

militia of the different states has been virtually put down strikes . nd squelch "labor troubles." The makes it even more pronouncedly so than before. It ig army to put down the "inner enemy" of the capital-

every able-bodied male citizen and all who have detion of becoming citizens, of more than eighteen forty-five years, are to be members. But this is only the case. For in fact the militia is divided into two parts, national guard," which is mainly made up of clerks, book-and officered by the "gilded youths;" and secondly, the militia;" and only the National Guard is organized and armed. For in fact the militia is divided into two parts, that does all this mean?

ns that the capitalist class of America is getting ready. outlived its usefulness and that it must resort to sheer r or later if it wants to keep up its iron economic rule in

struggle is approaching. The capitalist class, or rather leaders, see it coming.

I am not one of those Socialists who glory in "revolutionary" I have sometimes been accused of being too much of an evolu-And we all know that a revolution can never be "made;" by one man, even if he were the most powerful genius, nor by housand men, be they ever so fanatical.

multion is always dependent on the development of condifrom a bloody revolution, if it is to mean any thing lasting, can the seal of a general change in men's minds on certain politic subjects. Many revolutions may be part of one evolu-. It may require many "revolutions" to carry out a thorough re-

But it is a fact that even the actual realization of a genuine m cannot be expected as long as there is no possibility of tial resistance against the capitalist class. Should the Socialists ntrol in one or more states of the Union, the capitalist class permit so many branches and departments of the economic en out of their hands and given over to the Commonimply because the Socialists have a majority of votes. If and not be able to count us out, it will be easy enough to get be declare all our measures "unconstitutional," which no y will be, if they are to amount to anything.

And as to changing the United States Constitution, that has been once since its general adoption, and this was done by a internal war. The legal mode of procedure is such that done if the capitalist class resists.

"evolutionist" and know very well that the Social Question ed in a year or even in five. I also know that it can d by street riots or by insurrections.

ther hand, those who have studied history closely know toling and voting alone will never solve any fundamental No raling class in the history of the world has ever yielded a peacefully. And the American capitalist class is already eparations

e even more than this.

all have to fight, not for proclaiming the Co-operative Com-Ith, or even for any thorough-going Socialistic transition mea-, but in all probability for keeping the degree of political liberwe now possess against the encroachment of plutocracy. We may to fight in order to keep the one man ballot. The disenfranchiseof the negro in the southern states should serve as a warning.

I do not want to be misunderstood: I am most decidedly in favor in hallot first and all the time and for a propaganda of education. must have a great many more ballots and a great deal more edu-

We must not forget that all nations which have revolutionized onditions or have resisted enslavement have been combatants. and here is the point: they fought for liberty because they could ney were armed.

was decidedly the case in the time of the Reformation and the English Revolution.

It was in a still higher degree the case when the American colonists n of hunters and armed farmers-took up arnis against Eng-

ice indeed the great Revolution did not begin until the and plundered the state arsenal on the night of the 13th of July and took thence 28,000 guns and cartridges.

d you cannot benefit the poor as a class without benefiting the rich and the logic of events and the laws of that you cannot injure the rich without injuring the poor. The only This way of tying the hands of the rich is to LIMIT THE FIELD OF COMPETITION. This indeed is with him the logic of wents, the histhe great lesson of the last 30 years of economic development.

On every occasion, and especially when a labor strike is on, we hear from the judges the solemn declaration. "The labor organizations must cause Socialism is "too far off." not endanger the constitution of our country!" And the capitalist press And the capitalist press all over the country and without difference of party, applauds this sentiment as very wise and very patriotic.

