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## SOME FACTS ABOUT THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE—By Victor L. Berger.

The miserable condition of the anthracite mine workers has for several years engaged the attention of not only the workmen, but of every well-meaning citizen of the United States. To Socialists especially it is of great interest to know the facts of the case as they are, and the following lines are a short study of the situation in the anthracite coal fields as it is and of how it originated—a study based upon official figures and without any exaggeration or prejudice. The present strike, which in reality is simply the continuation of the struggle of 1900—when the battle was postponed through the influence of Republican politicians—will more readily be understood by all our readers.

The "golden days" of the coal miners in America were in the sixties of the last century. During the war their wages were high, the miners making on the average five, six and eight dollars a day. At that time the miners were Americans, Irishmen, Welshmen and Germans, and they knew how to keep up their wages. Strikes and lockouts were rather frequent in those days also, and the tendency was towards cutting wages. At that time the anthracite mines of Eastern Pennsylvania were almost entirely in the hands of individual owners called "operators." The tendency of the railroads to become operators first became marked in 1871. Repeated strikes resulting in the withdrawal of the coal shipments, upon which the earnings of the companies chiefly depended, and the fear that other railroad companies might invade the territory, gave the pretext for the Reading railroad and other roads in that region in 1871 taking steps towards securing coal lands and operating mines. The first move of the roads was to raise freight charges, most of them doubling and one of them, the Reading, tripling the rates. These freight rates, as was intended, proved prohibitive, the operators who had resumed after the strike of 1871 at once closed their mines, not being able to ship their product, and in a short time many of them had sold out at what might be called forced sales. The tendency toward a close consolidation of interests on the side of the railroads began at that time and continued until the so-called Coal Trust was formed. The companies forming the trust now control approximately 75 per cent. of the output of anthracite coal, over 60 per cent. being controlled by the Morgan roads alone. As the sole carriers to tidewater (i. e., the sea), they easily regulate the production of the entire region, operating as they do in all the three anthracite coal fields of this country.

The railroad mine owning companies are the Philadelphia & Reading, Lehigh Valley, the Central of New Jersey, the Lackawanna, the Pennsylvania and the Erie Lines.

These companies not only fix the price of coal and wages of the miners, but are also able to determine to what extent coal shall go to tidewater or any other point. In this way the individual operators are prevented from being a factor in the market.

For years bitter wars have been waged by the individual operators against the railroads on account of the exorbitant freight rates. In 1898 the individual operators combined and tried to lay out a road from Scranton to New York. But nothing came of it, because it was impossible to survey it in such a manner as would reach a sufficient number of the coal fields belonging to the individual

operators. The railroads still have it in their own hands to virtually buy the coal of the individual operators at the mine at any price they may see fit to give.

Since J. Pierpont Morgan acquired control over the coal mining railroads, the entire production has been "regulated" by "allotment."

In 1901 the total production was fixed as 55,000,000 tons, which was distributed among the different parties as follows:

Reading Company	Per Cent.	Tons.
Lehigh Valley	32.20	17,710,000
Lackawanna	15.65	8,607,500
New Jersey Central	13.35	7,342,500
Pennsylvania	12.70	6,985,000
Erie Lines	10.40	5,770,000
"Outsiders"	7.20	3,960,000
	7.50	4,125,000

The "outsiders" have little or nothing to say about this arrangement, and have to accept the price the trust pays them for their coal. The trust sets a low price at the mines, making good threefold any losses the trust may suffer as owner of coal mines out of the profit of the railroads "for transporting" the same. These railroads charge more for carrying a ton of hard coal one mile than is charged in Western Pennsylvania (the same state) for carrying a ton of soft coal four miles.

This "agreement" among the operators is known as an "understanding among gentlemen." By this "understanding" each colliery has "allotted" to it, monthly, a certain number of tons as its product for the ensuing month. This agreement has largely been violated in the past, but since J. Pierpont Morgan has control of the railroads the output is simply settled by the fact that the railroads will not furnish the independent operators any more cars than prescribed by the agreement. At the same time the sales-agents of the trust agree upon the "circular" prices and notify the coal dealers all over the country of the same—the prices being subject to change at the will of the trust.

But there is even a worse phase to this railroad domination in the anthracite coal fields. The demand for hard coal has always been, year in and year out, less than could be supplied if all, or even only a majority of the collieries were in operation all the year around. But in order to keep a large surplus of miners on hand and thus cheapen labor, far more mines than are necessary are operated for only a short period of the year in order to supply the demand for coal.

The total production of all the anthracite mines now open, taking 250 days as the maximum number of producing days in the year, would be 80,000,000 tons. But in 1901 the total production was only 55,000,000 tons, the average number of working days being only 180. The competition among the railroad mine-owning companies was formerly so keen that none of them was willing to close down any one of their mines so long as there was enough profit to pay for running it for only half of the year, and since J. Pierpont Morgan has control of all of them, he finds it to his advantage to keep a larger force of laborers on hand, in order to keep down the wages.

While this seems like an enormous waste of both capital and labor, it is only such from the standpoint of the national economist, not the capitalist. The larger part of the coal mine property is fixed capital stock which does not lose in value by being idle, taxes being nominal. But the case is different with the miners. During the time when the mine laborer is out of employment there is no other occupation in the coal fields to which he can devote his energies so as

to increase his earnings. He must make enough during the days he does work to support himself and his family through the whole year, or starve.

The coal miner gets now—after the 10 per cent raise due to the strike of 1900, 60 cents per "ton." We use the word ton in quotation marks, for the ton as figured for the miner weighs from 2800 to 3500 pounds. We will explain how this fraud originated—one fraud of the many to which the miners were subjected, because they were not organized. Formerly there was no sale for the smallest kind of coal—what is now called "pea," "backwheat," "rice," and birdseye coal. This small coal was not figured and in order to get a ton of coal credited the miner had to furnish 2600 to 2700 pounds. It was then also customary to pay the men a so-called "dividend" at the end of each month, i. e., the operators would pay their miners a certain sum, if by actual sales it was proven that more tons of coal were sold than the miners had been given credit and wages for. But this paying of dividends soon stopped, although since then even the smallest kind of coal finds a ready market. But the miner not only has to furnish 2700 pounds of "clean coal," he is also entirely at the mercy of the "docking boss," who has absolute authority to determine how much refuse and how much clean coal there is in a car. The miner may work hard all day to find when he comes out of the shafts, that he has been docked half and sometimes two-thirds of the coal mined. This iniquity has been improved somewhat since the strike of 1900 when the miners secured the right to elect a "check-weighman," who is to see that the dockage is fair, but even then the real average wage per ton cannot be estimated higher than 50 cents.

The press organs of the coal lords print a scale of wages from time to time which is to prove that the miners get good wages—get from \$2 to \$3 a day. But they forget to state that the "miner" must pay his helper—the mine laborer—out of his own pocket, that he must furnish his own powder, oil and tools and keep them in good condition, that he is docked for the physician and often even for the church, that he often has to buy his necessaries in company stores at exorbitant prices—and last, but not least, that he never works more than during two-thirds of the year.

According to the census, the anthracite miner did not average more than 204 days from 1890 to 1893, 100 days were about the average from 1894 to 1897. He worked 150 days in 1898, 180 days in 1899, and according to the report of the labor commissioner of Pennsylvania, 194 days in 1901, when the trust was preparing for the renewal of struggle with the workmen. Taking \$30.00 as a fair average of the monthly earnings of a first-class anthracite miner, before the 10 per cent. increase after the strike of 1900, the cost of living for a family of five, as given to the writer by an intelligent miner whose reputation for truthfulness can be vouched for, is as follows: Rent, \$4.00; shoes, \$1.00; clothing, \$5.00; household goods, \$2.00; doctor and medicines, \$1.50; church or priest, 50 cents; coal, \$1.50; insurance lodge or union, 50 cents; total, \$16.00. This leaves \$14.00 for food for five during the month—a little over 3 cents for each of five persons for three meals a day. This was the earning of a full miner, but the helpers or mine laborer's average wages were only \$20.00 a month.

The strike of 1900—the only successful strike in years, brought an increase of wages of 10 per cent., but since then the price of living has gone up fully 20 per cent.

Victor L. Berger.

