

Gladiator Succumbs!

Grim Reaper outs down Frederic O. MacCartney and Socialism loses one of its best Fighters.

d Socialism loses one of its best Fighters. The Mass, May 26th.—Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee: Re-rederic O. MacCartney, Socialist member of the Massachusets is did last night at Rockland, of pneumonia, after an illness of eleven extual cause of his death was over-work, his activity in the legis-man macCartney was serving his fourth term as Socialist represen-wing been first elected in 1899 and increasing his majority ever since. The both as a legislative leader and as a lecturer for Socialism had eveloped until he became recognized by the capitalist press and maschusetts was more deeply beloved and highy respected by his than he. MacCartney was 39 years of age, and four years ago his church in Rockland to devote his whole time to Socialism. He re-Unitarian minister to the last, and the last public act he performed arrings ceremony for National Secretary Mailly at Haverhill on His death leaver a place vacant in the Socialist party of Massa-most impossible to fill. His sincerity, his love of justice, his de-the cause of Socialist party, grew stronger with the years. He gave the sume and it should remember his devotion and rever his me-ter. TO CHRONICLE the death of



TO CHRONICLE the death of a leader so prominent, so useful and withal so eminently wholesome as Comrade Frederic MacCartney is a sad duty indeed. He was typical of the new integrity which Socialism is bringing into legislative and administrative office, the unswerving fidelity of the interests of the real people, the drudges of capital-ism. In the Massachusetts legislature he forced the sleek tools of capitalism to pause and listen to him, and the press, even though hostile, had to testify to his sincerety and the force of his position. As an orator, MacCartney ranked high in the Socialist movement, his

placing Eugene V. Debs in nominathe presidency of the United States, was a masterly effort and er in the memories of those fortunate enough to hear it. A s, of course, did not give the people of the country the deof a national Socialistic nominating convention, but if it had, lariney's words on that occasion would have ranked with any of de at the capitalistic party gatherings of the year, and to ed minds would have taken rank as a classic.

rade MacCartney was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., Nov. 2, son of A. R. MacCartney, later of Lancaster, Wis. He graduwa college, in which Prof. Herron was formerly professor ed Christianity, and in 1859 entered Andover theological semi-advating in 1893. In the same year he left the Congregaigh to be une a Unitarian, being appointed assistant min-the Second church, Boston. Later he became pastor of the a church at Rockland, Mass., which was to be the scene of his ble political conquests for Socialism at a later day, conquests h he turned the staid Plymouth Rock country to the new move-He was for several years secretary of the Industrial Peace Somaintained his pastorate for some time after becoming conto Socialism, but resigned when it was decided that he should the Plymouth district. His later work for the cause is known readers. He was a fluent writer and gave his life without rethe work of agitation. A brave, unselfish soldier has indeed

Alas! The irony of fate! That it should have fallen to Spoilsman ordering it, it means that someone Payne to investigate the spoilsmen has paid for it for you. No bill butchering of human flesh! of the post office department is too will follow. rich !. Socialism presents some hard

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following explains itself:

A constable sent to evict a family in Chicago last week, handled a woman so roughly that she died. to protect class interests, is a pretty tough proposition itself!

You can be sure the investigation the system into bankruptcy by reason of their railway mail contract hold-ups.

yond keeping himself alive, or for pay, is done for woman. Woman is dependent on man for protection, he says, hence is attracted by the man who appears most valiant. On his part man realizes this and likes speech at Indianapolis in ,1900,

Hearst has good old capitalistic gall. Now he claims that the

, is, and so they want it.

dodge the subject, but that is no evidence of bravery; on the contrary it is an evidence of either cowardice or dense sluggishness.

the tume of \$20,000. Whew!

thoroughly investigates. You may

Only people who love freedom can stand freedom. Capitalism, if

The Evening Wisconsin says the tanners' strike is unfortunate. Yes, unfortunate for the capitalist class, of which that paper is an organ, unfortunate to have the public learn what long hours and poor pay our fellow-citizens, the tannery workers, are getting! A Dr Vogeler, a student of atthropology, claims that woman is responsible for war. He says that practically all man does be-yond keeping himself alive, or for Sincerely and fraternally, ready to knuckle down to work with The Social Democratic Herald, Per H. Bistorius, Business Manager.

Anyway, the Labor Leader of the Declaration and go forth to fight, all in an ef-the Leader: "The political policy of happiness," we suppose he was fort to win the favor of the woman. of the Union Leader is strictly non- simply exercising his right. This explains why women like to partisan. Statesmen wishing to

This explains why women like to partisan. Gracement withing to see men in uniforms and why men advertise should consult the busi-like to put them on. And so Dr. ness manager for rates, etc." It is Vogeler thinks that before we can this sort of commercial non-parti-vance. We are a great army with a suppress war we must get woman sanship that turned the old labor great mission. Our comradeship is to want war to cease. Woman press into a political grafting force of the shoulder to shoulder sort, the must learn to abhor war. When that smelled to the heavens. It is like of which the world has never murder, war will cease.

The Phillipine war has been end-ed an election law that is meant to plutes were willing to let them vote! which to build its own railway. ed again! The Moros have been kill off minority parties. Candidates settlement of labor difficulties all defeated and the despatches say are compelled to pay a certain per despatches in the stand his papers have taken in thing for Uncle Sum's bullies to go not, before their names are placed in and murder them. Anyway, or official ballot. In Detroit alone Mountain railway a present of of reasoning we suppose the recent what right have mere Filipinos to it will cost a minority party \$1,500 3,000,000 acres of the richest land but her state free of cost. Now the butchering of the Moros was a re-suit of his stand for imperialism. live, they are an "inferior race" and the rulers of this country want the field."

suit of his stand for imperialism. Socialism is coming hot-foot. Think of all the millions spent on People are now finding out what it is, and so they want it. t_{i} the name of one who taught the t_{i} the matrix in the matrix is only one of many efforts that will is the poor man in the poor man in the poor man in the poor man in the poor man is the poor man in the matrix. This was a result of the state tree of cost. Now the ist method, according to the Ameri-railway is selling the land back to for matrix is each on the poor man in the poor man is the poor man in the poor man is the poor man in the point of the poor man is the poor man in the point of the poor man is the poor man in the point of the poor man is the poor man in the point of the poor man is the poor man in the point of the poor man is the poor man in the point of the poor man is the point of the point of

If you receive this paper without sacredness of human life, yet here LABOR UNIONS NECESSARY.

WE HAVE ENTERED upon an era of strikes-as is usually the case in period of capitalistic prosperity. The trades unions have been strenghtened during the last few years of the workers naturally ask for a little larger share of the wealth which they have created. nuts to crack for the person who

And now we also hear the claim that "prosperity" is going to the demnition bow-wows on account of the greed, the selfisiness and the love of luxury of workers. To the average employer whose workmen are out on a strike the trade-union seems to be a veritable invention of the devil himself. And his manager, his bookkeeper and also his customers-the shopkeepers of any class-while always talking against the "capitalists" and especially against the "corporations," are only too willing to take side against the trades-unionists, whom they are wont to describe as "ruinous to business" And that claim is not even new.

The ruling class has always claimed that the resistance of the subjugated class was running the business of the rulers.

The feudal lords of the early Middle ages made this complaint against the serfs, the patricians in the cities, against the simple burghers and tradesmen; the tradesmen against journeymen. Since capitalism came upon the stage we hear and read of the same charge again t the modern wage-earner. And as in the past so now the governing class is a xious to use the machinery of the law against the working class or not to use it, as suits the convenience of the rulers at any particular time.

The expérience of all nations teaches us that those bad conditions of labor which manufacturers are usually most annous to retain have caused their backwardness. For instance, they fought high wages and short hours and do so even now. The American manufacturer, Jacob Schoenhof, in his "Economy of High Wages" shows us that in consequence of the use of machinery the labor, which used to be paid \$10.71 in the Massachusets clock factory, was cheaper than the labor paid \$2.50 or 3 dollars at Trieberg in the Black Forest. To the European who congratulates himself on Adam Smith's illustration of the advantages of division of labor in the "home industry" of needle making, by means of which ten workmen daily produce 48,000 needles, Schoenhofen points out a needle factory in Connecticut where five workmen, by means of machines, daily turn out 7,500,000, in the value of which the high wages paid to the workmen are an element not worth considering.

But certainly we do not expect the capitalist class to listen to reason, when ever the rights of the wage workers and the ocketbooks of employers are in conflict. Yet if the employing class is so dif dent now, what is to happen in a few years when this dazzling period of car talist prosperity has come to a close and dreary stagnation will be the rule of the industrial world?

And here is the vulnerable place of the capitalist system-and also of the trades unions. We may one day find ourselves face to face with the hard fact that trades unions are inadequate-that we still have to use the ballot entirely in order to combat the capitalist system,-to consider our political freedom as the first installment of the economic freedom. We will have to do so, because we cannot remain politically free unless we become economically free. But the trade unions will play an important part until the next stage of civilization-until Socialism.

Victor L. Berga.

long as the working class did not 1\$5 an acre it would have had the

According to the Pueblo Courier tellects, you know!

Capitalistic financiering is a thing hard to comprehend by ordinary in-Here is the old style trade union-

t paid by the government to mails FATHER HAGERTY FLAYS A MILLIONAIRE-WORSHIPPER! An Alabama man has been arrested for keeping negroes in servi-troads to transport the mails t has been figured out that the HE REV. DANIEL O'- workshops. The enormous output should withdraw from this conti- You have stored up to yourselves ashes: for lo! this modern Jonah is day and locked them up at night.

nivalent to the interest of 00 per mile on all the railroads untry. That is what comes letting the thrifty capitalist as run the government.

New York state hoard of n reports that hereafter it the a public investigation in here it is not able to effect make a between capital and , holding that public opinion



Т



the streets, Finlader-phia, that "the work-late in the ciliary vortices at the ingman must depend upon his employer, If he ruins his em-no longer receive their daily supply information in the runner of the run

IE REV. DANIEL O'- workshops. The enormous output should withdraw from this conti-CONNOR A EEW of oxygen and carbon, of sulphates, nent; and the gentlest zephyrs of oxygen and carbon, of sulphates, nent; and the gentlest zephyrs with against the last days. Be chlorides and phosphates would by forth from the bold the hire of the laborers, who is to short. Millions of infusoria tha's Church, Thirty-eight and Spring Gar-den Streets, Philadel draw into the mouth and accumu-phia, that "the work-phia, that "the work-phia that "the work-phia that" the work-phia that "the work-phosphates". Wheat cease to mb labor of four-fifths of

shame the side that is in g into a settlement. All abor is only too willing to

An Alabama man has been ar-

Perhaps it is true that we Social-

UNION SECRETARIES FUND. OSHKOSH FUND.

Total..... \$7.25

renewed energy. We understand that Phipps took his trip without having done any hard work, but as of Independence