But what is this constitution really? Strictly and soberly speaking, ful short time.

it is our political garment-the cloak of our body politic-and noth-ing else. The labor organizations. Christianity, but then it became in a few years under Constantine the official religion of the Roman emon the other hand, are the natural element of our organic development pire. The Reformation was growing for more than one hundred just like all other industrial inyears, ever since Wycliffe and Huss; stitutions.

but in a few years it captured all the Now let us suppose a Federal countries which are still Protestant. judge should say to his son : "My oov, you must not grow so tall, or so Precisely the same may be said of the great French Revolution and of broad-shouldrered, for if you do, you will surely endanger your clothes." our Abolition of Slavery. Now So-This would of course be considered cialism has been growing during the nonsensical, since the boy cannot whole ninetenth century; who can help growing, no matter what hapdeny that during the twentieth cenpens to his garments; yet this advice tury it will become dominant in some form or another? would be in truth as sensible as the judges' admonition to labor organi-

#### Referring to the outery against

the demand of organized labor for Thinking men the world over and the removal of an obnoxius foreman in the Government Printing Office,

of all shades of opinion, have hoped and believed that the twentieth and his reinstatement by Roosevelt, century will be a century devoted to Eva McDonald Valesh says: social advance and regeneration. It "Only a few days ago the Secre-was considered the disgrace of the tary of the Navy took up the case of nineteenth century that with a a threatened strike of the machinhundred fold increase in our powers ists and iron molders in the governover nature's forces, and with a ment navy yard. The complaints production adequate to supply every of the men were found to be justirational want of our whole populafied and a raise of wages was contion many times over, we have only ceded to them. In all these cases succeeded in adding enormously to there has been no hysterical outcry the wealth and luxury of comparaabout government employes belongtively few individuals, while the ing to a trade union and dealing workers are, on the average, as deepwith its governmental employer as ly sunk in poverty and misery as besuch. Why? Because they belong fore. Thinking men and women of to crafts so thoroughly organized all classes have always agreed that that the heads of departments dare this great relic of barbarism must be not run counter to public sentiment abolished before all things, ere and deny them their inherent right humanity can enter upon a new and higher stage of civilization. In our to organize, whether as employes of private corporations or of the govesent society the bulk of the peoernment."

ple have no opportunity for the full development of their powers and

zations.

At the last meeting of the comcapacities, while the comparatively few others who have the opportunity have no inducement to do so. To be successful today means to possess money, and the power that this wealth gives to the lucky individuals is naturally hurtful to the rest of the people. There can be no social peace, no true culture, no fair com-

of capitalism the corporations have But now a new view-point must be considered. A contest between the the past undeniably on their side. master shoemaker of old and his would change at once were he handful of journeymen could be re garded as a private affair. A battle between a street railway company and thousands of employes, or tory of the past and the necessities of the future.

coal ring with hundreds of thous ands, is no longer a private matter It becomes a public affair. A con-I deny the common imputation that "the Socialists are unpractical, stantly increasing portion of society will be made to suffer in such fights are building castles in the air, be-This cannot continue, it will become We intolerable. The wage - workers don't know how far off Socialism is. whose success in the economic field And while it is true that all evoluhas now become much more difficult tion proceeds slowly at first, it is must call politics to their aid, for also true that it gains very much in rapidity when it begins to gain at there their numbers are an advant The interests of the public age. all and finally the decisive event is and the workingmen here run pargenerally accomplished in a wonderallel. The interference of the government is given, because the cap-italist is now replaced by a company It took 300 years to develop created by the government and subject to its jurisdiction more immediately than is an individual. The labor movement therefore cannot be maintaintd on an economic basis; it must take a political turn. And indeed there is a gradual development of this in English speaking countries. Here an independent political labor party, such as exists in the countries of the European continent, is not suddenly becoming the order of the day. At first there were only experiments, threats of the labor vote, pressure brought to bear on the old party politicians. We see this to a certain extent in this country

even today, for instance Gompers and his crowd. But these mistaker notions will soon pass away entirely And the end is inevitable that all the workingmen, and especially the trades union men, will organize politically and independently in the Social Democratic party, and con sciously carry on the class struggle in the field of politics.

How we have grown in our short When the consti- effectively a steady bombardment of national career! tution was framed and adopted, this the express trains and other trains nation was an infant in the cradle. Is it then good sense to expect that a garment which fitted us in swaddling clothes will still serve us when we have grown to manhood?