Albeman Murphy, a good and consistent capitalist politician, has broken the eleven commandment of modern society, which reads: "Thou shalt not be found out." He has been incautious enough to be found out, and the result is a new and different explanation daily of how he came into the possession of the sum of \$700 which he admits was given him by a contractor named Louis Dunkel. Dunkel failed to get the contract as after and then asked the return of the money. Murphy's lawyer, John M. Clarke, said he had a right to keep the money, as it was given him for lobbying services, but it appears that there is a law against an alderman using his position for lobbying purposes, with a heavy penalty, and Murphy changed his defense. "Clarke spoke too soon," he said in the papers; "I did not authorize him to get the money for services as a lobbyist. I will not state what my defense will be." Meantime all the crooks in the council are shaking in their boots for fear there may be further disclosures. This transaction throws light on the way the city of Milwaukee is being run by the boss push. The city hall stands in an old-time market place. It is today simply a big market place, trading places for hoodlums, aldermen, street railway lobbyists employed by Rose's man Pfister, contractors and "business men"—and all under the nose of Pfister's man, the Social Democrat, who is a true sense of their responsibility as true sense.

Things are pretty bad, eh? It costs money to live these days. Wealth is concentrating into fewer and fewer hands and getting more and more powerful. No one can escape the octopus, blood-sucking arms of the trust monster which now controls the fuel and food supply and is fast getting control of all other necessities. This has been going on while the people were asleep and walking in their sleep to the polls to vote capitalistic party ballots and make the grip of capitalism surer. The power of concentrated wealth is constantly growing. The demagogue is not standing still. If it is not now, to-morrow it will be worse. What are YOU doing to save the people from their impending slavery?

The Socialist that misses the chance to see the great Verestchagin paintings at the Milwaukee Exposition during the next two weeks will have something to regret for the rest of his life. It was a decided stroke of enterprise on the part of the Exposition management to have Milwaukee included in the list of exhibition cities while the world-renowned canvases remained in this country. Many painters have employed their art to glorify war—to make it respectable and to cover up its horror. Not so Verestchagin. War to him is murder and he does not believe in making legends out of "Hell Roaring Jakes" or covering up the brutality, the agony and the fiendish butchery of battle, with gaudy flags and uniforms and dignified, posturing officers. The Verestchagin paintings show the people what war is Hell.

If you saw a fellow drowning you'd jump in and risk your life to save him, wouldn't you, now? But the workers are being strangled at the hands of capitalism and you won't even use your vote to save them, although there is no personal risk to you at all. How about it, eh?

A boy in the play-time of youth got a job in one of the outlying factories of Milwaukee the other day. In the afternoon, when the hours grew long, and the sun shone outside the windows looked good and natural and inviting, he went up to the foreman and said innocently, "Why, could I go out there and play a little while?" He was refused of course. But don't laugh, now. It is more pathetic than humorous.

The President's speeches on the trusts are said to have angered Pierpont Morgan I. This suggests the thought that there is another power in the concentration of the ownership of industry that the people have not yet given its due credit. It is well known that the money used in the campaigns of the capitalist Republicans and Democratic parties comes principally from the big corporations, who look upon it as strictly a business transaction. As the control of the big corporate interests gets into fewer and fewer hands there is a great increase of political power for those few directing heads of industry and commercial gambling. They will have the bulge on the game. One or two or three of these bloated "captains of industry" will be able to put their heads together and decide the elections in advance by deciding which way their campaign contributions shall go. There is only one thing that may block the game—the rise to commanding strength of the Social Democrat or Socialist party.

Pfister's man Rose has a good deal to say about the terrible one-half school tax, but is silent about the big tax the monopolies and capitalists levy every day on the people of Wisconsin, through increased living expenses. A mill is a tenth of a cent—what a terrible tax! But what do you expect from a monopoly-owned demagogue?

As you cannot believe the lying capitalist sheets we will give it to you straight. The great Rose meeting in Milwaukee last Saturday night wasn't a record-breaker in any sort of way. The Social Democrats have gotten bigger crowds into the big Turner hall on more than one occasion. Nearly half of Rose's audience was made up of people who dropped in out of curiosity, and there wasn't the great applause the papers spoke of.

At just the time when the capitalist sheets are yelling "Prosperity" at the top of their lusty voices, thousands of Western farmers are moving their families over into Canada, where they expect

### Pages from Rose's Record. No. 1.

#### WHAT DEMAGOGUE ROSE SAID HE DID.

Neenah, Wis., Sept. 20.—On Board Rose Campaign Train.—Mayor Rose last night spoke for the first time on organized labor. He declared himself a friend of organized labor, and said that four great strikes had occurred in Milwaukee since he had become mayor and that he had seen that the rights of both the laboring man and the manufacturers were protected.—Daily News.

#### WHAT THE DEMAGOGUE REALLY DID.

In May, 1901, while the big strike of the machinists against the Nordberg Manufacturing Company and other large firms in Milwaukee was at its height, Mayor Rose appointed Jacob E. Friend, THE PRESIDENT OF THE NORDBERG COMPANY, a member of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners! Mr. Friend is also an attorney AND LIVES AT THE HOTEL PFISTER.

This was Rose's way of showing his feeling for organized labor.

better returns from their daily drudgery. The Canadians are not half as boastful as we, yet their country offers better inducements to farmers than ours!

When millionaires babble about being trustees of wealth, they confess to a doubt as to their actual right to the wealth they have "amassed." That doubt is a good healthy one and is more in the air today than ever before. To me now to be a millionaire will be prima facie evidence of theft!

Mayor Rose has thrown the reporters of the La Follette papers out of his campaign car. Pfister's paper is well represented, and will continue to make a specialty of seeing "douse throats" where none are encountered.

"Keep the power of the government in the people," shouted Dave Rose at Menasha. Of course he had no reference to

the time he sold out to the Milwaukee street railway company and gave them an extension of franchise in spite of the big mass meetings of protest that the people held.

At the meeting of the Milwaukee campaign committee last Sunday a first edition of 50,000 platform leaflets in English and German was ordered printed, also 50,000 coal trust leaflets, 10,000 to be in English and Polish and the balance in English and German. A leaflet on the old parties and the trusts was ordered written, to be gotten out in like amounts. Comrades Heath, Berger and Westphal were made a committee on speakers and Comrades Rooney, Melms, Seidel, Harbicht and Berger a committee on halls. One thousand leaflets in Italian were ordered printed! The committee will meet every Sunday at 10 o'clock until election.

With rapid steps the blacklisted man hurried his way to the railroad station. We next see Bill on the streets of his old home. His friends, if any remained, would scarce have recognized him. Upon his features there was an ugly look that boded ill to someone, and in his hip pocket a loaded six-shooter was ready for action.

The superintendent turned deadly pale when Bill entered. He instinctively read his indictment in Bill's grim visage before a word was spoken.

"What can I do for you, Mr. —," tremblingly asked the pilloried official. "Not a damned thing," replied Bill, in a strange, hoarse voice.

"You know what I'm here for," continued the victim of the blacklist, "and if you've got any prayers to offer before I make a lead mine of your carcass, you'd better begin at once."

While Bill spoke, the superintendent looked into the murderous pistol pointed at him by the desperate man, and an instant later his office was turned into a prayer meeting. Such piteous pleas were rarely heard from such coward lips.

Bill's heart was touched; he would give the craven assassin another chance.

Withdrawing the weapon and shoving it into his pocket, Bill looked the official straight in the eye and in a steady voice said: "You have beaten me out of five jobs and you are responsible for my wife and babies being homeless and hungry. You know that there is not a scratch upon my record as a railroad man, nor a stain upon my character as a man. You have deliberately planned to torture and kill an innocent woman and two babies who depend upon my labor, and by God, you deserve to die like the dog that you are. But I'm going to give you another chance for your life, mark me, just one. I'll refer to you as my service record. If I lose that job, G—d— your black heart, you'll do your blacklisting in hell, not here, for I'll send you there as sure as my name's Bill."

The superintendent drew a long breath of relief when Bill turned on his heels and left him alone. He did not doubt Bill's word. It is hardly necessary to say that the blacklist was ended. Bill got the job and holds it to this day. Not a man on the road is more respected than he, especially by the officials.

Bill did not appeal to the courts. He took no chances on a brace game. His nerve and his six-shooter settled the case and there were no costs to pay. Bill and his two brakemen are now Socialists. The three hours I spent with those three men rolling over the Western mountains I shall remember all ways with interest and satisfaction.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Prof. Howarth of the Chicago University opened the fall extension lecture course at Plymouth Church, Milwaukee, last Monday night, before a large audience. The body of his lecture was most acceptable, but when, in closing, he solemnly declared that Socialism would abolish poverty and that one way to stop it was to prevent poor people from being poor, the Socialists present began to wonder whether they were awake or dreaming. And just before that he had apparently quoted Charles Booth of London as saying that his investigation into the poverty of that world metropolis showed that world unemployment, as the cause, supplemented by sickness. To say then that a socialistic regulation of industry would not abolish poverty, seems passing strange. As a matter of fact, poverty is the direct result of the exploitation of the workers by the capitalist class. If each worker got his socially due share of the wealth his industry produces, who is it that will dare maintain that he would be a poor man!

