. Berger of the Tenth Ward. The following Assembly and senatorial momination have been made by the Milwaukee comrades:

Vaukee comràdes:

First District—Swan Nelson.

Second District—Nic Schwinn.

Third District—Hermann Hein.

Fourth District—Jerome Underhill.

Fifth District—Willis C. Acker.

Sixth District—Willis C. Acker.

Sixth District—Fred Sieling.

Ninth District—Fred Sieling.

Ninth District—Edmund J. Berner.

Tenth District—John Moser.

Eleventh District—Gustav Richter.

Thirteenth District—Gustav Richter.

Thirteenth District—Heihard Flechsig.

Fourteenth District—Jos. Lopinski.

Fifteenth District—Aug. W. Strehlow.

SENATORIAL.

SENATORIAL.
Fifth District—Nic Petersen.
Sixth District—Robert Miller.
Seventh District—Frank Conine.

Address the bureau at 614 State street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee.

The Missouri Socialists, who gave up the name Social Democratic for Socialist, were enjoined from using the name by the S. L. P. and will probably adopt the name of Workingman's party. Probably by going back to the original name and hyphenating the words Social and Democratic, the provision of the law for bidding the use of a word used by another recognized party, would be gotten around.

Comrade Gaylord becan are the second and control of the street of the second seco

around.

Comrade Gaylord began another tour of Wisconsin this week. His itinerary, so far as made up, is as follows: Tuesday. September 16, Janesville-Beloit. Wednesday, Madison. Thursday, Forward. Friday, Appleton. Saturday, Neenah, Sunday, Green Bay, Monday, Sheboygan. Tuesday, Oshkosh. Thursday, Brodhead. Sunday, September 28, Jarlington. Monday, Darlington. Monday, Darlington. Monday, Darlington. Thursday, Monroe. Wednesday, October 1, Albany. Thursday, Beloit.

Continued on Page 3.

There is a Young Socialists Union in Norway, which held a general convention at Barvik in July. The attendance was large and steps were taken to found a National Federation of Young Socialists. National Federation of Young Socialists.
Continued reports of sweeping victories
by the Socialists of Italy continue to
come in. Scarcely a town has escaped
the class-consciousness of the workingtien at the ballot box. The old parties
combined against the Socialists at many
points, but in vain.

The German Socialists are making fur-

The German Focialists are making fun of the manner in which the kaiser is liv-ing on the field as openly as they dare. They describe the magnificent pavilion in which he sleeps and descant on the fine hangings, the magnificent cuisine, the bedding from Potsdam and other furnishings more suggestive of a palace than of a battlefield. They refer to the sim-ple surroundings of the kaiser's grand-father in the Franco-Prussian campaign, and even suggest that the emperor has umbrellas in his baggage for use if it happens to rain while he is at the front, —Daily Paper.

happens to rain while he is at the front, —Daily Paper.

The German Social Democratic party is to have this year its annual congress at Munich; the report which is to be presented has been drawn up and is printed in Vorwaerts. The report begins by referring to the losses sustained by the deaths of Dr. Bruno Schoenlank, H. Moeller, K. Schoch, W. Swienty, M. Wittieh, M. Kegel and Madame Eichholt. The report alludes to the new tariff, and mentions that petition against it were presented to the Reichstag signed by 3,431,484 persons. The propaganda is carried on with great difficulty, as the government has power to prohibit meetings. Mention is also made of the inauguration of Liebknecht's monument over his tomb at Easter, when, in spite of the cold weather, there was a numerous gathering. The group has been very active in the debates of the Reichstag, where important speeches have been made. The trades Union Congress at Stuttgart was a great success, and for the first time two German governments—that of Prussia and Wurtemburg—were represented. The meeting of the International Bureau at Brussels was attended by German representatives, and also a meeting at Vienna, while F. Lessner acted as a delegate at the opening of the new club in Charlotte Street. London. Several seats were contested, and seats have also been captured in several of the local legislatures and in communal councils. The May festival was well observed, in spite of the efforts of the police to prevent it.

The Socialist press is well supported. The total receipts of Vorwaerts were \$169,855, and the expenditure \$154,750, there being thus a profit of \$15,155. There is also a book-publishing department to Vorwaerts with a yearly profit of \$3,850. Grants were made from the central-dund to various local newspapers, the total amount given being \$10,650.