A Socialist institution that has to the post office scandal has taken de-

Labor is only too willing to children. If we had no rich men, would usappear in one wide sal-bars drine photing, would usappear in one wide sal-bars drine photing, would usappear the deserted highways of a lection or purchase bazaar tickets. tainly not ashamed of the fact that
anong the decided in mellionaires no wealthy corner-instal of death, the mough share come
for the workingman and mockery of all things which erst-The menace of the universe; Workingman runs his employer, minionaire. An the amou hich of a start workingman
the Wisconsin logislature starvation in a few months would while grew green and fragrant from Still rolling on with innate force, are will built no note and issued with innate force,
the most under each the course without a course land circle course without a course without
A pright deformity on high the working and them for characterization of would no more
Distant and induged Distants' the interests proletariats, the ecclesiastics, those
The start capitalist instincts to Arender the half of the Contract of the cont
might again be presched in all its the product of his labor to finance ing the gospel of Mammon; let hum tion meetings, nor the prose have
read of carrying of everything bor as heatly as a rubber give muss every crease in the knuckles of a carpets escaping, Typewriters, surgeon: "Mr. Kremlin was dis- Nor bear light shade for the leaves
supers escaping, Typewriters, surgeon; "Mr. Kremlin was dis- Nor bear light shale for the party and simple working have been the making days bear light shale for the party and simple working have been the making days bear light shale for the party and simple working have been the making days bear light shale for the party and simple working have been the making days bear light shale for the party and simple working have been the making days bear light shale for the party and simple working have been the making days bear light shale for the party shale bear light shale bear ligh
when laid men, like the Unrist and his minor donal punce for hel
in the scramble. Down at the had only one idea, and that was In their noonday dreams." Apostles, might have an opportuni- gilded prostitutes on Fifth Avenue If every class-conscious' working- classes of employers all over this
we are informed, the legis- wrong." Father O'Connor has only If the wealthy corporations the trips of his employer, starya- by we are informed, the legis- wrong." Father O'Connor has only If the wealthy corporations to the broken of man daughters of his employer, starya- ty to proclaim their daughters of his employer, starya- ly refuse to contribute a penny to
the are informed, the legis- wrong." Father O Connor has only if the weathy corporations to to protations to to protations to the trines of the support of the priests and min- tent town accompanied by one idea, which he holds in common which derive their wealth from the trines of the priests and min- tent town accompanied by one idea, which he holds in common which derive their wealth from the trines of the priests and min- tent town accompanied by one idea, which he holds in common which derive their wealth from the trines of the priests and min- tent town accompanied by one idea, which he holds in common which derive their wealth from the trines of the priests and min- tent town accompanied by one idea, which he holds in common which derive their wealth from the trines of the priests and min- tent town accompanied by one idea, which he holds in common which derive their wealth from the trines of the priests and min- tent town accompanied by one idea, which he holds in common which derive their wealth from the trines of the priests and min-
bot And these, gentlemen, nomic League, and that is so wrong with gentlement and the set and the set and these are the set and the set and these are the set and these are the set and the set and the set and the set are the set and the set are the set and the set are the
and these, gentlemen, nomic League, and that is so wrong wiped out, the great deposits of coal wealthy corporations to seal the lips in a rew nontrist. In the working class, there holding an executive meeting. That is that all the sophists of Greece could in Pennsylvania together with all the sophists of Greece could be the sophists of Greece could in Pennsylvania together with all the sophists of Greece could be the sophists of G
to have to bow down to! not twist it into the remotest the iron, copper, and lead would silence with railroad passes and the prophets; an O'Connor hath would be fewer O'Connors, Sher- Parry is a loud-mouthed ignoranus and Hillises. As a matter is again shown by interval.
the wise of rice is greatly in-
are of rice is greatly in- crooked windings and we must con- twinted. If the stock manipulators may built stock and the burger of Sheel with those who rather than by the capitalists. A a monstrosity.
now that capitalism is re- clude that, if we had no million- of Wall Street should desert the the thunders of St. James and her than by the capitalists. A now that capitalism is re-
now that capitalism is re- the production of that ares, the busy little bee would be marks of exploitation, the countless if of the underst of st. James Episte. Hore are question the divine and ever- the production of that the price of this stricken by a paralysis of inactivity flocks of sheep upon or Western in your miseries, which are question the divine and ever- in your miseries, which are question the divine and ever- in your miseries, which are question the divine and ever- in your miseries, which are question the divine and ever- in your miseries, which are question the divine and ever- in your miseries, which are question the divine and ever- in your miseries, which are question the divine and ever- in your miseries, which are question the divine and ever- lasting function of the millionaire! Special reference to material sup- plies, will have guite a Marxian ef- stalled the "water cure" form of
and that the price of this stricken by a paralysis of inactivity flocks of sheep upon our Western in your miseries, which shall come instring rout based as the matter and the "water and the sheep upon our western in your miseries, which shall be the sheep upon our western in your miseries, which shall be the sheep upon our western in your miseries, which shall be the sheep upon our western in your miseries, which shall be the sheep upon our western in your miseries, which shall be the sheep upon our western in your miseries, which shall be the sheep upon our western in your miseries and the sheep upon our western in your miseries.
that the price of this stricken by a paralysis of inactivity flocks of sheep upon orr Western in your miseries, which shall cone histing rances will have quite a Marxian ef- ranges would forthwith become as upon you. Your riches are or or or western in your riches are or or or big and, in default of Morgans and ranges would forthwith become are or or or the shall be the stalled the "water cure" form of the shall be the stalled the sta
The regulate all other prices and, in default of Morgans and ranges would forthwith become as upon you. Four ranges would forthwith become as upon you. Four ranges are St. Ambrose, St. John Chrysostom, feet in stimulating study along So- discipline; but then Kansan hairless of Vanderbilts, would forevermore bare of wool as a Mexican hairless of the Great and all who cialist lines on the part of these Freddie Funston's state was believe
international movement of men's tongues. A vast lock-out fruit, would turn to ashes on the lip shall be fire Philadeiphia put on sack-cloth and Van Buren, Ark. May 17.
the maternational movement of men's tongues. A vast lock-out iruit, would turn to ashes on the hp shah be for a destinony against you, in manager and shall eat your flesh like fire. Philadelphia put on sack-cloth and Van Buren, Ark., May 17. week? If not, what's your excuse?
would be proclaimed in Nature shift the American Tobacco Trust and shaft eat your new meet and shaft eat your excuse;

fillionaire Lumberman brought to Book in Minneapolis.—He even Claimed the Indians were Socialists! ionaire Lumberman brought to Book in Minneapolis.—It cvent order of the so-called munistic colones which had failed were munistic colones which had failed were only really clerkships. The socialistic association, and to our astonish- of Socialism were represented with of the encounter, from which we address before our local dependence of the powers of government in means the fulling affort. After the close Mr. of the encounter, from which we address before our socialistic association. The solution of the encounter, from which we address before our socialistic association. The solution of the encounter of the production and to our astonish- of the close Mr. Socialism were represented with the socialism among the Indians.

Socialists are in ger the address before our local or astonish met he galaly consented. We then argumilionate lumberman Walker. Mr. Walker argumilionate lumberman walker & Mr. Walker an address who highly before the made an address who highly before the immers and our half was a than a tried Socialist or was had the tabure of it, and indeed all socialist could have commine to do the prominence of Mr. Walker was good and no worked to the doors. After talling effect and the socialist could have converted to the doors. After talling is the socialist could have converted to the doors. After talling is the socialist could have converted to the doors. After talling is the socialist could have converted to the doors. After talling is the capitalist press of S. Parting the exercise and what a hard time the expitalists were having, etc. all of which the audience took as a good joke, Comrade Thompson and fallaces of Mr. Walker was good joke, Comrade Thompson and fallaces of Mr. Walker were shown with clearness.
 Malker to de
 Walker to de</l

weathiest men in the commonwealth were only really clerkships. Mr. Walker then arrived at the con-clusion that wages and salaries received over 90 per cent of the production and that the great mass of all that was produced is annually distributed be-tween all classes of people.

THOMPSON'S REPLY.

In replying to Mr. Walker, Mr. Thompson said most of the objections arose from a misapprehension of the Socialistic position, which he defined as follows:

Socialistic position, which he dramet as follows: The collective ownership of the greater material means of production and distribution: The co-operation and systematic ar-rangement and operation of the econo-mic and industrial life. The democratic control and operation of industry.

The demos of industry.

te property in perso

loperation.
He said it was a notorious fact that the steady and rapid concentration of capital in the hands of the few proves that the capitalistic class is getting more than its due share. Con-tinuing he said:
Recent widely divulated reports showed the steel trust dividends for a single year to have been \$112,000,000; of the oil trust, millions more; the coal trust, millions more; etc. How can you ask not getting enormous uncarned incomes.
when every day before our eyes is future to be becalter of wanton wealth, luxurious case and even in ex-miner cases, disgusting extravagance? Meanwhile the average wages, accord-ing to government reports, for the

reports, g to gover (Continued on page 4.)

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

out of their reach. Come with me and

I'll let you out the back way," When Kilgrow had gone, Thorndyke

did Duncan or Protheroe refer to

without implicating Kilgrow.

conscience bit him when he tore it open

Then he smiled at his misgivings as he

read through the closely-written pages.

would if you were in Europe; but I fancy that is because we are so utterly unfamiliar



STROPHE OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.-Two ca-italistic adventures, Mr. Jenkins Fench, a diralistic adventures, Mr. Jenkins Fench, a diralistic adventures, Mr. Jenkins Fench, a diralistic adventures and an atrice tract interprese, quiety accession, which is full of ide of John's me hand really belongs to momenium and some filterow who fied this momenium due was bought of one cates. who intured to have bought if from the moon-liner. To clear the tilt eithe sharpers re-ort to a forged deed. Fragmore, a notary a birbed into recording tunder a back date. Unconcette the limits forth as an el Dorado. Or investors the alfacoches Land, Jetims for uring & Improvement Compari, edita to uring & Improvement Compari, edita to the estime in the sharpers are overridden with estimo, healthgitting alt of Alabama.

ous, healthgiving air of Alabama. it as the sharpers are overridden with ents for factory aites their capitalistic turns to grave concern by the reported earance of the old moonshiner near own. Fear of the law keeps him in . Philip now arrives at Allacoochie rotheroe, a mining engineer, agrees to in a lodgment at the home of Jamie in upon the mountain.

Philip becomes a member of the Duncan uschold and learns from Elsie Duncan the ouble of Kilgrow, the moonshiner.

CHAPTER XI. - In which a man with a warrant appears on the scene.

After dinner Duncan went in searc of the old mountaineer and Thorndyke shut himself in his room to finish the letter begun the previous evening. He went about it leisurely, placing the table in front of at open window and bitting where the sweet afternoon breeze might blow in his face as he wrote. Between the sentences he ed often, weighing and turning the words until they fitted his purpose; which was to make this latest letter to his mother as one with those preceding This preserving of the units to be less difficult toan he had thought it would be. The new determination was but a suckling as yet, and the turn-ing of a fresh leaf in the book of resoing of a fresh leaf in the book of reso-Jutions is, in any vent, only a begin-ning. Besides, one's mother is always the first to accept a show of frankness as a substitute for the real quality, and Mrs. Thorndyke would have found reasons for refusing to believe Philip if he had told her the plain truth.

The window in the attic bedrorm Tooked out upon the stretch of yellow road leading to Allacoochee, and in one of the inter-sentence pauses Philip saw two horsemen ride over the crest of the spur which shut off the view of the lower valley. They halted among the trees on the hillside, and one of them pointed to the farmhouse, while other took something from his pocket and went through the motions of a man drinking from a bottle. Philip watched them listlessly until, at the end of a full minute, his curiosity awoke to comment upon the phenome-nal thirst of the man who still sat like an conestrian statue with arm bent and thrown back. There was a fieldglass hanging in its case on the wall, and when Philip took it down and focused it upon the statuesque horseman the mystery speedily took another form. The man was not drinking: The man was not drinking; he was ex-amining the house and the adjacent mountain through a glass not unlike the one in whose field Philip was observing him.

Thorndyke's first thought was of Kiland his persecutors, but before he could form a plan for warning the old mountaineer the two horsemen rode down to the house, and he heard one of them ask Mrs. Duncan if the road led to Alta Springs, a village on the western slope of John's mountain. Since the question appeared to explain the recon-naissance, Philip let his suspicions naissance, Philip let his suspicions lapse, and straightway forgot the incident when the travelers had ridden on. He had finished his letter, and was be-

ginning to wonder if Duncan would succeed in findir y Kilgrow, when he heard voices below, followed by stumbling footsteps on the stairs, and Dun-can entered with the old mountaineer. "This is auld Johnnie Keelgrow,

Master Thorndyke," he said, presenting his companion with a perpendicular you understand the reason for it or ge're speerin' 'after in my house? gesture which seemed to call attention not."



length upon the edge of a chair, but Duncan stood irresolute. "I'm no sac them a'. D' ye think, now, he winna set foot in the house till he makes me promise to pit mysel' on guard on the doorstane!"

Duncan's dissatisfaction with any arrangement that excluded him from a share in the conference was very evident, but Thorndyke judged wisely that his client would be less embarrassed if the inquisitive Scot were out of the way, and he commended the precau

tion. "It's well enough to be careful, Mr. Duncan; we're not likely to spoil our chances of success by being over-pru-ODE dent.'

"That's gude seasonable Soutch sense, d' ye ken that, Johnnie, man?" said Duncan, forgetting for the moment that he had been arguing on the other side of the question. "Ye maun just open yer min' freely to Master Thorn-dyke; he's an suld heid, if he does gaug aboot on young shouthers." Kilgrow nodded, and Thorndyke's

heart warmed toward the old man when he was at leisure to read the story of privation and distress written so plainly on the thin face and in the restless eves. It was some sense of the ne for encouragement that prompted him

speak first in terms of assurance. "Duncan has told me all about your case, Mr. Kilgrow, and I want you to believe me when I say that you're in no danger whatever of prosecution on the old charge of brandy-making. If you were arrested to-day I could clear you to-morrow. You shouldn't have run away in the beginning."

The old man resented the imputation upon his courage. "I reckon yo'-uns 'd run, too, 'ith th'ee 'r four of 'em apoppin' at ye 'ith the'r rifles." "Perhaps I should, after it got that

far along; but I should have gone quiet-ly with the officers at first and fought it out in court." Kilgrow shook his head dubiously.

"The law hain't fer a pore man like me. "That's just where you're mistaken; the law is for everyone, and we couldn't do anything in the present case without it. But that's neither here por there. What I want to impress on your mind is this: You are in no danger whatever from the United States authorities, but you are in danger from these fellows whe have taken your land, and they will leave no stone unturned to make Alabama too hot to hold you."