Congressman Billy Mason has drafted a bill for presentation to Congress to "settle" the coal strike—in the interests of capitalism, of course! His plan is for a government receivership while the workers before the settlement is made. A fine scheme, of course. The people don't own the earth; it belongs to the capitalists. Mason is a statesman—for capitalism.

We don't blame Roosevelt for preferring to talk about the tariff on his Western trip. Being a politician in the interests of plutocracy, anything that will throw dust in people's eyes, and take their minds off of their own interests, is "right in line."

While Dave Rose is railing at La Follette's game wardens, La Follette might retaliate by pointing to the present political activity of Rose's garbage inspectors.

Pres. Northrop of the Minnesota University started off the first national convention of employers and employees at Minneapolis by saying that capital and labor were at present both in demand, were both abundant and both in no condition of distress—a compliment to the convention that lacks truth, so far as the condition of the workers is concerned. The laboring class is in distress, as much in good times, if not more, than in bad times, and it will always be in distress as long as the capitalist profit system lasts. According to bourgeois eyes the laborer is well off when he is busy, but in truth his busy-ness at that time resembles that of a sheep being sheared. It is his fleece that is well off, as much as a pardonable pun may be permitted! The worker is in distress when, under the lash of dire necessity, he is forced into dusty, dingy, poorly lighted factories for long daily hours at over-straining toil, while the sunshine bathes the landscape just beyond their gates. The "free" joyousness, the knitting factory girls, the pulp mill girls, the paper mill rag sorters, the slaves of the mines, the children of the mills, made prisoners in the very playtime of youth—can they truthfully be said to be in no condition of distress? The insane asylums, the hospitals, the multiplying state and city workhouses, reformatories, and the tremendous increase in the sales of patent medicines are testimonials, all of them, to the distress of the workers.

Gen. Louis Auer of Milwaukee, a sportsman as well as a business man, was caught red-handed the other day with part of a carcass of venison in his satchel, although this is the "closed season." The general is a professional game feller and his lawyers and courts were at their wits' end to find ways to get him out of the law's clutches. He said he didn't know how the meat got in his grip and was found guilty and the fine suspended. On the same day a whole bunch of working people, arrested on petty misdemeanors, were made to feel the strong arm of the law, and no mercy shown. Oh, yes, all people are equal before the law!

We have a plutocratic campaign in Wisconsin this fall. Back of Rose is the millions or billions of Charles Pfister, and he is prepared to drench the state with it in order to get a man in the governor's chair who will favor the interests of the corporations he is in. Back of the sham reformer La Follette is the Ike Stephenson barrel. Stephenson was Spooner's seat in the United States senate, and is willing to spend freely his millions or billions to get La Follette elected. The only honest money that will be spent in the campaign is that of the Social Democrats, and the small crowd they must work with comes from the honest, unselfish pockets of workingmen.

Roosevelt's great fight on the trusts is one of the funniest things that ever happened of. He started out with lots of assurance. He was about to do some rough-riding, but has already found it pretty raw-riding, especially as it may jeopardize future campaign contributions.

The capitalists control the government and the capitalists own the coal mines. This is why the government is looking for ways to avoid the necessity of taking possession of the mines. The Reading Railroad and Coal Co., of which Baer is president, is the largest producer of anthracite coal. Morgan is in control of the road's stock. He is not ready to settle the coal strike; not until all the accumulated coal is disposed of at an increasingly low price. Up to the point where the people become really threatening, the coal barons are safe to play their game. Then they will "settle" the strike and get the gratitude of the fool people! They come pretty near having the people sized up, all right, especially the people whose emotions are controlled by the two capitalist political parties.

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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.

AS TO A NATIONAL CONVENTION. In issuing its semi-annual report the St. Louis quorum of the national Socialist party takes occasion to complain of the existing state autonomy within the party organization and to urge that a national convention be held, so as to reorganize the party and put the control in the hands of the national headquarters.

The cost of living is getting higher and the rate of wages lower. The Socialists have been predicting this sort of thing for years. Now you see that they were right.

NOTES BY THE WAY. A Manchester Sunday School teacher, after relating to some children the story of the manna, asked them why God does not strike everybody dead who tells a lie, when one of the least in the room quickly answered, "Because there wouldn't be anybody left."

Waste and stult, waste and stult—so runs the silly tale of "Civilization's" muddle. Too much here, too little there, and not an effort made to adjust the balance.—Dangle.

We must not hope, says Tolstol, to bring up our children well so long as we ourselves live in artificial and abnormal surroundings. We cannot go on living wrongly, and yet educate them well. If the children see the parents living simply, and do not see the need for anything which they will soon wish to share in the activities of the grownup people, and will take pains to learn to do so. And if the parents are ready to live in a general interest, this will excite the curiosity of the children also, and the latter will be able to think, and to pick up knowledge almost by itself.

Editorial Shearings. Workmen are always "free" to quit and strike.

If workmen refuse to protect each other's interests by mutual efforts, though their interests are identical, can we expect the employer to protect the workmen's interests against the employers?—Piano Workers' Journal.

Think of the American government "of the people" compelling a silk manufacturer to pay the striking weavers \$20,000 dispute as wages for their strike.

The present method of organization is the only rational one and the only one that will ever succeed nationally.

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PRESIDENT BAER'S CLAIM NOT NEW.

MontJoy—The day is yours! King Henry—Praised be God, and not our strength, for it.

King Henry praised God because he believed God had helped him kill a large number of Frenchmen at Agincourt—Frenchmen who had refused to pay him tribute money for the privilege of living on their own land.

Such devout practices have not been peculiar to Henry V. alone. In every age God has been pictured as the particular kind of a deity which the profanity of the ruling classes demanded for a justification of their villainies.

The tyrants of history, and the wholesale murderers called conquerors, have never failed to engrave the name of Jehovah on their banners.

The hideous debaucheries of Nero were enjoyed by special sanction of the Roman gods. It was in God's name that Constantine did his human butchering.

The partition of Poland, the blackest crime of modern history, was perpetrated by Catherine of Russia in the name of God and liberty.

The United States enjoys communion with the same kind of a God in his benevolent assimilation of the Filipino people. And today also the chief of draglows and noble people, explains in reference to the Transvaal republic: "God has given into our hands a great heritage for which a heavy price has been paid in the blood of the best and the bravest."

Has He? Has God done this? Is it really not time that we ceased to allow God to be looked upon as a sort of chief-headman—a master murderer; a bloodthirsty Jehovah who showers His blessings upon whatever portion of humanity may at any time be engaged in slaying and plundering other portions?

Is it not time for us to abandon the anthropomorphic ideas of the ages of savagery and to at least attribute to God the humane instincts of a gentleman?

There is today in every nation a considerable number of men and women who believe that the human family is a unit. They believe that war is simply wholesale murder and that to assume that God is on the side of men who are plundering and slaying other men is blasphemy.

These men and women see God in the sunshine and in the rain; in the flowers and the ripening grain, and they do not believe that He can be harassed by individual greed to help exploit some human beings for the material benefit of others.

The men and women who hold these peculiar views are called Socialists.

Chicago, Sept 17.

Franklin St. Whitworth

Father McGrady's Endorsement.

Bellevue, Ky., Sept. 9, 1902.

Dear Comrades: I am delighted to learn that you are creating a fund to send your valuable paper into the homes of the toilers.

It is a noble work, and should be encouraged by the consent of every laborer in the land.

The Social Democratic Herald should reach a circulation of 100,000 among the unions we would have 100,000 more votes at the next election.

Keep up the good work and give the starved toilers the bread of life. With best wishes, I am, yours, fraternally, T. McGrady.

Another week and the Union Secretaries' fund will have cleared the second hundred mark, or approached so near that the jump will have been accomplished almost before the paper gets to our readers.

And yet it all depends on you. We are powerless in the matter—our function is to plan ways to make the conversion to Socialism of the toilers of this great land easier.

The need is to find ways to make our money (which we have to deny ourselves in order to give) go as far as possible. Literature conquers. And no literature is so good as a live Socialist paper that reflects the spirit, the philosophy and the "go" and comradeship of the entire conquering movement.

We are trying to do our part; see that you do the best that you can.

What the Herald plans to do is to raise a fund large enough to send the paper for nearly a year to the most active and hustling member of each trade union in the United States.

As a rule, such member is usually the secretary. We will put the Herald into the hands of these men if the comrades will sustain us. The plan is a worthy one—note what Father McGrady says above.