As a plain matter of fact, a coniderable rent was made in this political garment, the constitution some time ago, by our civil war, but this is ignored by the capitalistic judges and our capitalistic press. But just let us stop and reflect a ttle. The framers of our constilittle. tution, no matter how wise they

were, could not possibly have mon council a resolution was intro- guessed what tremendous changes a duced instructing the chief of police | century would bring about, socially to close up the gambling houses that and economically. And as are running "wide open" in this city. know, they did NOT guess. And as we all

The resolution was referred to the No one of them imagined that impaneled to consider "judiciary committee" by the gamb- fruit grown in California would be and bring in a verdict. lers in the common council and sent to New York to be eaten during there it will remain. There is noth- the same week ; that cattle raised in

existed.

conscious Socialist.

New Jersey and the case

rought into court at Newark.

lowing conditions existed :

of a crowded suburban traffic.

Need and oppression starveth in thy eyes,

Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back, The world is not thy friend, nor the world's law."

The capitalist system has furnished subjects enough for this gruesome picture to shock the earth and fill all hell with horror. . . . . .

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, through its executive committee, asures a supposedly anxious public that there need be no fear that there will be any change of policy in that organization, that the new grand chief (?) is fully as conservative as his predecessor and that that the country is safe.

The bulletin was hardly necessary in view of the well known fact that the ailroad companies control the policy of the brotherhood and that no man could be elected grand chief of the present organization unless he had the conservative (?) qualifications prescribed by the managers' association, who are in fact the executive committee of the organization. . .

The story is told that the elder Dumas was once annoyed by an impertient cad who was bent on extorting the confession from the great story teller that he was of negro extraction.

Your father ? and your mother ? were the questions asked in rapid succesion with the malicious twinkle that denoted certain victory at the expense of his victim. "And finally, as to your great grand-parents?" was the poser that was to nail the novelist to the cross.

"My great grand-parents," answered Dumas, looking his questioner straight in the eye, "were probably monkeys, my ancestry beginning where your's left off."

The moral of this anecdote may be found in its application to the capitalist consumptive who owns a junk-shop with a mortgage on it and the "independent" workingman with ingrowing brain and battle-scarred trousers who fiercely resists Socialism because it is an assault upon property and proposes a division of wealth.

An English coal porter is credited with a clever retori to a member of parliament who was pushing his way through a crowd at a show: "Make way there! Don't you know," cried the pompous M. P., "that I'm s

representative of the people!" "Heell!" retorted the porter. "Don't you know that we ARE the people!"

The working class ARE the people, but are not yet conscious of the fact. The coal porter had his eyes open and i

Eque torla t is a safe guess that he was a class-

A number of school children were Fortunately enough the economic murdered in a railroad accident in conditions themselves are working was towards the desired change. It is hardly necessary to say that the For the sake of economy, the folgrowth of the trusts and the ten-A line of swiftly moving trolley dency to consolidate industries has cars crossed a railroad track on a brought it home to all the people grade crossing, dodging more or less that some radical measures will have

to be taken in self-defense. Everybody understands now that it is just as irrational to permit five or six The gates of the railroad crossing men to control the meat supply as it ere often lowered three times withwould be to let these men control in five minutes. The inevitable acthe air supply or the water eident happened, and a great many supply. As the simplest, most effective and most logical measure, children were murdered. The trolley line ran down hill to the railroad the taking over and management by track, ice made the rails unusually the nation of all these immense proslippery, there was no sand in the perties is suggested today even by sand box to help stop the car. The front platform was crowded with men who five years ago considered Socialism in any form as wholly school children. For the sake of visionary. And as a matter of fact earning dividends the car was over-crowded, for the sake of SAVING the trust millionaires, the billionaires and bullionaires can say nothdividends the deadly grade crossing They ing against the proposition.

are building monopolies too big for The grand jury held the directors private control and these monopolies of the trolley line responsible and naturally must go into public posindicted them. A petit jury was session. impaneled to consider the evidence

The lawyer representing the rail-Every word the advocates of caproad directors asked the judge to italism say in favor or in defense of take the case away from the jury our monster capitalist organizations is so much added to the arguments and order a verdict of acquittal. The judge ordered an acquittal in favor of Socialism.