"D'ye reckon not?" "I know it; and before I take hold of your case I want to know if you are willing to trust me fully in everything, doing exactly what I tell you, whether

The old man held up a thin trembling and. "You-uns is a lawyer; you-uns

hand. "You-uns is a lawyer; you-uns kin swar me, ef so be ye likes." "That's all right; I only want to be certain that you understand that point. Now, about the damages. How much do you think you ought to have?" Kilgrow wrestled with the question and then looked up inquiringly. "I done tol' Jim Cates, oncet, that he mought tek that thar patch o' layn' an

welcome fer \$2,000. 1 hain't a-keerin' so ve'y much now of them feilers'd on'y it pesterin' me, but ef so be your ought git that much out'n hit-"

"That's about what I expected," inter-rupted Thorndyke, "and it's precisely what I wanted to guard against. Why man, you could walk down to Alla coochee this minute and get twice that for a quit-claim for the mere asking! Set your figure at what you think you ought to have when I tell you that they're selling your land at five hun dred dollars for a strip a foot wide and a hundred feet long." The problem was too abstruse for the

old mountaineer, and he shook his head helplessly. "Very well, then: are you willing to eave the amount to me?" "I reckon I cayn't do no better."

"Then we'll consider that settled Now, one more question. Have you ever signed any papers for Cates or any

one else?" "I reckon not." Thorndyke was unfamiliar with the mountain idiom, and he pressed the question again. "I want you to think

nd be sure." Once more the tremulous hand went up. "I'low you-uns kin sw'ar me." Philip smiled and said: "That isn"

necessary. I suppose you'd be sure to remember it if you had?" "I reckon so, long's I cayn't write

"That's all, then; and for the present, I merely want you to keep out of their way. Have nothing to say to strangers and don't pay any attention to any messages from me or from any one else unless Duncan or Elsie bring

them to you. Does anybody besides the Duncans know about your place up here in the Pocket?" "I reckon they's mighty few."

"So much the better. Go back there and stay quietly until you hear from me. It may take me a month, or even longer, to find out what I want to knew in Allacoochee." Kilgrow understood that he was dis

missed, but he hesitated, laboring with a statement that he did not know how to make. Thorndyke tried to help him Was there anything else?" he asked. "Seem' like thar ort to be; 'bout you uns' pay-I hain't got nothin on the face o' the yeth-"

"Never mind about that: if we wir there'll be money enough for both of us.' Kilgrow went dumb again, trying to

find words to measure his gratitude. Before they came there was a clattering man of hoofs in the road, and then crunch ingly has the full sympathy of the Na-tional Association of Manufacturers, ing footsteps on the graveled walk leading up to the house. There was a trades unionism is the master peril dormer window in Thorndyke's room and its gable projected above the front door of the farmhouse. The sash was trial prosperity, but the life of the reup and the sounds from below came sharply to the two men in the upper public

room. "I've got a warrant for John Kil-Philip recognized the voice as that of the man who had asked the way of Mrs. Duncan-"and I'll have to

trouble ye, Mr. Duncan." At the mention of his name the old mountaineer started and would have

thrown himself out of the other win dow if Thorndyke had not promptly seized him. "Don't be afraid-they can't touch you. Sit down and listen "An' who's this John Keelgrow that

hour law and an end put to the abuse of the writ of injunction Mr. Parry sees the dread specter of socialism "stealing upon us at a rapid rate." The rule that organized workingmen

lespotism."

low menacing not merely our indus

nealth is improving. Because I can believe the latter, I can continue to spare you while the need exists; and since the separa-tion has to be, it is better that we should bear it contentedly. I should be sorry to "Good evening, Mr. Duncan. Are you "Na, na, then," said Duncan, in tones of expostulation; "ye'd no be compli-catin' auld Jamie Duncan for resistin' bear it contentedly. I should be sorry to have the good effect of Dr. Parevin's pre-scription marred by any replaining of mine, and so long as you feel that the out-of-door life is heiping you. I hope you will not let any strained sense of your duty to your mother or to me make you abridge it. We shall get along famously without our preux chevaller, and you are not to suppose that we are obliged to go about uncared for be-cause you happen to be burled in the forests of Alabama. the officers o' the law, would ye, Rob-"What officers? Those fellows? They're no more officers than you are. What were they trying to do?" Duncan took the engineer into the house, and his reply was lost to the lis-teners in the room above. Thorndyke turned to the old mountaineer. "You

cause you happen to be buried in the forests of Alabama. "Write often, if you feel like it, but don't let it become a bore. There is nothing more dreadful than having to write to some one when you want to do something else. Af-fectionately, as always. HIELEN. "P. S.-I have been invited to join a party on Derrick Morton's yacht, and if you don't hear from me again for two or three weeks, you'll know I have accepted and that post offices are not to be had for the asking." see, now, Mr. Kilgrow, what these men will do. Your safety lies in keeping went down to the sitting-room, but

Philip put the letter down with a smile that was more than half a sneer neither there, nor afterwards at supper, unwelcome visitors; and Thorndyke When one sets out to make himself the knew that the wary Scot had succeeded advocate of an unworthy cause, mental in satisfying Protheroe's curiosity short-sightedness stands ready to dis tort and confuse the judgment; and in The young engineer brought letters for Philip, one of which was reserved to be read in the privacy of the attic bed-room. It was from Helen, and Philip's the case of a letter, the dispassionate formalism of written language lends itself easily to inferential misconstruction

"How could I ever have fancied that she had any warmth or depth apart from the intellectual side of her charread through the closely-written pages. "The Mortons were here to dinner last night," she wrote, "and they wanted to know all about you; where you were and what you were doing. You know best how little we could tell them, but they thought it odd that you should prefer the wilds of Alabama in summer to Lenox or Newport. They have taken a cottage just below us for the season, and Derrick Morton has brought his yacht around from Mount Desert-I won't say Bar Harbor. That is gossip of the time and place, and I could fill pages with it, but 5 suppose you care for none of these things now. And really I don't know just what you do care for; you seem farther away in Alabama than you would if you were in Europe; but I fancy ' he asked himself. "I'm sure I acter? don't know, any more than I know why I always took it for granted that we were divinely appointed to be the component parts of that mysterious creation which the marriage service declares to be one person, but which all experience says is still more than ever two. Could Elsie Duncan write such a letter as that to the man she loves? Would she turn neat phrases and ____ Bah! the comparison is absurd! And yet, on the other hand, it isn't fair to biame Helen because I don't happen to be the one that is because we are so utterly untamilar with your present surroundings. One thing I must tell you, however. A few of us here-Derrick Morton, the Van Ruyter girls, Arthur Hastell and his brother Tom, Dorothy and John Berkeley, and one more-have undertaken to redeem man in the universe who is capable of calling out the best there is in her; and I don't blame her. She may find the right man yet; it's barely possible this cruise in Morton's yacht will turn out

and one more-have undertaken to redeem the frivolities of our corner of Newport by forming a reading circle. We read non-but new authors, and then we pick them to pieces with a refinement of criticism that would humble the most concelted beginner if he could only hear us. I think it's a pity that some of them cnit'; you? I wish you could be here to help us. I believe that would make s distressified south of the heard with you could make south of the there to help we have a south of the heard with you could have a south of the there to help us. I believe you would make a distressingly acute in-guisitor, and the fact that you once tried was only a part and parcel of the hard task Helen had set herself in the beginyour hand at authorship would lend a pe-cullar zest to your censure, if it be true that the best critics are the unsuccessful writers. Apropos, what ever became of your much-rejected manuscript? I should like to submit it as the effort of one of the submerged. ning? How was he to guess that she had steadily resolved from the first to say nothing that would tempt him to turn back to his hurt? By what inner prescience should he have been enabled submerged. "I suppose you have no present thought of coming back to civilization. From what you say in your letters I infer that you are enjoying yourself, after some primitive fashion, and, better than all else, that your to read between the lines the passionate yearning that was so resolutely effaced

in the written words? (To be continued.)

Are Workingmen Getting Prosperity?

Arthur Brisbane Says That's The Question.

The address of David M. Parry, pres | the wage earners. That is a truth so ident of the National Association of obvious that it cught to be apparent even to the grade of mind which has been exhibiting itself at New Orleans. Manufacturers, in session at New Orleans, would necessarily lead any man of good sense and proper feeling to sup-Trades unions, above all other agencies, have been instrumental in raising se that a body so important had been and maintaining the standard of wages. Therefore while seeking their inestimable public benefit.

to render this public benefit by their natural efforts to bring wages into harmony with the enhanced cost of living which has resulted from our industrial prosperity. Within a few years the cost of living has advanced from 30 to 50 per cent. But general wages have not gone up in anything like the same

proportion. The workingman wants his reasonable share of this prosperity. If he can get it by mediation, concilia-

the fact," he says, "that a large mass of the people, forgetful of the libertles and blessings they now enjoy, are with a small percentage of American manufacturers, has condemned itself eco-

hard of heart as it is wanting in power to think. Such men as Parry and his sort war against industrial peace and

of this republic would be the least upon which the workers could live. seek to establish, President Parry as-serts, "is the rule of the least intelli-would be none on the statute book

Collectivism and the Single Tax Victor L. Berger says the Land Tax would not

Abolish Cut-Throat Competition.

There has been a strong disposition among some Socialist critics to ream Henry George as nothing more than a chariatan, while others think that a pass ing sneer will dispose of the theory of Single Tax. Both of these views I deem most brilliant criticism of the present system—more brilliant in some respects than that of Karl Marx. And the idee of Single Tax has these considerable roof in some Australian colonics, especially in New Zeeland.

In some Australian conducts, especially in New Zealand. Marxism naturally must oppose the Single Tax theory because the latter is a reform of the present system according to a specific plan invented by a ce-tain man, while Socialists know that human society is an organiam; it is a matter of growth and of evolution. The Socialists simply point to history-to the economic development, the centralization of property, the trasts, etc.-and then ing to be the next phase of our civilization. But before all things Socialists

ing to be the next phase of our civilization. But before all things Socialis's contend that Single Tax would not change anything in favor of the propertyless masses that as a matter of fact it would infinitely sharpen competition and sharpen it in favor of the man with ready money. From this point of view Single Tax has been declared by Socialist thors "an attempt to exploit Socialist ideas in favor of the mobile capital."

modely. From this point of view single fax has been declared by Socialist su-thors "an attempt to exploit Socialist ideas in favor of the mobile capital." Let us have a short and concise statement of the two schools or thought. Socialism is the collective ownership of themeans of production and distributen. It is based solely upon the present mode of production and individual effort pro-duced the necessities of machinery. Formerly hand labor and individual effort pro-duced the necessities of machinery. Formerly hand labor and individual effort pro-duced the necessities of machiners and the production on a harse scale-produ-social production by individual ownership has produced two classes—the property-have uone and a class of iders or superfluous rulers who get it all. Socialism way we get our living. And whilst in that former time it was the imprestive daty of the government to protect the individual in the possession of the property he had products of their toil. We furthermore point to the economic erobution-the trusts, combines, etc.—and say: If so much of what has been considered is nothing that can stop it—then, if we are to remain a politically free people, the inevitable outcome will be that the propending there is nothing that can stop it—then, if we are to remain a politically ree people, the inevitable outcome will be that the propending the propending there is nothing that can stop it—then, if we are to remain a politically free people, the inevitable outcome will be that the proje must tak-m possession collectively at the groduction and distribution. And this is called Socialism. Now what is single tar?

Now what is single tax? Henry George explains it as follows: "We propose to abolish all taxes save one single tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of the value of improvements in or on it. "What we propose is not a tax on real estate, for real estate includes im-provements. Nor is it a tax on land, for we would not tax all land, but only land having a value irrespective of its improvements, no.] would tax that in pro-portion to that value. "When we tay houses show money further

tion to that value. "When we tax houses, shops, money furniture, capital or wealth in any of forms, we take from individuals what rightfully belongs to them. We violate its forms, we take from individuals what rightfully belongs to them. We violate the right of property, and in the name of the state commit robbery. But when we tax ground values we take from individuals what does not belong to the but belongs to the community, and which cannot be left to individuals, without the robbery of other individuals."

but belongs to the community, and which cannot be left to individuals, without the robbery of other individuals." Now there is no doubt that Socialists and Single Taters agree on some points, only according to the teachings of history and political economy the Single Taxers put the cart before the horse. We want to abolish the wage system. In order to do that, it is necessary to abolish private property in capital. According to our ideas land is an impor-tant bastion in the fortress capital, and it is not simply we who maintain this, but some capitalists also fear that George's land theories may hart the pra-ent system and that is the reason they denounce him as a Socialist. George, and even more so his German discible. Fleischheim, would like to make a com-promise between Individualism and Socialism. But their compromise is a failure. They would begin with the socialization of that part of the national wealth which is least rice for it, because it is the least concentrated of any, where there are still over seven million owners of farms in the United States. This alone stamps "single tax" as impossible. The collective ownership of land will be the last, not the first, measure of Socialism.

Collectivism is now possible and necessary in very many branches, espe-cially in those that have reached the form of a monopoly or trust-as Henry George rightly indicates-and have thereby proved that they have outgrown the competitive system.