There are fifteen thousand union secretaries in this country, and deducting the commercial mill, and there seems to be no limit to the length that the greed for gold, the mad scramble for wealth, will go. You fellows who talk about patching up the system are deluding yourselves with a false hope.—Pueblo Courier.

The growing international solidarity of labor is again illustrated by the actions of the South Wales Miners' Federation in voting to assist the striking British miners in their present fight.

In the strike of the British capitalists press several disapproving articles have been published in the British commercial enemies, alleging that the contributions of foreign unions were made with the view of prolonging the strike and the crippling of America.

The clamor did not deter the machinists from continuing the strike nor their friends abroad from rendering their assistance. Time was when the appeal to national prejudices and race antipathies would have had a powerful influence on even organized labor; but, thanks to the deeper study of the labor question by the workers, all national and race lines are being obliterated, in spite of the efforts of capitalism to maintain divisions in the ranks of the working class.—Saginaw Express.

TO OUR TEN WEEKS' SUBSCRIBERS. With this issue a number of ten weeks' 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 expressing 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.

Therefore, 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 Anna Margaretha Kupfer, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Anna Margaretha Kupfer, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Christ 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, 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 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 notice 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.

Round the Evening Lamp.

Now it is charged that the fashionable drinking habits of the British officers and men had a part in the ill-success of the South African campaign against the Boers.

A soldier of some standing in the Boer tales out of school. He says that battles won by sober men were lost by drunken men. It is well known that many officers and many messes traveled to the front hampered by innumerable cases of champagne, which the smart diners at Cape Town would have put to shame the banquet of Lucullus.

The following story of the King of England is told by Gen. de Galliford in the days when the King was Prince of Wales. He once invited the General to meet Gambetta at dinner at the Cafe Anglais.

As they chatted, the Prince said to Gambetta: "May I ask you and your friends keep the French aristocracy out of office?"

"But, sir, there is no aristocracy in France. There are dukes that head no army; marquises who defend no marches; counts and viscounts who have no counties or vicounties, no authority, no influence."

The Prince: "Suppose, then, that I spoke of nobles?"

Gambetta: "I know they don't want to be employed. They know their day is over. They snik, and that is their fate. One only meets them in the army and navy, and now and then in diplomacy. In these careers they cut, I own, a good enough figure."

The Prince: "But why do you not act as in my country, where we pick out what is best in manufacture, trade, science, literature, etc., etc.? These dukes, counts, and our nobility remains a true aristocracy."

Gambetta: "In your country that is still possible, and may remain so some time, but not in France. The Duke of Montagu would object to put shoulders with the Duke of Cottonville or of Commerce or of Science or of Fine Arts. We cannot in a republic, have any aristocracy, that of science and personal merit. An aristocracy needs no titles. It is looked up to for its worth, but it is not a title."

The Prince: "I see you are a true Republican, M. Gambetta."

Gambetta: "Allow me, sir, to confess that I think you consistent in being a Royalist."

A. M. Stevens. In an article in the contemporary Review entitled "Transatlantic Illusions on Roman History," says: "Roman truths concerning the character of the Romans, which are calculated somewhat to give credit to the party that over ancient Rome by the mist of history and of song. He says:

"The nobles were a parcel of crafty intriguers. They were not content with laws with a view solely to their own interest and aggrandizement. In the Roman senate every man had his price. The love of gold was the constant study was the brilliant enterprises of the republic. This verdict history is unanimous. The plebeians have very little more claim upon our consideration, for a more contemptible pack of rascals never sullied the pages of history. The body politic was clogged and hampered by a horde of frivolous and irresponsible idlers, hopelessly abandoned to ease and amusement."

Below the plebeians were myriads of slaves, who bodily and mentally were equal to the masters. For a long time human rights, and were tortured, mangled and outraged at will. In war the Romans were past masters in methods of cruelty. The most constant study was to deal with essential matters in such a way as to reach the hearts of the people.

Novel-writing, Tolstol says, stands, both in England and France, on a much lower level than in the United States. For a young man, Dickens and Victor Hugo were then in their prime—and who is there today to match them? They willingly dealt with the most sordid and sordid portance, and treated it so that their readers caught their feeling. They dealt with the emotions of pity and affection and sympathy. They were not content with established wrongs in a manner that went home to men's hearts.

Tolstol, writers are dealing with all sorts of social problems, psychological studies, exact copyings of nature, ethical confessions, and pseudo-scientific puzzles. They are not content with dealing with essential matters in such a way as to reach the hearts of the people.

Standard Socialist Literature.

LIBRARY VOLUMES. The Co-Operative Commonwealth: Gronlund. Paper, 50c; Cloth, \$1.00. Ca Ira; or, Days in the French Revolution; Gronlund. Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Our Destiny; Gronlund. Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Looking Backward; Bellamy. Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Equality; Bellamy. Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. The People's Party; Bellamy. Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00. Socialism in America; Heath. Paper, 15c; Cloth, 30c. Principles of Scientific Socialism; Bellamy. Paper, 15c; Cloth, 30c. Modern Socialism; Bellamy. Paper, 15c; Cloth, 30c. The Pairs Commune; Benham. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. The Eastern Question; Marx. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. Centralization; Bellamy. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. Rogers. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. Socialism; John Stuart Mill. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. Socialism and Unsocialism; Theobald. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. William Morris; Poet, Artist, Socialist. The Economics of Herbert Spencer; Bellamy. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. Fabian Essays in Socialism. The Economics of Herbert Spencer; Bellamy. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. Horace Greeley; Farmer, Editor, Socialist; Sothorn. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. News from Nowhere; William Morris. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. Government Ownership in Production and Distribution; Vrooman. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. History of Commune of 1871. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. The Communist Manifesto; Marx and Engels. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. Eleanor Marx Aveling; Cloth, \$1.00. Library Edition. Socialism from Genesis to Revelation; Bellamy. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. Socialism and Modern Science; Fern. Paper, 25c; Cloth, 50c. Progressive Thought Library. ADDRESS: Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

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STARTLING FACTS!

The census reports on manufactures in the U. S. show new light on industrialism in this country, and sustain the Socialist position on the economic condition of the American people. The capitalists of industry would suppress this information. That's the reason why Socialists should spread it.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State St., Milwaukee.

JUST ISSUED!

A leaflet entitled, "Down with the Meat Trust," by Victor L. Berger, has just been issued by the Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald Publishing Co., and will be supplied in lots at 20 cents per hundred.

CUMMINGS & HAYES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County—Circuit Court—In Probate. Plaintiff vs. Maud Spearman, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin vs. the Said Defendant: And it is 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 Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the time and place so designated in the complaint, or according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

Dated, the 6th day of September, 1902. By the Court. CASIMIR GONSKI, Register of Probate.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

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RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

Fallacy of Samuel Smiles-ism.

By ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

There are many who think that if all the workers were to give up drink, to work hard, to live sparsely, to save their earnings, and to avoid early marriages...

And these persons believe that the bulk of the suffering and poverty of the poor is due to drink, to thriftlessness and to imprudent marriages.

Now, I know that belief to be wrong. I know that if every working man and woman in America turned teetotaler tomorrow, if they all remained single, if they all worked twelve hours a day, if they lived on oatmeal and water, and if they saved every cent they could spare, they would, at the end of twenty years, be a great deal worse off than they are today.

Teetotalism will not do, saving will not do, increased skill will not do, keeping single will not do. Nothing WILL do but SOCIALISM.

Of ten thousand mechanics one is steeper, more industrious and more skillful than the others. Therefore he will get work where the others cannot. But why? Because he is worth more as a workman.

Then you see that to tell a million men that they will get more work or more wages if they are cleverer, or soberer, or more industrious, is as foolish as to tell the twenty men starting for a race that they can ALL win if they will all try.

You must know that as things now are, where all the work is in the gift of private employers, and where wages and prices are ruled by competition and where new inventions of machinery are continually throwing men out of work...

Then, on the other hand, all the employers are competing for the trade, and so are all wanting cheap labor; and so are eager to lower wages.

Therefore, wages will come down, and the general thrift and steadiness of the workers will make them poorer.

THE WAR OF SECESSION.

As I look back at the indelible bloody splash upon our history—the four years' level of hatred—the crowded shambles of foiled secession—I see that it was all a pitiable error. That which we fought for—the Union of haters by force—was wrong.

From the seed then sown behold imperialism and militarism arise and a whole forest of great iron-trees grows in whose shade we lead an unhealthy, stunted life today.

The incidental, unintended good—the freedom of the slaves—freedom by law but not from the heart—surely even this is but a doubtful balance in the scales.

Is that good that springs from evil ever a real good? —Ernest Crosby.

Worse Than Russian Methods.