now that the uprising of the Commune in Paris in 1871 made possible by the government distributing 500,000 rifles accessary ammunition among the proletarians of Paris in order the city against the Germans. Once armed, the 'French having many old scores to settle, were unwilling to return slavery without a struggle. Hence the insurrection.

over, history teaches us that an armed people has always people. There has been a plain example of this in the case

and usurpers have therefore always taken care to disarm Whenever a nation or a class comes under the yoke of conquered nation or conquered class is always disarmed non-combatants.

nders of our constitution well understood and considered therefore inserted the following clause in the constitution ed States: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the of a free state, the right of the people to bear arms shall not Amendment II. Article 2.

e was placed in the constitution expressly for the purthe people an opportunity to defend their freedom. In m this clause it was insisted that such a right must be re In for the people to guard them eventually against usurpers in

It goes without saying that the founders of this republic never and of such a "national guard" as ours is today—the arming of and tops to hold in check the great mass of the people for the of a tops to hold in check the great mass of the people for the of a few money-bags. In those days (1783-89) there was no y than a proletariat in this country. Conditions were different.

although the fathers of our republic took such anxious pains a "nation in arms," yet today there is scarcely any other folk orld (except probably the Chinese and Russians) so radical-aed, so totally without weapons as the mass of the American In Germany and France almost every man is a soldier I man thus at one time in his life is an armed man. This tain stamp upon the people. However severely militar-condemned, it has at least this ONE GOOD SIDE discipline, it gives the man a certain self-confidence and the use of a rifle. Neither the French nor the German ald dare to do such things as our coal barons in the of Pennsylvania and Illinois or our street car magnates strikes. Besides it is not to be forgotten that in arrives. Besides it is not to be to be a set of a set of the German army and a corresponding percentage my is made up today of Social Democrats.

Americans as are afraid to trust the people with a Americans as are afraid to trust the people with rample of Switzerland proves most clearly that a of the people would by no means result in an in-medi-in Switzerland every citizen is a soldier, owns, his is it at home. The government teaches the people the reasons of state. There is a great deal less righting an either in America or in Russia or China, where the intermed

, if the Social Question is ever settled in ling of blood, that country will be Switzer! hnd.

petition, without equality of op portunity, and that cannot be had under the present economic system.

We will admit that Robert La Follette, the governor of Wisconsin,

is an able man. He would even be this kind would get Alderman Bier- his partner at that moment sitting a statesman if he were not a politician of the American type. We say a district attorney and a Grand Jury economic and social changes have American type avisedly because the that would know their duty. But made us what we now are. They American politician is a type that has never existed in any republic before, neither in old Athens nor in

ing unusual in this

Rome, and does not exist now outfor comptroller and at least two political garment-the Constitution side of this country. We do not aldermen were keepers of gambling find it in Australia- or in Switzerhouses. And it is safe to say that to the new grown body, or it will be land-said countries evidently being the city attorney Carl Runge and torn to pieces and discarded entirely too small to develop it. If La Folthe majority of the members of our in the very near future.

common council fully agree with their "pal' Biersach from the Second lette could cut lose from his am-bitions and study and take up the question lying before every civilized Ward. There is only one hope. Put Philadelphia as a city corrupt but people in the world, he might be the Social Democratic party into contented. Judging from the recome a true statesman. As it is FULL power in city, county and now, he is simply a politician who state next spring and in the fall county board manages, Milwaukee is is fighting the "monopolies and co-porations," but at the same time is ing as no state in this country has lowing the house of correction gathering for himself and his fol-lowers the crumbs that are falling from the rich table of the capitalist But until that is done, there is no have fattened on the building of the system.

use grumbling.

And one thing is certain: Swiss owners of factories and mills would never dare to have their workmen shot down in cold blood like wild beasts, by hired Pinkertons or by "deputy sheriffs" or by the militia, as is a common occurrence in this country. When there was a general railroad strike in Switzerland in 1897, the nation simply bought the roads and settled the strike. Please compare this method with the American mode of procedure during the Debs strike in 1894.