Furthermore collectivism is now possible and necessary in mining of every ription and in the ownership and management of all the means of transportation and in the various public utilities. But in our country Socialism in land is not possible now and will not be

for a long time to come. For reasons not ne for a long time to come. For reasons not necessary to explain here, the effect of new inventions in arricultural unchinery has only tended to strengthen the middle-sized farm. Many scientists and especially arranomists (specialists in arriculture) claim that the future in agriculture belongs to intensive farming, not to farming on a large scale. At any rate, the farmers will for very many reasons be the last class to be expropriated by society. One very good reason is that class is so numer-ous that it would be simply impossible to do so. The other reason is that it is the aim of Socialism to return to the workers the instruments of production they have to use, and in the case of the farmers an expropriation would mean that we should take the land from the present owners and forthwith give it back to

we should take the land from the present owners and forthwith give it back to them. The farmers as a class naturally object to the Single Tax as much and more than they do to Socialism, before they understand it. The only difference is that they object to Single Tax a great deal more after they understand it. And there surely would be no cause for the proletariat to fight the farmers for the single tax. Land is still to be had very cheaply in many places—in the north-ern part of the state of Wisconsin at from three to fire dollars an acre—in the Southern states it is still cheaper. In 1898 land in Ashland county, Wis, was advertised at 50 cents per acre—it was to be sold for the tax, a "single tax" in that particular case. Fifty cents an acre, and only one-fourth of that in each-that is almost as good as "free land" under the rule of Single Tax. in some rule weaver out of a job? As A. M. Simons in his very readable pamphilet, "Single Tax vs. Socialism" (Kerr & Co., Chicago.) very pertinently remarks: "So long as capital remained private property and its owners could do with his "free hard" would be only one thing that the single tax er could do with his "free hard" to watch out that someone did not get a corner on the sticks and leave him to sceratch with his finger nails." To sum up: Single Tax has some good points—the Single Taxers have criti-

scratch with his finger nulls." To sum up: Single Tax has some good points-the Single Taxers have criti-cised the present system severely and have helped to awaken the conscience of the uniton. But it is no panacea for anything. Single Tax would not abolish our cut-threat competition-competition b con-sidered by Henry George a corner-stone of civilization. On the contrarr, Single Tax would sharp-n competition. Single Tax would not do away with interest, for abolish wage slavery. The main difference between the present system and Single Tax would be that instead of many nillion landlords we would have only one landlord-the state-but the state would give the land only to the men who would be ABLE TO PAY the "single tax," or to make improvements upon it. In every instance this would be the many can sometimes inherit a piece of land and hold it or sell it-this would be out of the question under the Single Tax. Only rich men would have a right to have and to hold valuable property.

Books of Scientific Socialism.

tricked into electing a fool as its chief officer. This natural presumption is a own advantage they have conferred an mistake, however. Mr. Parry in the arrogant ignorance he shows in dealing And the trades unions are continuing the labor question and his brainless ferocity of temper appears to be thoroughly representative of an organization which is as far from representing the intelligence of the American

business world as any riotous striker is

from typifying the American working-According to Mr. Parry, who seem

tion and arbitration he does it. If not he strikes. And he does quite right to strike

"It is impossible to hide our eyes to when other means fail. The National Association of Manufacturers, which happily contains but

restless ardor striving to force the nation to what must eventually mean innomically, and morally, too, for it is as dustrial disaster if not anarchy and Because workingmen want an eight

national prosperity. They are the worst of strike breeders. Could they have their way the wages paid the workers

to Kilgrow's great height. "I just made free to fess him till yer ain room, whaur ye could has it oot wi' him in private.

"That was right-I'm glad to meet you, Mr. Kilgrow. Sit down, both ef you, and let me ask a few questions." The mountaineer folded his thin Will you promise that?"

HOW THE HERALD STANDS

We have grouped below several list. The first hand points to its pages from two interesting booklets lately issued by the advertisers' "little schoolmaster," Printers Ink, in which is shown the rating of the Social Democratic Horizot and the the booklet, "Class and Trade Papers." We respectfully call the ottention of advertisers to this down Social Democratic Herald as an attention of advertisers to this showadvertising medium. It is the only ing. It gives substantiability to our Socialist paper in the country ad-mitted to the Printers Ink labor preferred class of buyers.

TOE, IO CENTS. Leading Classfand المشاوية في Newspape Trade Papers Considered by Stat Religious and Agnicu. Papers and those prin in Foreign Language from the Advertisers' Stands Considered from the dvertiser's Standpoint A LIST. A List Compiled by ditor of PRINTERS INK November, 1902 ROWELL'S Strate Street NO. 10 STRUCT NEW YORE

not." "I reckon I cayn't do no diffrent, "ith here. them fellers a huntin 'me all the time." "Yes, you could; they'll give you plenty of chances to upset the whole

-

thing before I'm through with them, and I want to be sure that you'll do

"I know all 'bout that, and I know

too, that this same John Kilgrow's in this here house now. 1 don't want to make no trouble for ye, but I reckor ye know what all it means when the law says for ye to come down.'

"Show yer warrant." "That's for Kilgrow

"Wha kens that? Ye'll no gang in this door till ye show me the bit pa-

per." "Mr. Duncan, I'm a dep'ty United States ma'shal; I reckon ye'd better stand to one side and lemme do my

duty." "Deputy or no deputy, ye'll no win intil this house forby the askin' or a weel-drawn search-warrant" - there of them?

was the sound of an opening door-"Elsie, bairn, fess me the auld rifle." The pawing of the horses at the gate filled the silence until the door closed and Duncan spoke again: "Noo, then, ye limmers, I gie ye baith fair warnin. I'm on my ain door stane, an' ye'll show

yer warrantor come on at yer ain peril. men fall back a few steps to hold a council of war. While they were talking, another horseman came in sight at top of the hill, and a moment later Protheros rode up to the gate and dis-mounted. He nodded to the intruders Proth as he passed them, and Thorndyke was surprised to see them hurry to their horses and ride away toward Alla-

coochee. The hasty retreat was ex plained when Protheroe came up the



9

gent portion of labor." Its leaders "are found to be agitators and demagogues,

men who appeal to prejudice and envy. who are constantly instilling a hatred of wealth and ability and who in incendiary speeches attempt to seize by physical force that which their merit cannot obtain for them."

The resolutions adopted by the assoclation setting forth its attitude toward organized labor were as a whole quite in keeping with its president's address.

Suppose that any important organization of workingmen in this country should express itself against the or ganized manufacturers in the same spirit, what would be thought and said

The narrow and bitter selfishness of the National Association of Manufac-turers, their crass incapacity to see any other interest than their own, dem-onstrates the need of organization among workingmen for self protection against such employers. The only kind of labor union which

Thorndyke peered between the slats f the closed shutters, and saw the two gard with favor is either one which can offer no advantages to its members or one whose declared object is to war upon organized labor. The "scab," the strike breaker, appeals to these em ployers as the ideal workingman. But much as the National Association of 17 Manufacturers hates and assails the union principle among wage workers no part of the New Orleans convention's proceedings excited greater enthusiasm than the declaration that the association should go on strengthening it-self for the benefit of its members.

Every man who can think, whether be can manufacture or not, is aware that upon the prosperity of the masses, of the people who do the country's work, depends the prosperity of the na-tion. The higher the standard of wages the greater the consuming power of

or at the top of a short of paper and so

Who would be free, themselves must

strike the blow!-Byron.



atiful

Allahed monthly; 51.40 a year, 10 conts a TRIRTY DATS PREMIUM OFFER: 100 for a fifteen months anbever: en months subscriptio Beautiful, Large Fict "The Bare of The Nation Tritumph of Labor."

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK. 10 WEEKS, 10 OENTS. Please find endowd for which send THE SOCIAL MOCRATIC HERALD to each of the following addresses for 10 wrets.

and the state of t

.5) .05

.0



OCIALISM SHOULD ATTRACT SINGLE TAXERS-WHERE HENRY GEORGE STOOD.

and met the Socialists and the single-taxers I was surprised to that they were not friendly and that they actually opposed each . To me it seemed that Socialism was not at all inconsistent the teachings of Henry George. But I was told by both Social-and single-taxers that this was due to the fact that I did not Between Socialism and the single tax there is a great

ily gave up the idea of any possible harmony between these to gat and accepted the battle, never quite convinced, however, the m was either necessary or right.

w, after a more thorough reading of the philosophy of beta harm th each other.

and more than ever it seems to me the antagonism and hc-tility of Social-and more than ever it seems to me the antagonism and hc-tility of Social-ind single-taxers is due to a pride of intellect and to an ecouo is dogmatism falls more than to an irreconcilable difference of principles. The more than to an irreconcilable difference of principles. Socialism and the omphasize especially the fact that the Socialist suphy agrees entirely with the one, all important content on of the single-taxet for any matters that keep the single-taxet from becorsing a So-t are matters of relatively unimportant details.

set matters of relatively unimportant details. Socialism and the single tax both stand for the common control of To the single-taxer this is of transcendent importance. But it is no less the Socialist and every Socialist platform and every Socialist writer or r urges this demand with unceasing energy. Upon this point we are in exercise.

agreement. true the Socialist will urge that the common ownership of land is not But let us for once give full weight to the fact that both want it. We Socialists agree absolutely with such words of Henry George as these: must make land common property." (Progress and Poverty, book 6, "If chattel slavery be unjust then is private property in land unjust." 45.) "There is no escape from it. If we would save the republic must make "If choice common property." (Social Problems, p. 276. See sas-) and con also

Sect nearly everything Henry George did and everything he wrote was purpose of establishing this demand. The Socialists do the same. Socialists and single-taxers bolb agree that the common ownership of not enough. It is only the narrowness born of intensity that prevents

side from seeing this: from sceing that imes, perhaps, a single-texer will insist that all he wants is the single at gives the Socialist ground for attack. But both should get the of the greater minds in their movement. times, perha ad that gi

ary George not only recognized that the common ownership of land was much, but distinctly stated the fact. "Let me not be misunderstood," he Henry George not only recognized that the common ownership of land was mough, but distinctly stated the fact. "Let me not be misunderstood," he "I do not say that in the recognition of the equal right of each human to the natural elements lies the solution of all social problems. I fully mise the fact that after we do this, much will remain to do. WE MIGHT OWNIZE THE EQUAL RIGHT TO LAND AND YET TYRANNY AND DECOMPTON DE CONTINUED." (Social Problems of Social Problems)

CALLE THE EQUAL RIGHT TO CALL TRADE AND THE TAXAGENET AND IATION BE: CONTINUED." (Social Problems, p. 273.) his is exactly the contention of the Socialist. George concedes the necessity her reforms besides that of common ownership of land but urges that this is established no other reform will avail. The point to emphasize at George himself insisted that the single tax would not suffice. (See also LIATION BE is, p. 198.)

Indeed the single tax platform concedes this and declares for the common public utilities. It reads as follows: "It is also a proper func-to maintain and control all public ways for transportation, trans-lligence, and all ways in cities for furnishing water, gas and all hat necessarily require the use of such common ways." (See Sin-arm quoted in "Shortest Road to the Single Tax," p. 224.) n of it rs that ne az Platform quoted in Some single-taxers, it is true, interpret this to mean public ownership, but the public operation of these utilities.

ary George, however, thought differently, and here again agrees with the He says: "We never can enjoy the full benefits of the railroad until Henry George, nowever, incought differently, and here again agrees with the cialist. He says: "We never can enjoy the full benefits of the railroad until make it public property, MANAGED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS in the public greats." (Social Problems, p. 257.) And again: "The same reasons that ren-it mecasury for the state to make and maintain common roads apply with an greater force to the building AND OPERATING of railroads." (Idem, p.

Going the Way of the Roman Empire.

fellow men.

people put together.

wealth of the country?

half of our population of 77,000,000 are of

One hundred and twenty-five fam-

illes in the United States have more money than all the other 77,000,000

Just prior to the fall of the Roma

Look at Our Book List.

working all the time for 25,000 of their Chicago.

Speaking in Carnegie hall, New York, | to 23,000 persons, and thus about onerecently, at the annual benefit of the St. Andrew coffee stands, on the subject of centralization of capital and the inof conditions among men i. equality of conditions among men in relation to wealth, Dr. Madison C. Pe-

Until God makes all people's brains so long will there be rich and The leveling poor in human soclety. ocess would take away the stimulus-individual accumulation, and thereare the capital of a community could ot grow, but would be diminished and man's share lessened; but, lu

mile of these facts, individuals among ming too rich and others us are been ting too poor.

Conceptration of wealth exists today forms which are perilous to Ameran institutions. De Tocqueville warned us more than a century ago that the reatest peril in America would arise plutocracy.

It is true that nearly one-half of the nilies of the United States own the make all the money he can. But we real estate they occupy, but it is also legalized methods of robbery by which true that seven-eighths of the families we but one-eighth of the wealth of the nation. Twenty-five thousand men vn one-half of the wealth of this suntry, and 200,000 own quite S0 per

ry, and 200,000 own quite S0 pet four total capital. haif of the wealth produced in Arency, Social Democratic Party, cent of our total capital. his country annually goes as a tribute [614 State street, Milwaukee.