So indifferent to the law and so reckless of the rights of possibly innocent persons accused of crime have the Chicago public become, they are at last aroused by a public sentiment against their "sweat-box" methods. The case in which they have done this is a murder mystery.

With an impudent and criminal disregard of the safeguards with which the law designs to prevent arbitrary arrest, they dragged a man upon a police station six days, without a warrant, without bringing him before a magistrate, without even "booking" him as a prisoner; and while they thus held him a prisoner in defiance of the law, they subjected him to the "sweat-box" process.

Even in open court, no judge would dare question a prisoner without the prisoner's full consent, given after he had been advised of his rights.

It is to be hoped that the indignation at the police station in Chicago will not subside until it is voluntarily abandoned or some of the police who practice this species of crime are indicted and punished.—The Public.

The Responsible for the Law.

Let us turn our attention back to the subject of injunctions. Judge Jackson by his injunction made it a punishable offense to ask a coal miner to join a labor union, and Judge Keller another West Virginia jurist, issued injunctions forbidding the establishment of strike funds, which were established in connection with the purchase and distribution of food for the striking miners.

The law-breaking railroads, which mine charters, are to be congratulated on the presence of the bench of two so convenient justices as these.

If they do not win the strike it will not be the fault of Judge Jackson and Judge Keller.

The splendid response of the union conference in the matter of strike benefits made it possible for the coal operators to carry out their beneficent scheme of starving the strikers into abandoning their union, so this injunction, directed at the leaders of the National Executive Committee and others charged with the duty of providing supplies for the men who are out on strike, comes along in the very nick of time.

The encroachment on the liberty of the miners is greater with every example of this misuse of the power of the federal government.

There was a time in the history of the struggle between capital and its employes that it was a serious penalty for a man to accept a demand more than a rate of wages so low that it seems incredible that workmen were able to live on it. It was no mere make-believe law that made it punishable by imprisonment to refuse to work at the prevailing rate. It was from this condition of slavery

And now we may come to the question of imprudent marriages. The idea seems to be that a man should not marry until he is "in a position to keep a wife." And it is a very common thing for employers and part-tell working men that they "have no right to bring children into the world until they are able to provide for them."

It is bad for men and women to marry too young. Firstly, because the body is not mature, and secondly, because the mind is not settled.

Then it is very bad for a woman to have too many children, and not only is it bad for her health, but it destroys nearly all the pleasure of her life, so that she is an enfeebled and weary old woman before her best years, and is old before her time.

These points being done with, we come to face the main question. Of two poor workers, the one who is single is better off than the one who is married and has a large family. The married man with anxiety and stress of mind has more than the single man. He is less able to change homes or to seek work. He is in greater dread of losing his work. He is more subject to doctor bills. He is often obliged to save against bad times, and he often hears things and puts up with things which the single man would not endure.

And again, if you think it out, you will see that if all our men and women workers kept single the result would be that wages would fall, just as they do when the workers are thrifty and sober, and for the same reason; because the workers could live on less.

It seems that a very large number of our working men and women in this rich, enlightened, and prosperous country cannot afford to have a wife or children, and it seems that many of them accept this state of things as natural and as unchangeable, and thus give up all hope of love, in order to be able to make a living.

I cannot really understand a man selling his love, and his manhood, and taking like a coward or a slave about imprudent marriages, and all for permission to drudge at an unwholesome task, and to eat and sleep for a few less and dishonorable years in a loveless and childless world. There are times when it is better to die than live.

And so if the state of things in this country make it possible for men and women to love and marry, then the state of things in this country today must be changed!

that labor unions rescued the men who do the world's work. The injunction principle would again bind the hands of labor and make it absolutely dependent on the generosity of employers.

It is not for the law to say that men shall not join unions for their mutual benefit, or that they shall not endeavor to get others to join them, or that they shall not form camps or do anything else that is not in itself unlawful, and when the law is turned and bent to make some man or set of men may hire workers cheaply, there is engineered a contempt for laws that may not always be confined to the judge-made rulings.

The progress of labor has ever been over the wrecks of just such obstacles as these, and it is absurd to suppose that this progress can be halted now. The injunction of Judge Jackson and Judge Keller will never become precedents. Whether they are sustained for the present or not, they will soon be overruled by the Court of Public Opinion, against the decisions of which no justice can stand in a free country.

Within a generation these injunctions will be great curiosities in the history of the struggle for better conditions for laboring men as the old law referred to above that made it a crime to refuse to work for a small and arbitrarily set rate of wages.

The law is what the people make it, and the people of the United States will bind a party to the creation of such tyrannical and one-sided rulings as these into part of the legal system.—N. Y. American.

Immoral Political Economy. Profit is the god of the political economy of today, and for this end is the combination of great interests in single companies or corporations called trusts.

Selfishness is the principle that all our political economists have advocated. They have taught that to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest evinces the greatest business ability and tact. In other words, to take advantage of the necessities of others and market our labor or products at the highest figure we can force upon those who need it, is the greatest wisdom, and leads to success.

The very idea of profit shows that more is being asked of the other party to the transaction than is given in return or exchange—something is sought to be gained for nothing—and this is unjust.

If justice is the health of states—as Plato says—their industry is the sickness or disease of states, which will inevitably bring about their ruin and collapse, for moral decay of the people precedes the ruin of nations.—J. S. Wait, in New Era.

No Need to Worry. "Dinna fash yourself" is a Scotch expression, meaning, "Do not worry." We apply it to a current issue when we say to American Catholics: "Dinna fash yourself about Socialism."

Capital and property must so behave themselves that the laboring masses are not pushed to extremes. The rich sinner cannot expect that the priest is going to save him from the temporal consequences of his guilt, if he goes to extremes.

Take the case of the coal barons, for instance. Their workmen wanted about 10 cents more per ton for mine coal. The barons might have conceded this and added the 10 cents to the price per ton of coal, so that our coal this winter would cost us \$9.00 or \$7.10 per ton. The coal barons set the price arbitrarily, anyway. They sell their coal at \$5.10 in Erie and \$6.75 in Chicago. Adding ten cents per ton would be easy. But the pride of the coal barons interfered. They would not be "dictated" to! Especially by the dust at their feet—their mere employes.

As consequence there is now a prospect of 4,000,000 cold heartstrokes with the winter weather coming on apace. Seventy million

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lion people with their toes freezing, schools dismissed for want of coal, no business doing in cold offices, etc., etc. That's the remedy? "Smash the trusts!" thunders the great American people. While on the other hand, comes the bling voice of the over-fearful churchman with a homily against Socialism. But it is not the Socialists who are causing our toes to freeze. It is not the Socialists who are robbing our saving accounts by asking two prices for coal-burning the fuel market by means of a strike, so easy and profitable that it almost seems designed for the purpose.

Many years ago Jeremy Bentham wrote: "It is only by making the ruling few uneasy that the oppressed many can obtain their rights." The ruling few in the world of labor have had industry are really the dangerous classes. Their greed and insatiable greed these counter-movements of Socialism in the ranks of labor. But the moralist's sure his weak method of redress. A scale of weights and measures adopted by Thomas Aquinas in the Fourteenth century, and indiscriminately applied to the new and complex problems of our modern industrial life.

Take it whichever way you will, the laborer is the under dog in the fight. French to the bully who has him down, if you preach to anyone.—Catholic Citizen.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE. NEWS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

How Hayes was Gagged. The report of the recent International Typographical convention at Cincinnati is at hand, and from it we get the following information relative to the gagging of Delegate Max Hayes of Cleveland.

On the first day of this convention Delegate Jeremiah Ryan of Birmingham, N. Y., introduced the following resolution: Proposition No. 106. Resolved, That our delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor do not work or vote for any proposition which may be introduced which has for its object the placing of the American Federation of Labor on record as advocating Socialism or any other political idealism, and that our delegates stand so instructed. (Referred to committee on resolutions.)

On the fifth day the committee, which consisted of C. P. Connolly of St. Louis, Charles G. Kizer of Norfolk, D. W. Green of Atlanta, Henry Coffeen of Troy and Thomas M. Kenney of Shreveport, reported the resolution with a recommendation for its passage.

The following delegates then asked to be recorded as voting against the resolution: William A. Finlay of Cincinnati, G. A. Steek of Charleston, Thomas M. Salmon of Knoxville, Edmund F. Wolf of Williamsport, George W. Ficks of Seattle, W. M. Ellsworth of Omaha, A. E. Thorsen of Topeka, Frederic C. Lueths of Hoboken, Joseph O. Young of New York, A. E. Hill of Nashville, Charles T. Scott of Cleveland, Jerry R. Haley of New York, Hugo Miller of Indianapolis, E. G. Dean of St. Paul, William K. Cody of Minneapolis, C. W. Carlson of Duluth, James J. Babb of Springfield, Thomas L. Harrison of Sioux Falls, Charles F. Leibrich of Cincinnati, Andrew Henderson of Minneapolis, H. J. Toser of Nashville, S. J. McCullough of Sioux City, David Hast of Hamilton, E. J. Brockman of Columbus, and Charles S. Walls of New York.