The government is still active in suppressing "sedition," as the courts awarded a total of 51 years and 8 months imprisonment and fines amount to \$4,441. The re-

local newspapers, the total amount given being \$10.656.

The government is still active in supressing "sedition," as the courts awarded a total of 51 years and 8 months imprisonment and fines amount to \$4.411. The report concludes by saying that "the next year will be one of unexpected impertance for the Secial Democratic party. The next election will be a great trial, as we shall be fiercely attacked on all sides."

A report is also published relating to the special organizations for women; great efforts have been made at Hamburg, where there are 982 members, and Saxony is also well to the fore.

The nonular lecture converted.

well to the fore.

The popular lecture course at the Grand Avenue Congregational church, Milwaukee, this fall, which will be opened Oct. 24th by Eugene V. Debs with his lecture on "Industrial Evolution," is attracting deserved attention. The ansurement is made that if any tickets. nouncement is made that if any tickets remain unsold on Monday, Sept. 22, they will be withdrawn from sale until the committee determines how many sittings to reserve for single admissions.

Twenty-five cents pays for the Herald for ONE WHOLE YEAR, providing you get itwo more to subscribe at 50 cents a year.

MALE HELP.

SMART YOUNG MEN WANTED TO learn telegraphy day or evening for positions with C. & N.-W. Ry. and C., M. & St. P. Ry. soon as through. Write or earl for new catalogue. MILWAUKEE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 4th floor, Germania Bidg.

faithfully to spread the good news as we can. We place The Herald in the four barber shops every Saturday and the bar bers tell me they are read and discussed zerat deal. Edward Robert, D. D. S.

bers tell me they are reas and the great deal. Edward Robrer, D. D. S. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10.—Dear Herald; Edclosed find stamps and order for Herald; Edward Robrer, and the stamps and order for Herald; Haye a few friends who are physicians. I bought a copy last week's Herald appecting to see the physician article, and form you published. I also got my money's worth when I read the article about the Congregational ministers in Chicago haying espoused Socialism. I looked up Parand Burhans in city directory and will drop in and hear these two men some Sunday, It's coming all right!

Henry J. Wiegel.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 11.—Dear Herald

Henry J. Wiegel.
Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 15.—Dear Hersid and Comrades: At a recent meeting of the Kenosha Socialists I was requested to write you in regard to the efforts to be put-forth for the election of our state superintendent of schools. If I am correctly informed on this matter, women throughout the on this matter, women throughout the state have a vote on this very important office. Such being the case, we of Kenosh propose to put on a special head of steam and induce, persuade, cajole and in all other honorable ways seek to bring the women to the polls, and it is the earnest hope of the Kenosh branch that you will impress the need of work along this line upon every branch in the state.

**ASSWED TO CONSTRUCTION TO

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.
F. Hall, Plymouth, Mich.—The resignation in full appears on last page of the
People in its issue of Aug. 30. Will try
to send clipping.

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A New Family Medical Work by Dr. J. H. Greer, Chicago.

This book is up-to-date in every particular. It will save you hundreds of dollars of doctor's bills. It tells you how to cure yourself by simple and harmless home remedies. It recommends no polaonous or dangerous drugs. It teaches simple common sense methods in secondance with Nature's laws. It does not endorse dangerous experiments with the surgeon's kulle. It teaches how to save health and like by sate methods. It is entirely free from technical rubbish. It teaches prevention—that it is better to know how to live and avoid disease than to take any medicine as a curs. It feaches how typhoid and other fevers can be both prevented and cured. It gives the best known treatment for La Grippe. Diphtheris, Catarrh, Consumption. Appendicitis, and every other disease. It is the best medical book for the home yet produced. It is not an advertisement and has no medicine to sell. It tells you how to live that you may prolong life. It opposes medical feets of all kinds and makes uncompromising war on vaccination and the use of antitoxine. It has hundreds of excellent recipes for the cure of the various diseases. It has it colored plates, showing different parks of the human body. The chapter on Painless Midwifery is worth its weight in gold to women. It has a large number of valuable illustrations. The "Care of Children" is something every mother ought to read It teaches the value of air, suashine and water as medicine. It contains valuable information for the married. It advises people with regard to marriage—tells who should and who should not marry. Those contemplating marriage should get this book as once. This book cannot fall to please you. If you are looking for health by the safest and existent means, do not delay setting it.

This book has Soo Pages, is neatly bound in cloth with gold letters and is cheap at the regular price of 33 90.