HERE'S A CHANCE TO GET ONE FOR A LITTLE EXERTION.

CENSUS EDITION

"Nothing is more obvious," ho says, "than that a union of railroading with the other functions of government is ineritable." (P. 247.) And, "even if it were possible, WHICH MAY WELL BE DOUBTED, to have railways main-tained by the state, leaving the furnishing of trains to private enterprise, it would be still a most acrious matter." "All I have said of railroads applies of course to the telograph, telephone, gas, water, heat, electricity—in short, all busi-uesses which are in their nature monopolies."

A careful consideration of these quotations reveals a remarkable extent of mon ground between the Socialist and the single tax philosophy.

It should be recognized by both and taken advantage of. III. Henry George saw the evolution of society towards Socialism and pre-

dicted its coming. His followers now should realize that since George's time this evolution has been very rapid and they ought to see the logic of events which he did not have

to guide him To guade him. Years are George wrote these words: "THE NATURAL DEVELOPMENT IS UNMISTAKABLY TOWARDS CC-OPERATION-OR IF THE WORD BE PREFERERI, TOWARDS SOC ALISM, tho' I dislike to use a word to which such various and vague meanings are attached." (Social Problems, p. 26.) And in Frogress and Poverty (book VIII., ch. IV., pp. 453-454.) he describes the ideal he hoped his system would reach in terms that are more Socialistic even than these of Socialistic reminding are of the utonic passages of Bellamy. He conthese of Socialists, reminding one of the utopian passages of Bellamy. He con-cludes with this statement: "We should reach the ideal of the Socialist, but not through government repression."

IV. POIN'S OF DISAGREEMENT. So far attention has been called to points of agreement between the Socialist and single tax philosophy. And abmit that these are the more vital points and that upon these there is essential agreement.

There are also points of disagreement. A brief discussion of these will show: (2) That they are not the most essential points in the philosophy of either party; (2) that they are due to a mutual misunderatanding or a lack of complete knowledge and, I believe, (3) that these differences are not irreconcilable.

able. (1) George very evidently did not fully understand and appreciate the Social-ist philosophy. When, for example, he refers to Socialism as a repressive power and dismisses it as tyrannous and leading back to barbarism, he is evidently unaware of the fact that exactly what he sets forth as an ideal form of govern-ment is also exactly the ideal of the Socialists. When he says "Government would change its character and would become the administration of a great co-operative society. It would become merely the agency by which the common property was administered for the common beneft," (Progress and Poverty, 9, 454), he was perhaps unaware that he was using almost exactly the words of the Socialist writers upon that point. That is exactly the ideal of Social-ism. Indeed the Socialist writers have developed the idea of a democratic state much more thoroughly than Spencer or Jefferson or even George did. (See Van-dervelde's "Collectivism," chap. III, on "The Administration of Things." Also Deville on "The State," and "Socialism, 'Utopian and Scientific," by Engels, pp. 16, 75-77.) 16, 75-77.)

16, 75-77-) Or, again, when George speaks of TRADES UNIGNISM and PROTECTION-ISM as phases of Socialism he betrays an astonishing lack of understanding of Socialism. (Crem Letter to Pope, p. 64 ff.) If these are the conceptions that George and his followers have of what Socialism is, we can understand their hostility to it. It is because neither understand what it is. If they will take the pains to get a correct and complete idea about it their reason for hostility will disappear.

day

(2) The disagre the question of competition seems (a) The disagreement on the question of competition seems at first more formidable. George and his followers believe in competition and the Socialists do not. But when one discovers that the kind of competition in which the single-taxer believes is a kind that has never existed so far and is therefore an ideal competition yet to be realised (Open Letter, p. 67); and when, on the other hand, one reads in a Socialist writer like Enrico Ferri that under Socialism the "atruggle for life" will not be abolished, but its form and conditions will be changed and it will still proceed upon a higher plane, viz., the intellectual, moral and ethical and under conditions of equality of opportunity ("Socialism and Modern Science," chapter on "The Struggle for Life and Its Victims," p. 35), the seriousness of the difficulty disappears.

(3) On the question of interest the Socialists are squarely at issue with George, who holds that it is right. In this respect the Socialist must regard the work of George as incomplete. But it is very interesting to find, as the writer has frequently, that many enthusiastic followers of George agree with the Socialists upon this point rather than with George. So that even here we may be nearer together than we think.

(4) Upon the question of the class struggle George and his followers seem to be entirely unenlightened, or perhaps unconscious. A study of this great fact, this unfolding social drama, as Ferri calls it, would perhaps complete the circle of harmony and bring us all together.

V. And, finally, recent events, it seems to the writer, ought now to fully convince the single-taxer that the only hope of realizing nis ideal is through the Socialist party of America. This is the situation-the one great all absorbing, all important measure to the single-taxer-the reform that transcends all others, and by the side of which all others are as nothing, is the first and foremost plank of the Socialist party. Upon other points the disagreement is either only partial or due to lack of understanding.

The Socialist party is a world party with its organization in every civilized nation. It cast 300,000 votes in the last election and has now marshaled the forces that make its triumph a possibility within the next few years.

Meanwhile the Democratic party, which the single-taxers have supported be-cause they hoped to accure their measures through it, has been overwhelmingly defeated; and what is still worse, has nowhere given the slightest indication of offering the single taxers anything. Its radical candidates are often defeated by the bolting vote of its own membership, and in Colorado the Bucklin bill was openly opposed in platform, press and public speech by many of the Demo-vation events. cratic party.

Thus the party is hopelessly divided and unquestionably in the power of reactionary plutocratic interests. There can be no possible hope for the true single-taxer in that direction.

What then can be clearer than the duty of those who love the memory and the noble ideals of Henry George?

You want the resources of nature rescued from the grip of private monopo-lists; you want the common ownership of all natural monopolies; you want de-mocracy; you want a co-operative commonwealth. So do wo. Will you not join the Socialist party in its world struggle and help us win the ideals you obscield. cherish?

Or will you still cling to an effete political party and permit an intellectual of the master opportunity for a cosmic struggle for justice and human iberty? We Socialists want justice. Are you with us or against us?

(Republished by Request.)

but we will send three for 25 cents Come to think of it, you might need eight of it just now, because of the activity of some of our friends, and so will send eight of them postpaid for 50

A A

Carl D. Chompson.

& ORCHESTRA ...

736 Eight Street,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

We prescribe and make

A. REINHARD, Opticist,

glasses for the eight.

206 Grand Avenne, . Mil



. We have had a busy office force has resigned to accept a responsible at work this past week. Besides position on the London press. the usual work this past week. Besides position the bench press. the usual work the bundle calls were if an unusual amount of agita-tion was going on. The Mil-watkee Federated Trades council sent in 100 subscriptions by which its proceedings will go to each monte in order to lower the wares of ments in order to lower the wages of

The Socialist candidates won out

For just before election the ed. parties got through a scheme by which only 17 per cent of the people Thompson's Minnesota Tour. I am just entering upon the last were permitted to vote. Much good

stretch of the Minnesota meetings it did them! My dates are - St. Cloud, 19, 20 and What a d

C. Brophy. The Oklahoma Socialist of Sel-kirk, Okla, is now known as the Our (?) (undecided); Henderson, 2-3; Vork as "a mether count" with the term of the Independent Labor party at the term of the Independent Independent Independent Labor party at the term of the Independent I

 Oklahoma
 Daily
 Socialist.
 Our
 (!)
 (undecided):
 Henderson, 2-3;
 York as "a motley crowd," while a Halsted, 4: Shelly, 5: Crookston, 6, Socialist paper says York was never

 Father
 Hagerty speaks in Ohio
 10 and 9; Thief RiverFalls, S: Angus, Invaded by "a more orderly, good

 mod New Versey during June.
 10 and 13; Comstock, 11; Warren, Invaded by "a more orderly, good

 poke in New Orleans last week for three consecutive nights.
 12; McIntosh, 15. Other dates will be fixed later to occupy me until about June 25. Will then probably make a few points if called for in the pakotas and make my way home to Lincoln. From there I will help a few days in Nebraska. Then rest few days in Nebraska. Then rest a while.
 A despatch from Berlin says the politicians of Germany are in tur

A despatch from Berlin says the politicians of Germany are in turmoil, because of the expected success of the Socialists in the coming elec tions. August Bebel , the principal Socialist leader, thinks their number of members of the Reichstag will in-Comrades are requested to make re- crease from 5S to 80 and the number another leader, is not so sanguine, putting the number of Reichstag members at 75. Eduard Bernstein,

Laborers use tools they do not own; capitalists own tools they do not use.

Laborers produce wealth they do not own; capitalists own wealth

have not produced. they Laborers toil and make capitalists rich; capitalists remain idle and keep laborers poor.

Labor is exploited; capitalists are exploiters. Laborers are numerous: capitalists are few.

Laborers form a political party for which capitalists will not vote; capitalists form a political party for which laborers always vote.

Laborers are controlled by governments that are always controlled by capitalists.

Laborers are those who earn an honest living by the use of either mind or muscle; capitalists are idlers who prey upon those who toil by collecting rents, interest and profits-Ex.

CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO. AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

AND UNAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Daily at 9:30 P. M. for GRAND HAVEN, DETROIT, MUSKEGON, TOLEDO. GRAND RAPIDS, PORT HURON, SAGINAW, BAY CITY, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS, Phone Main 694 -- City Office 400 Fast Webs

Phone Main 894 -- City Office 400 East Water Con Docks Foot West Water Street.





ALL DEALERS.



YOU CAN HAVE IT, NOT FREE, BUT FOR A LITTLE EASY AND PLEASANT WORK.

Physician in the House!

The national organizing fund has four-weeks subscriptions. This is reached \$227.56. Contributions can the kind of work that counts for down, are ruefuly scratching their besent care of this office.

woman's

empire the entire wealth was in the Baltimore Socialists cast 682 votes hands of 1,900 men. How long will it for mayor. This is more th land's entire vote last Fall. This is more than Marybe if our present ratio be maintained ere a few hundred men will own all the

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

Cincinnati Socialists are organ-

The Examiner is a new one from

The Ohio state convention meets

Comrade James Allman, formerly

New York city, is now located in

Philadelphia has a

izing the suburbs.

Hill City, Kansas.

omorrow at Columbus.

ranch.

De Leon has lost another lieu-Twenty men in this country hare it enant in the person of Comrade T. in their power, by reason of the wealth C. Brophy. they control, to arrive at an under-

standing and any day they should so choose could stop every wheel of commerce from revolving, block every avecongratulations. nue of trade and strike dumb every electric key. No sensible man ou, ht to object to

spoke in New Orleans last week for an industrial system which allows a his genins and industry to do protest against accumulation by recently in Massachusetts to a Chi-

> officiating. Father McGrady will make

ton, Oregon and California. The Minneapolis comrades will

start their agitation van out again Martin of Kansas City.

sident of the College, and later decan of Ruskin college at Trenton, Mo., has started Comrade George E. Bigelow's Michigan dates are as follows: Free-port, June 1: Hastings, 2; Nashville, 3; Charlotte, 4; Jackson, 5, 6, 7; Hillsdale, 8 and 10; Jonesville, 9; Indiana points, 11, 12, 13; Sturgis, The Chicago Socialist complains that the local campaign speakers do not mention the fact that the party has judicial candidates in the field there, and fears the working people will not discover the fact unassisted. Wm. Tews, city. Chicago campaigning is a wonderful thing.

cago girl, the Rev. F. O. MacCartney

Western tour during July and Au-gust, speaking in Montana, Washing-

start their agitation van our egam. next week in charge of Comrades initiances for Picnic tickets early so as of votes polled from 2,000,000 to Guy E. Etherton and George J. to avoid rush and confusion toward the more than 3,000,000. Paul Singer, latter end.

We offer you the best discussery of the were disting, the market at a low were net as a ANRAL CAN DICTIONARY of the Ragina hangue to the distance to learn about it, intresention, to which were distance to the fault of it on your head? Comrade George E. Bigelow's E. H. Stuart; Brodhead. P. Devine, city 1.00 P. Nordstrow, Ashland. 1.00 E. H. Stuart, Brodhead. 1.00 John Fennell, Racine. 1.00 Out in Jerome, Arizona, which is one of Copperking Chark's towns, Father Hagerty was fought in all Something Worth Considering! The responses to our gold watch and chain proposition are coming in in good shape. You might as well be in the swim. Make the start! Just fill out this blank, and get down to business:

a while. Carl D. Thompson. St. Cloud, Minn., May 19.

Picnic Ticket Receipts.

ed an introduc-sertation on the history and con-of the language therm Asia and withan explana-the principles on anguages are This work con-very work con-very work con-very work that webater ever de-very work that because a second the following DAL FEATINGES

Appendix of 10,000 cuit Words, Provocabularies vocabularies ure Names, Latin Proper Modern Geo-Names, Dic-d Synonyms, Synonyms, Synonyms, Morra Dic-d Biography, d Heroines of Poetry, Dic-of Noins de tetionary of , Dationary of tionary of Dictionary Terms, Dic-Pamiliar Al-ticon of Por-

FLATES

LASTER'S

IONARY

BOUND IN FULL SHEEP.