A Bulletin from the Strike Field. Comrade Eugene H. Rooney of the Milwaukee Patternmakers has just received the following from Comrade Wilson of the national organization: Erie, Pa., Sept. 21.—Just returned from coal fields. All quiet so far as strike goes. Men stronger and more

determined than ever to win. Socialists every place you turn. Good chances of Charles Quin, secretary of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, going to Congress on Socialist ticket. His home is in Wilkesbarre. Yours with best wishes, JAMES WILSON, General President, Patternmakers' League of North America.

GENERAL NOTES. The telegraphers now have a national organization. The miners of Alabama coal strikers of Pennsylvania. Mexican cotton pickers are being brought back to the South on account of the scarcity of negro labor.

In spite of the fact that the enemy has secured a court order against the posting of pickets, the Union Pacific strikers at Omaha have this 14-day-old boy has been watching all streets leading to the benefit of the striking miners.

There was a cold-shower wagon in the Labor day parade at Denver and people along the line of march pitched in cold water to the tune of \$100 for the benefit of the striking miners.

Some of the cleanest and brightest labor papers are published in the West. Among these are the Colorado Chronicle, the Pueblo Courier and the Workers Gazette of Omaha.

The Trades and Labor Council of Livingston, Mont., recently adopted a resolution declaring for Socialism. The fact that only seven votes were cast against the resolution proves conclusively that the representatives of organized labor of the state of Montana actually stand.

When a crown prince desires an outfit his special train carries him in luxury. When President Roosevelt desires a vacation precisely the same thing happens. Telling the story of Teddy Roosevelt, Jr.'s vacation, the press dispatches say: "For two weeks this 14-year-old boy has been traveling through the choicest hunting grounds in the Northwest with a private car at his disposal and a locomotive ready night and day to whirl him away anywhere he chose to go."

What more could the son of any king ask than a special train at a cost of a thousand dollars a day and the management of all the great railways ready to sidetrack common mortals anywhere to please the whims of a 14-year-old boy? The conditions do not exist, favors without returns, and the returns they expect from officials are always at the expense of the people.

It is not all right from any point of view, if the incident did no more than emphasize the fact that the son of an official can ride like a prince while the citizens of the republic who laid the rails and built the cars must toil like slaves ten hours a day for a living. It is all wrong. It is all wrong that any human being can use up the accumulated wealth of the world at the rate of a thousand dollars a day while others, by the ten thousand, can scarcely get enough to eat.—Union Labor News.

Socialism is the next step in civilization. Get in step. Twenty-five cents pays for the Herald for ONE WHOLE YEAR, providing you get two more to subscribe at 50 cents a year.

This paper to any address, 10 weeks, 10 cents. Send for subscription blanks. Merrie England is a fine 10-cent book on Socialism for beginners. This office. Give your German friend a copy of the German Merrie England. It is only 15 cents.

A Burning Question. The best substitute for hard coal is our Walnut Hill Coal for Furnace and Range. Phone, write or call.

FETTE & MEYER COAL CO. J. H. STAUTHAMER, Pres. 35 Oneida Street. PHONE MAIN 93.

A Profession That Pays. Intelligent, earnest and ambitious young men and women, 16 years and over, given practical, modern, American business training and assisted to positions. No kindergarten. Our students finish quicker and get better positions than those of large schools. No big classes. Fall term September 1st. Day and night school open all the year. Day school \$8.00 a month, night school \$4.00 a month. Postal for prospectus.

WILMOT BUSINESS COLLEGE, Hathaway Building, MASON STREET AND BROADWAY.

ARE YOU SEEKING A Business Education? Do you intend sending your boy or girl to college? If so, we are offering you a chance to educate your child free of charge. Read our offering.

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 Short-hand, in the Wilmot Business College, Hathaway Building, Mason Street and Broadway. Both courses are free. Typewriting, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Etc. All graduates of this college assisted to positions. The courses are thorough, practical, progressive, complete and modern. Facilities unsurpassed for teachers. Should you wish to enter contest, do not want it, you can sell or transfer it. Notify us when you enter contest. Subscription blanks and sample copies furnished. No restrictions or conditions except that we must receive notice that you are in the contest. Subscriptions will be closed on September 30th. One subscription for one month, two are one-half subscription; one year, five subscriptions. Subscription price, ten weeks' trial, 10 cents; six months', 25 cents; one year, 50 cents. Now go out and hustle. Even if you don't win one of these scholarships, your work will not be done in vain. For one year's subscriptions, a copy of Dr. Green's \$3.00 "A Physician in the House" will be given, or for fifteen yearlies a copy of our \$4.25 Webster Dictionary. Who will be the lucky ones?

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

The following is the national platform of principles of the Social Democrats. The Social party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of securing the power of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood, the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing despite their competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workers to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are ruthlessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fought between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class, which will overthrow their present or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the 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 party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to form by political action, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate: 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue therefrom to be used on the reduction of the taxes of the capitalist class, but the entire revenue to be applied first to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, and then to the improvement of the general condition of the workers in the product of their labor.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production, to decrease the share of the capitalist class and to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the revenue therefor to be derived from the government.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose, in order that the workers may receive the benefit of their toil.

5. The education of all children, up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal control of the clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in making these demands as steps toward the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the people against the political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defeat of the Socialist revolution.

Principles of Social Democracy.

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AUGUST LEIDGEN, Good Treatment and Good Workmanship. 1506 Green Bay Avenue.

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WM. SMITH, Favorite Antiseptic Shaving Parlor. 835 Kinnickinnic Ave.

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New Teeth—Best and finest manufactured in the world, fit guaranteed or money refunded, \$5.

Fine Fillings—That stay in and do not turn dark, cost no more than work done by inferior workmen or students.

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FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL. John Reichert, Corresponding Sec'y. Frederic Heath, Recording Sec'y. Frank J. Weber, Business Agent. Gus. Esche, Treasurer.

Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday in each month at Kaiser's Hall, 293 Fourth Street. Metal Trades Section meets first and third Monday. Label Section meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Building Trades Section meets second and fourth Thursday. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursday. Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Street.

BRASS MOULDERS' LOCAL 141 Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at West Side Armory hall. Agent for the Herald: Joseph A. Brefke.

BEER BOTTLER'S UNION No. 213 Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Sixth and Chestnut Street. Office, 331 Chestnut St. HERMAN A. HRIN, Secretary. Agent for the Herald and Vorwaerts.

HORSE SHOERS' UNION No. 11 Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, Fraternity Hall, 222-224 Grand Ave. Nic. SCHWNN, Secretary, 432 Eighth Street.

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS UNION MADE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA. FAC-SIMILE OF UNION LABEL. Furniture, Bar and Office Fixtures, Building Material and Packing Boxes are UNION MADE when they bear the above label. DEMAND THE LABEL. Purchase Cigars having this (Blue) Label on Box.

Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 25, office and employment bureau, 318 State Street. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday, at 602 Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Financial Secretary.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields.

Notes from Yankee-land.

NOTICE!—All students interested in Socialism who intend to attend the University of Wisconsin the coming winter should immediately correspond with Daniel W. Hoan, secretary of the University Socialist Club, care of the University at Madison.

Comrade John C. Chase is still speaking in the Pacific states to good crowds. Comrade Seymour Stedman of Chicago has been booked for six addresses in Wisconsin during the campaign.

Judge H. N. Maguire has accepted the nomination of the Spokane county Socialists for Judge of the Superior court.

Comrade Strickland will lend a hand as teacher in the Mills school lesson series in Cincinnati, shortly.

The national committee has thus far received \$3,459.84 for the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The campaign in Milwaukee will be opened by two monster meetings on Sunday, Oct. 5, when addresses will be made by Comrade Thos. J. Morgan of Chicago and others. The meetings will be held on the West and South Sides and are being arranged.

The Social Democratic baseball club has arranged for an evening social at Schendel's hall, Muskego avenue, between Rogers and Becker streets, on Friday, October 4. Sympathizers and friends of the team are cordially invited.

The first convention of the Social Democratic party in Kenosha county was held last Friday night, when the members of the party representing the eight wards of the city and one of the towns of the county met and nominated the following: Member of Assembly, C. A. Dewey, sheriff; Michael J. White, county clerk; W. E. Swartout, register of deeds; Peter Quigley, coroner; Joseph Biennemann, clerk of the court; Bert Fox.