FREE This book is given free for six yearly or twelve half-yearly subscriptions to the Herald, when the book is to be delivered in this city When book is to be subscribers. It is free for eight yearly or sixteen six months' scriber bere like the Dictionary, it is great offer and keeps us busy filling orders. Why not get up a club of subscribers and get one.

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This is a big dictionary that any student or householder may be proud to have as a reference work. It measures 9 by 11 inches and weighs 8 pounds. It is listed in the publishers' catalogue at \$4.25, when bound in sheepskin, with marginal index.

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JOHN LUBLL, FINE CIGARS, 536 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. My Brands-Santiago de Cuba, G. L. 10c Cigar, Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 355 5c Cigar.

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NORTH AVENUE BOTTLE HOUSE,

2714 North Ave., Milws

We rejoice at the increasing evidences of activity in the movement as evidenced by the letters coming into our sanctum and by those addressed to the business office as well. The awakening is unmistakable. It bodes no good to capitalism. Last week after the presses had run off an increased edition—increased by a cool two thousand—and the forms had been washed up and sent back to the composing room, the orders kept coming in so thick that there was nothing to do but send the forms down again and start the presses, for this run was made a two-press procedure to gain time. While with the pressent price of paper, trust paper, our bundle rates are down to cost, still it gave us pleasure to contemplate the increase in propaganda work the extra papers indicated.....There is a significant increase in the bundle orders this week. Racine comes in with a standing order of 200 a week. Watch results in Racine!....Out west they are putting Heralds in barber shops with surprising results. The shops become debating clubs for Socialism and the barbers say it draws tradel....Dr. West of Monett. Mo. made good use of the special numresults. The shops become debating clubs for Socialism and the barbers say it draws trade!...Dr. West of Monett, Mo., made good use of the special number for physicians. Father Hagerty's article is bringing in some high encomisums. It was just what was needed, they say.... A procession of bundles went into the extreme west last week... The state of Texas took a commanding position on the bundle order list the last few days.... "We think a good deal of the Herald," writes Comrade Mary Thompson of New London, in sending in her list... Comrade Rogers of Salt Lake City likes the Herald well enough to pay for two years at once... Comrade Prey tood the mark with a big bunch lastweek.... Comrades Biedinger and Born of Racine are at it night and day... Braneh 20, Milwaukee, took 1,000 copies of Sept. 6... Milwaukee has 500 physicians. Our boys are at them with copies of last week's paper. Comrade Gerlach got first place on the special bundle list for the week... The dictionaries kept a moving last week' We still have some left.... Order ten or more Heralds a week from

WHAT THE WILLING WORKERS ARE ABOUT.

Sigourney, Ia., Sept. 15.—Social Demo-cratic Ferald: Enclosed find order for postal subs and subscriptions. Please send me two German Merrie Englands and copies of Die Wahrheit. There are a num-ber of Germans here and I hope to place some German literature in their midst. Keep on sending the bundle of Heralds till after election. Since my first order in July we have organized here with ten members. Last fail there was one vote cast. Much in-terest is aroused and we are working as

Nebr., Sept. 17. By Oct. 5 I expect to be in Denver.

Carl D. Thompson.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 5.—Social Democratic Herald: I should like to read expressions from you and comrades on proper tactics in municipal politics. I do not have the Kansas City situation in mind, as I have not been here long enough. In national and state politics the uncompromising, revolutionary attitude is doubtless the only correct one and more likely to force concessions from the ruling parties, than any "fieals." But in school districts and American towns and cities, which do not hold the remment of power, as many European cities do, but are wholly at the mercy of legislatures, it would often seem the part of wisdom to "divide up" responsibilities in a neighborly way with labor organizations or non-partisan bodies. Neighborliness at home and inflexibility in state and national politics would emphasize the fact that ours is not a fight between individuals, but a class struggle.

C. M. Enns.

Sigourney, Ia., Sept. 15.—Social Demo-

now till election and get your neigh-borhood well planted. It will pay you!

From The Mail Bag.

Long Pine, Nebr., Sept. 11.—Dear Herald:
Have just read the Wisconsin state platform. It's great. You will be criticised,
but I am glad you have been so explicit,
but I am glad you have been so explicit,
but in Socialism has also popped up
here and everybody wants to bear about
it. So just for recreation, I will start a
movement in Long Pine. I go to Lincoln,
Nebr., Sept. 17. By Oct. 5 I expect to be
in Denver. Carl D. Thompson.