Shoulder Straps for Officers. student or householder may be proud to have an bes and weights 8 pounds. It is listed in the pub-d in sheepskin, with marginal index.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

No. 1.-This handsome, Durable Dictionary, absolutely free to any e sending us fifteen yearly subscriptions to the Herald. When ipped out of town add 15 cents for expressage.

2 .-- If you can't succeed in securing fifteen subscribers, we will five yor a year's subscription to the Herald and the Dictionary for \$2.00, if called for, almost less than a leather binding along would cost! An extra charge of 15 Cents will be made when sent at of town or delivered in the city.

ORDER AT ONCE, DON'T DELAY.

ial Democratic Herald, STATE STREET. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

To Social De	mocratic Publishing Co.:	
I enclos Herold subscript	e berewith \$for to to to the second s	which please mail me
	NAME	
	P. O	

STATE.

20-A fine gold watch, 25-year gold case, worth \$25.00, and beautiful chain, will be given to each commade who sends in five yearly subscriptions (no discounts allowed) each week for one year. Let us enroll you in the contest!

Besides this any one of the following cloth-bound standard Socialist books will be given as a premium for every three yearly full-prize sub-scriptions to The Herald you send in-a most surprising offer: Karl Marz. Biographical Memoirs.-By Wilhelm Liebknecht. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution .- By Emile Vandervelde. The American Farmer.-By A. M. Simons.

The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State. - By Frederick Engels.

The Social Revolution.-By Karl Kauteky. Socialism Utopian and Scientific.-By Frederick Engels. Feuerbach: The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy.-By Frederick Enge

1.00 1.00 some figures concerning the work of .50 that organization for the ten years of its existence. In that time 2,000 local elections had been contested, with success in 800 cases, including re-

 Anton Heckers, city
 1.00
 success in \$000 eases, including Fe-clections. Fifty parliamentary seats

 F. R. Chaff, West Superior
 1.00
 had been contested with success in T. W. Shitz, Corliss

 T. W. Shitz, Corliss
 1.00
 two of the contests. In ten years the party had raised and spent \$75,000

 Frank Weber, city
 1.00
 on parliamentary clections and \$150.

 H. Schloerke, city
 1.00
 the work back of it that could not be

 1.00 the work back of it, that could not be

 100
 resolved into money terms, represented a propaganda work that "had had a profound influence upon public opinion," he said. "We have kept it will save you hundreds of dollars in doct it will be a to will be a towill be a to will be a t done inestimable service for the community in urging forward and guarding the new birth of municipal enterprise, which is the most whole-some and most promising development of the present day civilization.



A

Dr. J. H. GREER, the author, is a success in 800 cases, including re-clections. Fifty parliamentary seats had heen contested with success in fessor of Genito-Urinay Diseases in the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physician-in-Chief to the Harvard Medical 1.00 on parliamentary elections and \$150. 1.00 000 on local elections. This with of value to the profession and public.



It teaches simple common sense methods in accordance with Natures laws. It does not endorse dangerous experiments with the surgeon's knife. It teaches how to save health and life by safe methods. It is entirely free from technical rubbish. It teaches prevention-that it is better to know how to live and rold disease than to take any medicine as a cure. It teaches how typhoid and other fevers can be both prevented and cured.

It gives the best known treatment for La Grippe, Diptheria, Catarrh, Con-sumption, 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 fads of all kinds and makes uncompromising war on vacci-nation and the use of anti-toxine.

It has hundreds of excellent recipes for the cure of the various diseases It has 16 Colored Plates, showing different parts 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, Sunshine and Water as medicines.

It contains valuable information for the married.

It contains valuable information for the marriade. It advises people with regard to marriage-tells who should and who should not marry. Those contemplating marriage should get this book at once. This book cannot fail to please you. If you are looking for health by the safest and easiest means, do not delay getting it. Soo PAGES, BOUND IN CLOTH. REGULAR PRICE, \$3.00.

Bend us six yearly or twelve hall-yearly subscribers at regular prices, and get a book. Outside of Milwankes - eight yearly or sixteen hall-yearly cribers required. W Get up a Club at once.

Milwankee Picnić Notices.

chance to pay the last lot 20 more were ordered by telephone, the next day 10 more.

But she is not the "only pebble on the beach. Comrade Robt. Buech asked for 170 tickets and reports 75 ilready sold.

Comrade Nich. Draut also asked for 50 additional tickets.

Why shouldn't you get a move on See list of prizes elsewhere.

Father Hagerty-Has written a little book on Eco Discontent in his usual vigorous and we have secured some of They sell at 10 cents in single.

Comrade Mrs. George Weidner is a hustler. She got 10 tickets by mail, paid them and sent for more. Next day these were paid and again 10 were ordered. Before she got a

FREDERIC HEATH, Enror Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and or Wiscons.n. Sinte Federation of Labor. Entered. at Milwaukee Post-offloe as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901 Image: Second Class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901 Image: Second Socialist, and explained to me tersely winterestion <th>Direct</th> <th>Milwaukee Social tors:-E. H. Thomas, Pres.: Secy. and Treas.: Sermour Eugene H. Rooney, Jacob</th> <th>EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Democratic Publishing Co. Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Mel Stedman, John Doerfler, Sr., Theo. Burmeis Winnen.</th>	Direct	Milwaukee Social tors:-E. H. Thomas, Pres.: Secy. and Treas.: Sermour Eugene H. Rooney, Jacob	EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Democratic Publishing Co. Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Mel Stedman, John Doerfler, Sr., Theo. Burmeis Winnen.
Henry George and Socialism. Comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti information: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to that he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, should be socialized?" and he added: 'It should come about in the say beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question	F	REDERIC HEATH,	Еріток.
Henry George and Socialism. Comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti information: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to that he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, should be socialized?" and he added: 'It should come about in the say beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question	Wisco	Official Paper of the Federation of I	rated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of Labor.
Henry George and Socialism. Comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti information: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to that he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, should be socialized?" and he added: 'It should come about in the say beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question	E	Infered. at Milwaukee Post	office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.
Henry George and Socialism. Comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti information: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to that he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, should be socialized?" and he added: 'It should come about in the say beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question			00000000000000000000000000000000000000
Henry George and Socialism. Comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti information: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to that he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, should be socialized?" and he added: 'It should come about in the say beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question		What Internatio	nal Socialism Demands:
Henry George and Socialism. Comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti nformation: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to hat he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, hould be socialized?' and he added: 'It should come about in the cay beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question	1.	. Collective ownership of p	ablic utilities and all industries in the hands
Henry George and Socialism. Comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti nformation: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to hat he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, hould be socialized?' and he added: 'It should come about in the cay beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question	2 2	. Den ocratic management	of such collective Industry.
Henry George and Socialism. In a letter recently written to editor of the Fairhope Courier, official journal of the Fairhou (single tax) colony of Alaban (single tax) colony of Alaban (s	3	Reduction of the hours	of labor and progressively increased Remu-
Henry George and Socialism. In a letter recently written to editor of the Fairhope Courier, official journal of the Fairhou (single tax) colony of Alabar (single tax) colony of Alabar (s	4	State and National Insu	rance for the workers and honorable rest for
Henry George and Socialism. In a letter recently written to editor of the Fairhope Courier, official journal of the Fairhou (single tax) colony of Alaban (single tax) colony of Alaban (s	5	. The Inauguration of p	ublic Industries to saleguard the workers
Henry George and Socialism. Comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti nformation: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to hat he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, hould be socialized?' and he added: 'It should come about in the cay beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question		Education of ALL schildr	ent. en up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
Henry George and Socialism. Comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti nformation: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to hat he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, should be socialized?" and he added: 'It should come about in the action of the socialized and the greatest, now the momentous land question	7	Equal political and civil;	rights for men and women.
Henry George and Socialism. Comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti nformation: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to hat he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, should be socialized?" and he added: 'It should come about in the action of the socialized and the greatest, now the momentous land question	6 P.	If you believe in the	above vote with the Social Democrats.
Henry George and Socialism. Comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti information: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to that he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, should be socialized?" and he added: 'It should come about in the say beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question			£ 44) 46666 616666666666666666666666666666666
Socialism. official journal of the Fairho (single tax) colony of Alabar nformation: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to hat he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, hould be socialized? and he added: 'It should come about in th eav beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land questic	的复数形式		In a letter recently written to t
(single tax) colony of Alabar comrade E. D. Northrup•of Buffalo, gave the following interesti- nformation: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to hat he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, hould be socialized?" and he added: 'It should come about in the cay beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question		Socialism.	editor of the Fairhope Courier, to official journal of the Fairho
information: "In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to that he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, should be socialized!" and he added: "It should come about in the accelering with the greatest, now the momentous land question			(single tax) colony of Alaban
that he was a Socialist, and explained to me terselyhis Socialism, to-w Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, should be socialized? and he added: 'It should come about in the case beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question		rade E. D. Northrupeo.	Bunalo, gave the following interesting
Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, should be socialized ? and he added: 'It should come about in the new beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question	infor	mation:	
may beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question	infor	"In 1884 Henry George	e, in a visit hours long, confessed to a
then the transportation question, and so on.""	that	"In 1884 Henry Georg he was a Socialist, and e	xplained to me tersely his Socialism, to-w

Henry George's statement that he was a Socialist, of course, is interesting, but how about the other one, that the land should be sovialized first? Is the land, in this country especially, so concentrated n ownership as to be ready (possible) for socialization? Statistics do not show it.

Socialism will doubtless come along the lines of least resistance. That is, those things will be first taken over in which the number dispossessed from ownership will be comparatively small. The coal mines are ready for it, so are the railroads, and the trustified industries certainly are. It would be easy to take over the shoe-making industry as it is today, but it would have been much more difficult, if not impossible, years ago when it was not concentrated into factories, but re-presented innumerable little cobbler shops scattered all over the country.

Were the land in this country owned by only a few rich cormorants, as in England, for instance, the people collectively might take possession-though not for the "Socialistic" purpose of again letting it out under a Single Tax that rich people would be best able to pay Statistics show that concentration in land is not going on, but that the tendency is rather the other way.

Henry George's heart was in the right place, but he did not seem to realize that the capitalistic ownership of the tools and forces of production was the thing that brought misery on the people, rather than the private ownership of the land, which even today in some places is a drug in the market.

We are going to give our readers some information shortly about the stockholders in the Herald company that will surprise them. It will show them that the paper is really owned by the comrades—that is, those who always put their shoulders to the wheel in various parts of the coun-try. It has been our ambition to have the ownership as diverse as pos-sible so as to be representative, and in this we have been successful. The number of shares held by labor unions is especially gratifying, for it shows that when once they are convinced that a fight is a righteous one and that it is being engaged in by men who do not only have personal ends to serve, but who are active because of the opportunity to sacrifice, that they are at once enlisted in the work. It brings into the management of the paper a class of men who know and feel the curse of capitalism and have the courage to fight against it. The Herald is not published to make money, indeed, no paper of its size published at such a low subscrip-tion price, can make money and pay the highest union wages for its me-chanical work, let alone paying the paper trust four prices for paper. And even the fact that a good deal of the head work on the paper is volunteered, will not put it in the paying column until its circulation can be greatly increased over its present flourishing state. When the day comes that the paper pays dividends the cause will have only reason to rejoice, for the money will go to men who are so thoroughly heart and We are going to give our readers some information shortly about the rejoice, for the money will go to men who are so thoroughly heart and soul in the cause that they are sure to expend it again for the good of the cause. A share of stock costs \$5.00.



The press, which in other countries powerful countries of the world, not is the tool of commercialism, is there the subdued tool of corrupt sovereign of from the hands of labor have snatched multi the hands of despotism its can be called from the hands of despotism its can be called christian countries become civilized in name only. Socialism, which is shedding light is just beginning to send its rays in-to wild and uncivilized Russia. Not until Socialism has been in-augurated into the larger and more victims and soil the pages of history. The press, which in other countries powerful countries of the world, not with the bloodstains of thousand-

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

The words to a "strict" Republicant that will start the training of their lions by working poor half starved glass blower in our issue of May 16, minds Socialismward. rather deluged us with letters, all ap-

children W. H. Leadley. Carrie Quirk.



SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD-BUSINESS DEPARTKENT. Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co. 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone Main 2394. H. W. Bistonius, Business Managen		
subscribed, you receive it, then it has will follow. Foreign subscriptions, \$	year, 50 cents. In clubs of three, \$1.25, t to any one on credit. If, without having been subscribed for by a friend and no but 1.00.	
BUNDI	LE RATES.	
Less than 100 copies, per copy 100 copies or more, per 100 200 copies or more, per copy		
Weekl	y Bundles.	
Five copies, one year, to one address Ten copies, one year, to one address Twenty-five copies, one year, to one + Filty copies, one year, to one address Advertising Rates furnished on a We reserve the right to terminat	e any advertising contract with	
	Subscriptions are acknowledged by Separate receipts are never sent.	