"Strike—at the ballot box, where you are your master's equal," is the recommendation appended to the campaign ballot being distributed by the comrades in Muskego, Mich. Their county ticket is as follows: For congressman, D. M. Stevens; for senator, Dr. H. H. Goodman; for representative, Orin Royce; for judge of probate, George Kinsman; for sheriff, Jasper H. Stansfield; for county clerk, M. M. Duff; for treasurer, Dr. Bayley Jones; for register of deeds, A. E. Allen; for coroners, Dr. A. B. Clement and Herman Sixma; for surveyor, Ira E. Kinsman.

The semi-annual report of the St. Louis headquarters shows receipts of \$3073.57 and expenditures of \$3704.47. The party debt amounts to \$2374.20, of which nearly \$1000 is still owing on account of the old Chicago faction. The account of the Springfield faction has been more fortunate and has been reduced to \$535.48. The sum of \$420.29 is owing to Comrade Charles H. Vail and \$193.90 to Comrade Darrah for propaganda work in Utah. The report gives the expense of the January meeting of the national committee as \$700 and says that owing to the committee being enlarged by newly organized states the next meeting will cost about \$1500. The cost to the party of the national secretary, his assistant, and the corps of stenographers for the half year is \$1222.55, while the items of postage, printing, stationery and unclassified expenses foot up another \$1103.68.

The Eleventh ward branch, Milwaukee, has arranged for the following meetings during the campaign: October 7, Sietoff's hall, Muskego and Mitchell streets; October 9, Central Club, Tenth avenue and Lapham street; October 14, Krosnag's hall, Ninth avenue and Orchard street; October 16, Atlantic Club, 759 Pearl street; October 21, Greenwald's hall, Second avenue and Orchard street; October 22, Central Club, Tenth avenue and Lapham street; October 23, Koenig's hall, Sixteenth avenue and Lapham street; October 24, Krosnag's hall, Ninth avenue and Orchard street; October 27, Atlantic Club, 759 Pearl street; October 28, Gleisner's hall, Ninth avenue and Forest Home avenue; October 29, Greenwald's hall, Second avenue and Orchard street; October 30, Krosnag's hall, Ninth avenue and Orchard street; October 31, Sietoff's, Muskego and Mitchell streets; November 2, Atlantic Club, 759 Pearl street. The following members have volunteered as speakers: George Russell, Robert Meister, Edward Besenberg, W. J. McSweeney, F. W. Rehfeld and Edward T. Melms, candidate for the Assembly.

Wisconsin Candidates.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

For Governor—Matthew Biedinger of Racine.

For Lieutenant Governor—Robert Saltier of Sheboygan.

For Secretary of State—Edward Ziegler of Milwaukee.

For State Treasurer—H. J. Ammann of Kiel.

For Attorney General—Richard Elsner 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 Clerk—Frederic Heath.

County Treasurer—Edward W. Clark.

Sheriff—George Russell.

Coroner—Dr. Carl H. Barckman.

Clerk of the Courts—Max Grass.

District Attorney—Dr. Theodor Burmeister.

Register of Deeds—Joseph Holonbek.

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 nomination have been made by the Milwaukee comrades:

First District—Svan Nelson.

Second District—Nic Schwinn.

Third District—Bernhard Hein.

Fourth District—Jerome Underhill.

Fifth District—Willis C. Acker.

Sixth District—W. H. Stutz.

Eighth District—Fred Sieling.

Ninth District—Edmund J. Berner.

Tenth District—John Moser.

Eleventh District—Edmund T. Melms.

Twelfth District—Gustav Richter.

Thirteenth District—Richard Flechsig.

Fourteenth District—Jos. Lopinski.

Fifteenth District—Anton Palm.

Sixteenth District—Aug. W. Strehlow.

SENATORIAL.

Fifth District—Nic Petersen.

Sixth District—Robert Miller.

Seventh District—Frank Conine.

THOS. J. MORGAN'S DATES IN WISCONSIN.

Oct. 3—Kenosha. Oct. 18—Appleton.

Oct. 4—Racine. Oct. 19—Kenosha.

Oct. 5—Milwaukee. Oct. 20—Beloit.

Oct. 10—Sheboygan. Oct. 25—Janesville.

Oct. 11—Plymouth. Oct. 26—Monroe.

Oct. 12—Manitowoc. Oct. 31—Milwaukee.

Oct. 13—Green Bay. Nov. 1—Watkinsha.

WILSHIRE'S WISCONSIN DATES.

Oct. 10—Green Bay. Oct. 15—Marshfield.

Oct. 11—Appleton. Oct. 16—La Crosse.

Oct. 12—Ashland. Oct. 17—Madison.

Oct. 13—Superior. Oct. 18—Racine.

Oct. 17—Green Bay. Oct. 19—Milwaukee.

REV. W. R. GAYLORD'S DATES.

Sept. 27—Brodhead. Oct. 1—Janesville.

Sept. 28—Darlington. Oct. 2—Edgerton.

Sept. 30—Monroe. Oct. 3—Beloit.

By the way, hustle in those secretaries' fund lists as soon as you can.

Across the Herring Pond.

The municipal elections at Marseilles resulted in the return of the entire list of Socialist and Anti-Collectivist candidates by a large majority over the retiring Collectivist municipal body.

Comrade Pete Curran has just concluded a series of seven meetings in the Jarrow division, England. He has just issued a circular containing points from the programme upon which he is going to contest the division. He is just now making an effort to re-establish the Jarrow and District Trades and Labor Council, which collapsed some years ago owing to internal friction. His prospects are becoming brighter as time goes on, and everything points towards labor rendering a good account of itself when the next parliamentary election takes place.

State Executive Board.

The Wisconsin State Executive Board met Oct. 21 with all resident members present except H. C. Berger and Howard Tuttle. Charters were granted to Berlin and the Town of Greenfield.

It was voted to print for the state, exclusive of Milwaukee, 30,000 copies of the platform leaflet, 20,000 of the coal issue leaflet, and 20,000 of "Trusts and the Old Parties," and to order 3,000 posters advertising Thos. J. Morgan's meetings in Wisconsin.

The Board also voted that the secretary be instructed to draw up a circular letter to all Wisconsin branches informing them that the communications sent by Secretary Greenbaum to some of our branches in bad faith and only calculated to create mischief, as Wisconsin does not owe any money for national dues, the present quarter not having yet expired, and we holding receipts for all dues till beginning of present quarter. The financial report was as follows:

RECEIPTS SINCE LAST REPORT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like No. 13 of Milwaukee (\$6.00), No. 11 of Milwaukee (1.35), No. 11 of Brodhead (.30), No. 1 of Kiel (.20), No. 1 of Milwaukee (4.50), No. 9 of Milwaukee (9.30), No. 21 of Milwaukee (.30), No. 1 of Wausau (3.30), No. 1 of Kenosha (2.70), No. 1 of Two Rivers (2.10), No. 1 of Neenah (1.70), No. 1 of Kenosha (2.70), No. 1 of Hudson (1.00), No. 6 of Milwaukee (3.15), No. 4 of Sheboygan (2.40), No. 1 of Eau Claire (1.80), No. 2 of Kiel (.40), No. 1 of Berlin (1.65), No. 1 of Janesville (1.35).

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Campaign Fund (56.15), Organization Fund (109.50), Sale of supplies (100.00), Collections at meetings (2.08).

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Total receipts (\$268.84), EXPENDITURES, W. H. Gaylord, salary (84.00), Books (20.00), Balance in treasury (\$104.00), Total (\$275.80), E. H. Thomas, Secy.

State Campaign Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Edgar Lindner, Kiel (1.00), Joseph Renner, Kiel (1.00), Joseph Ammann, Kiel (1.00), Jno. J. Klancz, Kiel (1.00), Joe Koch, Kiel (1.00), J. H. Born, Kiel (1.00), Wm. Pezolat, Kiel (1.00), Paul Tetzlaff, Kiel (1.00), C. W. Redeman, Kiel (1.00), John Engler, Kiel (1.00), H. Becher, Kiel (1.00), Mathias Becker, Kiel (1.00), A. Socialist, Kiel (1.00), Wm. Voss, Kiel (1.00).

Continued on Page 3.

MALE HELP.

SMART YOUNG MEN WANTED to meet telegraphically day or evening in positions with C. & N.-W. Ry. and C. M. & St. P. Ry., soon as through. Write or call for new catalogue. MILWAUKEE "TELEGRAPH SCHOOL," 4th floor, Germania Bldg.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

OUR SPECIALTY. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT. THE FINEST QUALITY. THE LOWEST PRICES. August H. Stecher. JEWELER. Corner Third & State St. KNEIPP'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER CURE INSTITUTE. H. A. Schmidt, M. D., Prop. CURES ALL DISEASES. BEST RESULTS. Telephone Black 991. 499 Twelfth Street.