Ten Weeks, Ten Cer

What We Social Democrats Are After,

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind. July 31, 1901.)

July 31, 1901.) The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adher-ence 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 pollitical party, with the object of conquering the powers 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 means

means of production in the production were simple and owned by the individual 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 owner-ship enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers depend-tion of the production of the product and keep the workers depend-tion of the product of the product and keep the workers depend-tion of the product of the product and keep the workers depend-tion of the product of the prod

ent 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 working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. This once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and easi bles them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience, and virtual slavery. The economic interests of the camitalist class dominate our mine social

Interiority, political subservience and virtual slavery. The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may ex-tend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

tend 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. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual condicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private owner-ship 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.

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 overthrew of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of developm "it 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 elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the at-tannent of this end. tainment of this end.

tainiment of this end. As such means we advocate: ... The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communica-tion and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers. the consumers.

a. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the work-ing class. ing class

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full-product of their

labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, 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 advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthinow of taphtament and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Attitude toward Trade Unions.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the national com-mittee of the Socialist party at the annual meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., Jan

The national committee of the Socialist party in annual session assembled, The national committee of the Socialist party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis conwention of 1901. We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as in

we consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movements as separable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same gos', and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity. But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its

but we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements of labor, own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best con-served by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

the cause. A share of stock costs \$5.00. A share of stock costs \$5.00. A millionaire Lamberman Brought to Book. Continued from page 1.) Contin

nature has adapted to a competitive system, it is the Jew. [But the ex-istence of ghettos shows that in spite of adaptability the Jew is also a victim of the competitive struggle. Ed: Herald.] For centuries Christ-ian prejudice has pursued them and box in prejudice has pursued them and show in the section of the Sillism is the section of the competitive struggle. Ed: Herald.] For centuries Christ-ian prejudice has pursued them and show in the section of the sectio

Ed: Herald.] For centuries Christ-States with its armed commercialism ian prejudice has pursued them and shooting civilization into the Filli-they have been treated as outcasts wherever they have attempted to own that they dare not interfere gain a foothold. Is spite of the radical prejudice, their keen insight into human nature has gives to them into human mature has gives to them. And the reason why. Russia is ill-

into human nature has gives to them a prominent place in the world's treating the Jews is far from being commerce. This has not diminished clear. They have, at a time not far

<text><text><text><text><text>

doubt that the principle is not only practical, but, indeed, that Socialism is beneeforth the only reasonable and pos-sible plan of procedure if social progress is to continue."

and \$75. There are 4.000,000 women at work as wage earners in the United States, In the face of these and other similar conditions, we insist that the demand. Bocialism is Not Communication It is argued the

Let us figure before you let your contract. Office, 528 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

PHONE BLUE 8333 FINE TABLE BOARD.

.....CHICAGO HOUSE. OTTO GROSSE, Prop. Nicely Purnished Rooms, Steam Heating, Boarding by Day or Week.

Open all Night.

A. G. SIMMERT. opti-clan, 80 yrars experiences carefully examined free of charge: artifi-eyes inserted; repairs promptly done.

312 Third St., Steinmeyer Building. Phone Black 8525.

MILWAUKEE.

OPTICIAN.

524-526 East Water St.

OPTI

CIAN



Furniture, Bar and Office Fixtures, Building Material and Packing Boxes are UNION MADE when they bear the label. DEMAND THE LABEL. DRINK

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You

notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not

make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthful. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness

when you drink Schlitz Beer.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as

be represented in the political conventions of our party. The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the sco-And Socialist party will continue to give its and an assistance to the more nomic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the tradi-unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions of strifes within the trade union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without al-lowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union move-ment as against another.

Anti-Fusion Resolutions. Whereas, the history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist party is the only political organization able to ade-guately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and Whereas, all "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influ-ence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and Whereas, any alliance, direct or influence.

of the labor movement, and Whereas, any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist party and the Socialist movement, and Whereas, at the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore be it Recolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, tuse, combine or compromise, with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the in-terests of candidates of such parties or organization.





Demand this **Demand this** UNION OF THE UNITED BE label Label on all on all ackages Packages of Beer, Ale or Forter or Porter.

Three, \$1.25.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

FARMERS BELIEVE IN UNIONISM.

Socialistic Sentiment in Town and on Farms discovered by Organizer Gaylord.

lerated Trades Council of Milwaukee HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Steet, SECOND FLOOR,

SF The Regular Meetings of the Connell are hold first mit third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 988 Fourth Street,

OFFICERS.

JOHN RRICHTRET, 315 State St. - COR. SECRETARY PREDENIC HEATH, 214 State St. - REC. SUCRETARY HENRAN HOPPS, 2416 Chambers St. - FR. SECRETARY GUETAVE BECHE, 515 Newhall St. - TRRAUTER M. WINSERPRILUGE, 417 Eleventh St. Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

-Bd. J. Berner, Secy., 1815 Kneeland Ave.; Herman Hein, James tert, Al. Diedrich, Wm., Reinech and Bmil Brodde. Meets first and 130 p. m., at 298 Fourth St.

at 7:30 p. m., at any forst and third Mondays, at beadquarters. Labe and third Mondays, at beadquarters. Building Trade Section meets Thursdays, at beadquarters. Miscellaneous Section meets first and beadquarters.

pr, at headquarters. -OmeAnmixTon ConwittEnt: F. S. Newman, Chaliman, 518 State St., M. Weller, A. J. Welch, H. H. Basenberg, Lucontartwa Conwintens: P. M. Weller, A. J. Welch, H. H. Basenberg, J. Joyee, Frederic Heath, Chaliman, 678 Seventh Are., Victor L. Berger, J. Joyee, Frederic Heath, GRIFWATCE COMMITTEN: J. Reichert, Chairman, 518 State St., N. M. GRIFWATCE COMMITTEN: J. Reichert, Chairman, 518 State St., N. M. Interes, H. Hoppe, Wm. Schwab, Sawitasr Conwirtense: H. Protive, Chair-nound St., J. Hager, N. M. Weller, W. J. Carey, J. Schweitzer.

BY OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS. Bill Posters and Billers' Union No.10025

ons are urged to help the following directory corrected

Wood Workers' Union list and 3rd Saturday at t st. Jul. Scharnek, 720 7th ave.

al Iron and Wire Workers' 33-Meets 1st and 3rd Fri-118 State st. Rich. Strasse,

2 Lloyd st. d Glass Workers' Union No. 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 Chas. Hemiss, Sec'y., 971

on No. 205-Meets 2nd and day at 526 Chestnut street. 5, Secy., 524 Sherman st. ion No. 50-Meets 2nd and Union No. 50-Meets 2nd and may at 8.45 P. M. at 298 4th m. F. Wickert, Secy., 919 8th

and Waiters' Union No. 64 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 Jac. Kohlmeyer, Sec'y, 556

ottlers' Union No. 213 - Meets ad 4th Wednesday at 602 Chest-d. Herman Hein, Sec'y, 331

Jaion Barber Shops on shopi O

d Cigar AL. F. AREESSEN, ar Guilles and Shaving Parlors, 141 Lincoln Ave.

J. N. GAUER, Staving Parlor Kinnickinnio Avenue, spesite South Bay St.

PHIL C. KAMMERER,

Fini-eless work guaranteed. 52 Read St., corner Scott.

FRED. H. LEIST, 430 Greenfield Ave.

WM. L. SMITH, al- Union Social Domeoratio arr Guiling and Shaving Parlor at 35 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

JOHN YOLK,

383 First Ave.

JOSEPH ZIMA, g & Hair Cutting Parlor,

ashago Street, Milwaukee. HERMAN BUECH

HIGH GRADE CIGARS, to cents, National Sport, 5 cents 575 16th AVENUE. ILWAUKEB. - . WISCONSIN.

RED. THIMMELS FINE CIGARS Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 175-Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North ave. and Teutonia. L. C. Billerbeck, Seey., 1009 14th st. VLIET ST. Milwaukee. te "OUR FRITZ" Cigar GEO. P. SCHMITT, is Built to Order and Repairing This Work, Gun and Lock Repairing, mitiated and all kinds of Repairing dose. No. 9053 White. 450 Eleventh St. MILWAUKEE. Coopers' Union No. 35-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1306 Fond du Lac ave. Newton Peters, Sec'y, 706 North ave. ADOLPH HEUMANN'S bes Bafthans, ILL AND SAMPLE ROOM, Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Passenger Depot. Coopers' Union No. 84-Meets 2nd Sun day at 318 Stat ner, 1304 6th st. assenger Depot. 1 9351. Milwaukee, Wis N DOERFLER Flour and Cereal Mill Workers' Unio SALOON winnebago Street. Li White. Com ACOB HUNGER, PRINTER. . . Milwaukes, Wis-

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL I

Chas. McGinnis, Sec'y, 344 Madiso street. Blacksmiths' Union No. 77-Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, National ave. and Reed st. F. J. Butler, Secy., 2015 Clybourn st.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 107-Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Reed & Oregon sts. John P. Thomas, Secy., 205 Hauover st.

Book Binders' Union No. 49-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Freie Gemeinde Hall. Mart. D. Imhoff, Sec'y, 654 Broadway.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170 —Meets every Friday at Walnut & 3rd sts. Al. Zuelsdorf, Sec'y, 521 Cedar st., Flat No. 5. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351 -Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. Jas. Roberts, Sec'y, Leigh House.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25-Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. John Qualman, See'y, 618 6th st.

'igar Makers' Union No. 25-Meets 2nd annd 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J.Reichert, Sec'y, 318 State st.

2nd and 4th Friday at OHANOVER St. Garment Workers' Union No.195-Meets Ist and 3rd Friday at North ave and Tentonia. L. C. Billerbeck, Sec'y, 1009 14th st. Garment Workers' Union No. 191-Meets 2nd and 4th Friday. J. Gold-stein, Secy, 925 Vliet st. Discover of the st. Sec'y, 1000 14th st. Sec'y, 1000 100 No. 9-E. Thomas, Sec'y, 614 State st. Union No. 33-Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State st.

Organizer Winfield R. Gaylord of indeed, but Socialists nevertheless, though there a man was pointed out

what discouraged over the "dumm-heit" of the farmers, and said they are too "prosperous." We cheered him up, and started for Lainon, where the several comrades working at the quarries were unfortunately not at home. They seemed to have made their impression upon the country, for we heard of them as far away as Hartland, next day. At Menomonee Falls we found two So cialists, who were fearful in spirit S_{0} to the local agent of the Harvester that he could no longer work for so date the former terms, but must at Menomonee Falls we found two S_{0} cialists, who were fearful in spirit S_{0} to the office, with the statement that he could no longer work for them at the former terms, but must away as Hartland, next day. S_{0} cialists, who were fearful in spirit S_{0} cialists, who were fearful in spirit S_{0} the mature for the farmers, and at Dousman the the the terms is not one Socialist, al-

Organizer Winfield R. Gaylord of the Wisconsin Social Demoeratic party made a wagon trip through makes a county this past week and found, as is the experience editor convinced him that there were everywhere, that the farmers as well as the townsmen are becoming un-mistakably interested in Socialism. "Starting from Waukesha one rainy morning, a drive of a few miles north brought the Agitator's buggy to Duplainville. In fugurices on war lad resulted in the locating of one cialist, and several othors who were very glad to get copies of the papers and leaftets, and who were quite in telligent as to the issue involved in telling co-operator for the distribution of our itterature, in the per-son of a store-keeper. At Temple Order Coal Now. » Prices Going Up Each Month. Office and Yards: 31st and Brown Sts. literature. "Oconomowoc is a summer resort ways been Socialists"—tho' they did

PAUL F. MUELLER, Pres.

- ----

What the Socialists stand for in Wisconsin.

quarters, S. W. cor. 3d and Prairie sts. A. R. Merner, Secy., 1346 Fond du Lac ave.

rinting Pressmens' Union No



MILWAUKEE, WIS ROBT. J. MILLER, Art Photographer 278 W. Water Street, near Cedar.

R. RAASCH, Sec.

CREAM CITY FUEL CO.,

WOOD, COAL, SLABS AND EDGINGS.

BERN. MoKANN, Treat

VENUE BOTTLE HOUSE, ICK PETERSEN, Proprietor, 3744 North Ave

Coal Teamsters' Union No. 47-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Chas. Draeger, See'y, 1100 1st st. Core Makers' Union No. 47-Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and Sixth aves. Wm. Bohl, Sec'y, 323 Walker st. Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. R. Lambrecht, See'y, 2028 Fond du

at 318 State st. N. H. Stroes Cooks' Union No. 554-Dill J. Barrett, Secy., 216 6th st.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 83-Nick Dalinden, Sec'y, 839 36th st.