ARTHUR J. BRETT, UNDERTAKER, 281 REED STREET.

ROBT. J. MILLER, Art Photographer, 278 W. Water Street.

Second-Hand Stoves. Square and Round Heaters, Cook Stoves and Ranges of all descriptions at the lowest prices in the city. Also all kinds of Furniture at low prices. I. SOREF, Phone 912 White. 415-417 Third St.

COAL. Try our substitute for hard coal. Free Burner. White Ash. \$5.00 per ton delivered. WHITNALL COAL CO., 'Phone Main 655. MERRILL BUILDING.

DR. TH. BURMEISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC. 404 CHESTNUT ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS. WHERE TO EAT.

LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL 3c. LUNCH ROOM. OPEN ALL NIGHT. Headquarters for a good lunch or meal at moderate prices. OUR MOTTO: CLEANLINESS. QUICK SERVICE. J. E. CAMPBELL, Manager. 420 EAST WATER ST.

GUSTAV BESTIAN, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS. 882 Seventh St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CONSULT CONFIDENTIALLY. 403 GRAND AVE., Milwaukee. SPECIALIST and recognized authority in the CURE of all NERVOUS, CHRONIC, SEXUAL or PRIVATE DISEASES of both sexes. 20 years' practice in Milwaukee. Honorable treatment guaranteed. Hours 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Open Evenings, 7 to 9 (except Fridays) '26.

RICHARD ELSNER, LAWYER. North Side Office: 140 North Ave. City Office: 306 Empire Bldg. 50 Cheap Properties for sale, at \$300 first payment, and easy terms. C. KASDORF, DEALER IN DELICACIES. AND ALL KINDS OF Smoked Meats and Sausage, Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacco. 1711 Fond du Lac Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS. Telephone 9111 White. Commercial Printing.

JACOB HUNGER, PRINTER. 682 Chestnut St., cor 6th. Milwaukee, Wis. JOHN LUELL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS, 536 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. MY BRANDS—Santiago de Cuba, G. L. 10 Cigar, Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 355 5c Cigar.

M. N. LANDO, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Draftsman, Notary, Room 33, Hathaway Building, (Cor. Mason St. and Broadway) Phone 9871 White. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DR. H. C. BERGER, Physician. OFFICE HOURS—10 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 8 Evenings. Office: 12th St. and Garfield Ave. Tel. Clark 14. Residence: 752 Eighth St. Tel. North 156.

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WHAT THE WILLING WORKERS ARE ABOUT.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

L. Jucker, 42 Gouverneur street, New York. Takes subscriptions for this paper. N. Rosemeyer, news dealer, corner Tenth and Market streets, Philadelphia. H. Vigderson, 73 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. J. Vandervoort, 148 South Peoria street, Chicago. James Lambert, Socialist Temple, 120 B. Western avenue, Chicago. Max Faller, 363 Sedgwick street, Chicago. Aug. L. Mohr, 1717 Erie avenue, Sheboygan, Wis. Milwaukee agents: Carl Malawski, 1151 Twenty-third street. Paul Mueller, Brown and Thirty-first street. Nick Petersen, 2714 North avenue. Carl Klein, 740 Thirty-second street. Fred. Leist, 430 Greenfield avenue.

Talks with the Workers.

Two things are keeping this office hot these frosty fall days; first, the rush of orders for bundles, etc., and second, the bituminous coal we were lucky enough to get. We burn the substitute coal with great satisfaction, knowing that thereby we are not warming ourselves at the expense of the very lives of the blackened slaves of Pennsylvania, and what propaganda the coal famine makes! And by the way, those coal trust leaflets will be out in a week. They'll cost you 20 cents a hundred. The Milwaukee comrades are already marching to quickest step time for the campaign. The Eleventh ward branch started out the week by ordering 1,500 Heralds, 1,000 Vorwaerts, 5,000 platforms, 3,000 meat trust leaflets, 2,000 coal trust leaflets. They have planned for 5,000 dodgers and have voted \$10 for pamphlets and books. If that isn't setting the pace, what is? The platform leaflets for distribution in Wisconsin will be out next week. Oh, but what a raft of orders have been coming in the past ten days! The Clarion club of Cincinnati sent in fourteen yearlies, and the same mail brought four other orders from the same city. Five dictionary orders in one day was a last week record. Comrade Lapham came to the fore with nineteen yearlies from West Superior the first of the week. With the results. Comrade Bartelt of Milwaukee only brought in thirty-five yearlies this week! and then he went back to look for some of the Twenty-second warders who had escaped. The big bundles last week went East, West and South in almost equal proportions. Please don't order any more Physician numbers of the Herald. The edition was completely exhausted. Comrade Roecker of Chilton ordered 100 meat trust leaflets, Comrade Rooney of Milwaukee 500, the Nineteenth ward branch 1,000, the Eighth ward branch 1,500 and the Second ward branch 2,000. Comrade Plante of Hay-

ton also got a big bunch. And—but space is up—we wish the Herald had eight pages instead of four!

From The Mail Bag.

Muskegon, Mich., Sept. 4.—Mr. Editor: Muskegon County Socialists held their first convention Saturday, Aug. 16, and nominated a full ticket, also state senator and congressmen. We have seventy-five members in our local branch. All the comrades here point with pride to the achievements of the Milwaukee comrades. But we cannot understand how slippery Dave Ross hypnotizes the workmen of your city. I will endeavor to send you the names of union secretaries in this vicinity in the near future. Frank A. Schuler.

Long Pine, Nebr., Sept. 17.—Dear Herald: This is an isolated farming region. The farmers, however, have heard of Socialism and they insisted on having a Socialist meeting. I spoke last night to a good audience and found we had made a number of Socialists. I did this while I rest. Last number of Herald is fine. I like your editorial on the Passing of S. L. Rism. Carl D. Thompson.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 18.—Dear Herald: Are you going to put the "Why Physicians Should be Socialists?" in leaflet form? If so how much are they and how soon will they be ready? Want to send one to every doctor in Essex county, N. J. If you have not gotten it out in leaflets, suppose will have to order them in Herald form. Geo. H. Goebel.

[The above is a sample of several requests we have received and upon it we wish to point this moral: Strike while the iron is hot. Don't wait till an edition is exhausted before sending in your orders. In this case, for instance, we urged comrades to send orders in advance. Based on the orders we received we planned the size of that particular edition of the Herald, and afterward kept the forms standing one week, having to go to press a second time to meet the late orders. Then the type was thrown in. The Physician's edition is entirely exhausted and thus we are obliged to disappoint so esteemed a co-worker as Comrade Goebel. Still, we

feel that we gave fair warning. As to leaflets, we cannot say. The article was copyrighted by Father Hagerty, who kindly gave us permission to use it. If we and calls enough we might reprint it in a later issue of the Herald. S. D. H.

Denver, Col., Aug. 25.—To the Comrades: Comrade Debs is increasing in his power and activity. His capacity for labor is enormous. He is the greatest propagandist in the world. He has a great life—all for the movement. He is a man of heroic nature, a great cosmic soul, inspired with a great world-message. His work in Colorado is epoch making. Every point he touches feels thrilled with a new life. William H. Wise.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 15.—Dear Herald: The Western trip was by far the most successful of my life. Jesse Cox was very near to me and his sudden death I can scarcely realize. You are getting out a splendid paper and you are improving with each issue. I hope you are getting the subscriptions you ought to have and that the outlook is all you could wish for. E. V. Debs.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9.—Social Democratic Herald: The last issue of the Herald is excellent and still as interesting as ever. Please mail me the extra copies per enclosed order of the September 6 number, by return mail. The Herald is one of the best Socialist papers published and I look forward to getting the paper every week to read. It is so full of good things for Socialists to think and talk about afterwards. Walter Vernon.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. White, Detroit—Do not misunderstand our comment on the action of the Milwaukee Methodist ministers. We felt elation at the stand they took, only—and this applies to the middle class who are now stirred up—we regretted that they were silent on the coal strike till their own comfort and the comfort of the users of coal appeared to be threatened by a possible coal famine. The dehumanizing of your fellow creatures, the workers in the coal fields, escapes notice until the shoe begins to pinch near at home. See the point?

MAKE YOUR PLANS AHEAD SO AS TO ATTEND THE GRAND ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL GIVEN BY THE Social Democratic Party, CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AT NORTH SIDE TURN HALL, WALNUT ST., Sunday, October 12. Tickets, 15 cents. After 6 o'clock, 25 cents.

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