Nu. 42-Meets 2nd and fourth Thurs-day at 760 3rd st. H. N. Gokey, Secy., 624 Walker st.

Federated Trades Council — Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 208 4th st. John Reichert, Ser'y, 318 State st.; F. J. Weber, Bus. Agent, 318 State st. Feeders and Job Pressmen Union No. 27. Meets first Friday of each month at 3rd and State sts. Wm. Tesch, Secy., 964 Greenfield ave.

son, Sec'y, 241 Howell ave. Glove Workers' Union' No. 9632-Meets

2nd and 4th Wednesday at Lipp's Hall, 3rd and Prairie sts. Mary T. Mary Hall, 3rd and Frame sts. Mary L. Vanatter, Secy., 480 Milwaukee st. House Smith and Bridge Mens' Union No. 8-Otto Klein, 769 32th st.

т.

Horse Shoers' Union No. 11 – Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Fraterni-ty Hall, 222-224 Grand ave. Nic ty Hall, 222-224 Grand ave. Schwinn, Sec'y, 432 Eighth st. ron Moulders' Union No. 166-Meets 2nd and fourth Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. A. Winter, Secy., 1088

2nd st. Iron Moulders' Union No. 125—Meets every Saturday at National ave. and Grove st. John Merz, Sec'y, 336 Florida st

Int. Union of Commercial Telegraphers No. 2-Mets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State st. E. B. Duffy, See'y, 1117. Prairie st.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 86-2d and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th st. H. F. Heck, See'y, 426 Jefferson st. Lake Seamens' Union-Wm. Michelsen, 282 Lake st.

Leather Workers' Union No. 54-Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. W. Hayes, Sec'y, 163 Mason st

Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18-H. Bark, 1070 N. Pierce st. Machinists' Union No.66—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 408 Grand ave. E. E. Thoma, Secy., 1120 16th st.

Thoma, Secy., 1120 16th st. Machinists' Union No. 301-Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Frank Schmeling. Sec'y, 141 Chambers st. Machinists' Union No. 300-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and Na-tional ave. F. J. McCormack, Sec'y, 200 Greenbush st., Machinists Union No. 432.-c. o. F. W. Wilson, Grove st. and National ave. Machinist Helpers' Union No. 10402-

Machinist Helpers' Union No. 10402-Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 274 Third street. Fred. A. Wendt, arble Worksey' T

See'y, 812 38th st. Marble Workers' Union No. 9-Meets Ist and 3rd Wednesday at Carpenters' hdqtrs, 6th and Chestnut sts. John A. Burger, See'y, 1120 Walnut st. fillwrights' Union No. 1519-Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 12th and Wine sts. H. Kasten, See'y, 055 244 st.

Union No. 33-Meets 1st and 3rd Fri-day at 318 State st. Painters' Local No. 222-Meets every Monday at Heim's hall, 526 Chestnut st. Walter Lay, Secy., 2428 Elm st. Painters' Local No. 160-Meets every Friday at Lipp's hall, 3d and Prairie sts. John Schweigert, Secy., 505 15th street.

Friday at Lapps name, Secy., 505 15th street. Painters' District Council-Meets at Painters' headquarters, 319 Third st., cor. Prairie, first and third Wednes-days. Louis Bash, Secy., 923 Orchard

Tuesday at 7th and Chestnut sta. J. L. Reisse, Secy., 612 3d st. Paper Rulers' Union No. 48 - E. Lan-

Paper Rulers' Union No. 50 - L. Lang greth, See'y, 325 Prairie st. Pattern Makers' Association-Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Henry Heuer, Seey., 600 Linus st.

Plasterers' Union No. 138-Meets first and third Wednesdays at 526 Chest-nut st. J. Braun, Secy., 1116 9th st.



n, Gonorrhoea, etc. Bvery case of con-tracted disorder J treat is thoroughly cured. My patients have no relapses When I pronounce a case cured, there is not a particle of is-fection or inflamma-tion remaining, and there is not the slight-est dauger that the disease will return. No contracted disor-des is so trivial as-to warant uncertain 3. è

to warrant uncert Dr. Worden, the leading Specialist and I especially solici those cases that

Sexual Weakness sexual weakness

Variable of the search of the world for Variable why search the world for Wariable why search the world for will find that my method is the only certain and positive cure. All other methods disappoint. Let the experience of others who have received no benefit from electricity and injections guide you to me. I am the only specialist who cures by a simple operation—the only sure way re. Do not be led into exp time, money and healt Also Cure a

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE Cor. Fifth & Grand avc., Milwanker, Wis Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays 9 to 13 Frank R. Wilke, Secy., 554 Madison street.

Steam Engineers' Union No. 139-Jas.

Steam Engineers' Union No. 139 - Jas.
F. Hess, See'y, 623 Linus stt.
Steamfiters' Local No. 18-Meets every Wednesday at 325 Chestnut st. R. A.
Walker, Seey, 502 Prairie st.
Steanfitters' Helpers' Local No. 43--Meets second and fourth Fridays at 13th st. and Fond on Lac ave. Wm.
Ochlhafen, Seey., 1516 Chestnut st.
Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24--Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at

Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lipp's hall, 3d and Prairie streets. Wm. Rogge, Sery., 139 Hadley st.

hipwrights', Joiners' and Caulkers' Union No. 30—Meets every Wednes-day at Greenfield and 6th aves. J.

day at Greenheid and 6th aves. J. E. Doren, Secy., 438 2nd ave. suspender Workers' Union No. 10833-Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Miss Lizzie Dorigol, Secy.

State st. Miss Lizzie Dorigol, Secy.; 508 Sheridan Lane. Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union --Meets 4th Sunday at 421 E. Water st. Frank Knitle, 578 19th st.

Stationary Firemen No. 125--Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at State and 8th sta. H. C. Kuhn, Sec'y, 810 Central ave. Tanners' and Curriers' Union No. 57-Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Wal-nut and 3rd sts. Emil Rissling, Seev., 704 1st st.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union-Chas. Joergenson, Seey., c. o. Aca-deny.

Tile Layers' Union-Meets second and fourth Mondays at 12th st. and Nonth ave. Ed. Behling, Secy., 822 14th st.

Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18-Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at State and 3rd sts. Ed. Puls, Sec'y, 1157 7th st.

Fig. 26. Files, See 9, 1107 For sec.
 Truck Drivers' Union No. 49-Meets Its and 3rd Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st.
 John Claney, Seey, 871 11th st.
 Typographical Union No. 23-Meets 2nd Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Geo.
 R. Foster, See'y, 967 6th st.

R. Foster, Sec'y, 967 6th st. Typographin No. 10--Meets at 225 Chestnut st. 4th Sunday. E. Kuehnel, Sec'y, 863 Booth st. Upholsterers' Union No. 29--Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 315 State st., Hugo Treu, Sec'y, 249 Scott st. Waiters' Union No. 50--Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at7318 State st. W. Mo-Donald, Sec'y, 306 Grand ave. Wood Finishers' Union No. 115--Meets Ist and 3rd Thursday at 319 3rd st. J. Hager. Sec'y. 377 5th st. Social Democratic Herald.





IT TEACHES : =

That poisons are not remedies.

TATATATATATATATATATA

I. SEX AND LIFE.

II. TOKOLOGY.

III. CHILD-CULTURE.

W. HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

FOUR BOOKS IN 1 VOLUME.

The Mystery of Nature and the Glory of Creation.

Physiology and Hygiene of the Sexual Organization. The Womans Book of Health and Beauty.

Education and Character-Building. The Kindergarten and Manual Training.

Practical Lessons from a Common-Sense School of Medical Science.

The Prevention and Cure of Dis-case by Natural Remedies.

That symptoms and pains are not the disease, but only the messengers ging warning of the disease to the brain; that to silence the messengers leave the disease unchecked is folly.

That prevention is better than cure; that the great elements of preventi are: knowledge of self; cleanliness, physical as well as moral and ments hygiene and sanitation.

hygiene and sanitation. That mind and thought have their influence on bodily health no less than physical and material conditions. A healthy body needs a healthy mind, and a healthy mind makes a healthy body. Dr. Greer's book treats of all the topics and theories connected with the health of mind and body. "Investigate all things; hold on to that which is good," is the author's motto. Follow the teachings of wise Mother Nature. The chapters on Child-outlure and Education are sure to have a beneficent annecessary surgical operations add not a little to the value of a volume which can work only good to those who follow its teachings.

This is one of our best Premiums and will be delivered to any address for \$1.00 or given free and delivered anywhere in the United States, Canada or Mexico for five yearly subscriptions at regular price.

Regular Publisher's Price \$2.50.

614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

A CARLER OF

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

a harden



Every decent citizen ought to be

Local interest among the workers more and more. While the devils On Thursday there was a mix-up of poverty have been tweaking their at the Gallun tannery and sonic by noses and pinching their stomachs broken bones. A.F. Gallun and his strike of the Tanners' union, which some 3,000 men quit their they have had their patience turned son. Arthur, early in the morning work and left the nine big tanneries to exasperation by the sight of the were leading a non-union man to at a standstill, for the first time in riotous luxury of their exploiters, the plant when some of the strikers any years. The employing tanners were surprised at the completeness slight increase and better hours the Arthur Gallun therupon hit one of of the organization that has been exploiters ery out that they propose the strikers on the back of the head going on the past half year. For to "run their own business" as they with a club, and a riot followed in ten years they had been over-awing please! It is nobody's business if which the elder Gallun flourished the men so as to keep them from they exploit their workers to the a revolver! The capitalist Evening bone, of course! Wisconsin, cager to work up public

fully low rate. This enabled them to under-compete in the market.

The Milwaukee tanners have lived ten years of hell, in order that in their demands), and the em- feeling! the tannery proprietors might rear up great fortunes out of their in-dustry, and the proprietors sup-posed the same evil influence could able them to get the skins out of the posed the same evil influence could able them to get the skins out of the ganization all right for themselves. But the time comes when man, like But the time comes when man, like without loss from that quarter. the worm, will turn.

But the men were wise. That trick These tanners have been slaving away long hours from week end to they lost in 1892, and so this time was played on them in the strike week end, while the rise in the cost they refused the three days asked of living has been cutting into them for.



FIRE INSURANCE. MONBY TO LOAN at 4, 4% and 5%. REAL ESTATE BARGAINS, of all kinds for sale, on casy terms. B. H. HELMING, Jr., 68 Cawker Building, N. B. COR. WELLS & WEST WATER STS.

labor?

amed occasion.

The tannery workers deserve 'your

Low Rates for the Picnic

Western Passenger Association, Chi-cago, May 26, 1903.

Annual Picnic Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis., July 19, 1903.

Mr. H. W. Bistorius, Milwaukee, Wis .:

Referring to your favor of the 22nd inst., and previous correspondence re-garding reduced rates account above

named occasion. After careful consideration our lines have consented to make the following arrangement, which we trust will be satisfactory, viz: Open rate of fare and one-third for the round thin form minter in Wil

Buy Shoes direct from Manufacturer at Wholesale Prices. Mens' Hand-made Union Stamp Kangaroo Calf Shoes \$1.50 and \$1.75.

H. LEMAY, 500 Eleventh Street. L. SACHS, THE JEWELER,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Optical Goods. examined free. All work is guar-anteed in every respect.

418 NATIONAL AVENUE.

much to the annovance of the east-ern tanneries. The Wilwaukee tanners have

The tannery bosses are an impudent lot. They believe in or-

wrong ! The Herald will be pleased to turn over to the strikers any donations that sympathizers may feel

moved to make to cheer the boys on. The fight of labor against the Los Angeles Times is gaining ground. Two more big advertisers pulled out last week.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets last Sunday in month at 790 Fores Home avenue. Ole Oleson, 790 Fores Home avenue, Secretary. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1620 Vliet street. C. Zainer, Secre-tary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays. Jerome Underhill, Secretary, 38 Twenty-ninth the depletion of the many poor tanners great meansions have been street. street. SEVENTENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' hall, Kinnickinnic and Potter avenues, Edw. Behlendorf, Se-cretary, 230 Burrell street. reared and maintained in royal

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 487 Cramer street, corner of Green-wich street. Thos. E. Hogg, Secre-tary, 487 Cramer street. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meixner's hall, corner more. and say smilingly that some

Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Louis Baier, Secretary, 558 Twentya week! Merciful heavens, what Louis Baier, ninth street. sort of a standard of citizenship is this! Is this the measure of pros-TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkman's hall, corner Twenty first and Center streets. C. Wiesel, Secretary, 1224 Twenty-second street perity the worker is always to enjoy? Is this a living wage in these days of robber prices? Is this a

free man's reward for ten hours street. daily in a stinking tannery vat-is this Labor's share in the alleged partnership between capital and

comfort, or discomfort.

ir. all our shoes.

You'll find a lot of the first

and not a jot of the second



come to think of it, though A man's morals are likely **Fancy and White Vests** to be affected by his physical-

> from One Dollar up. Or fine, nobby, stylish

the best quality that

Deven street, Arlington.



Ten Weeks, Ten Cen