We see our ruling class indeed knows better how to value the advantage of arms. Not only are barracks erected and regular United States soldiers (hirelings) stationed in the neighborhood of all the large cities; not only is the national guard limited to a comparatively few regiments, mainly recruited from the "better" class-but even in all the colleges and universities they form battallions and companies and get United States officers as instructors.

A great deal more could be said on this subject, but it cannot be A great deal more could be said on this subject, but it cannot be the scope of one article to propose any definite plan of action. The new militia law has no doubt set more Socialists thinking on this question. Let us discuss it without fear or prejudice and looking the facts straight in the eye, as Social-ists should, yet in accordance with our advanced ideas of progress and higher civilization.

in the as would be turned course of the debate on the resolu- in Chicago and consumed in Maine. tion, Ald. Biersach declared that he The ablest mind living a hundred wanted to "go on record as being in years ago could not possibly have

But

favor of every d-m gambling house in the city of Milwaukee." And conceived that a citizen sitting in And his office in Boston would be able to that is unusual. For frankness of converse, aye, actually to talk with sach into the penitentiary if we had in what is now Chicago. These a district attorney and a Grand Jury economic and social changes have in Milwaukee there is no danger. are the impelling energies that com-

Mayor David S. Rose was elected pel us to grow. And we give our upon a ticket where the candidate ruling class fair warning that the -wil have somehow to adjust itself

the An eastern magazine refers cent revelations as to the way the ing as no state in this country has lowing the house of correction why the judge should not be hanged"? new county hospital. Already they

have been allowed to put on enough surely repeat itself. extras to almost double the first cost

of the building. It has been a grafters' harvest, an abominable de production ceases to be profitable it bouch of the county treasury-with several supervisors getting rich on a ceases altogether, even though the entire population were starving, freezing and naked. A handful of divvy" with the favored contractors irresponsible men are today in pos-session of the menas of life, and we The county board, made up of both of the capitalist parties, is sur-rounded by as damnable a lot of are compelled to make terms for the leech-like contractors as can be shown in any city in the country. The day for these rascals to either privilege of staying on the earth. Now since Alderman' Biersach

The day for these rascais to either thow since internal interval scatter or go to prison is fast com-openly declared in a council meeting that he was in favor of "every d-gambling house in Milwaukee," why fenses, but these criminals will go at large until the Socialists get a cording to law? Because there are according to law? Because there are according to law? Because there are hance at the county government.

The "business men" rule our city and govern our country and barter the money and the honor of the people for cold cash.

accordingly and the directors were If the modern combination, the set free. It was a mock trial, if modern trust, proves that capitalism ever there was one. One of the is no longer a benefit, that the directors had declared with a yawn monopoly cheapens production, and that going to court was a bore and must cheapen it in order to enlarge waste of time, especially as nothing business, then indeed it is only logiwould come of it. He was a pro- cal that society itself should apphet, nothing DID come of it, says propriate those large institutions the Chicago-American grimly, when and direct their labor, not for the telling the story. profit of the few, but for the benefit

The judge who directed the jury of ALL.

to set the railroad directors free, forbidding them to consider the If monopoly is the only way in which we can conduct business, then evidence for themselves, is the notthe people must demand to own the orious Judge Gummere. This man monopoly and to select those whom in a previious case expressed from they prefer as managers and directors. And is it not clear that we shall have infinitely less political ench the belief that the life of And is it not clear that we a child killed by a railroad or trolley corruption when there will be no is worth only one dollar.

trusts or quasi-public corporations But we say this: Verily, the time to bribe and influence our legislamust come when every judge in New Jersey and probably in other localitures, judges and officials? ties also will have "to show cause

So it may truly be said that we have reached the stage where the capitalist and the captain of in-

There was a time and a place in dustry has set himself to demonhistory where a similar state cf afstrate that our theories are sound. fairs happened, and history will And although he may not admit it openly, in his heart he knows that Socialism is the inevitable result of Under the present system when all his efforts.

We read in a morning paper: "The investigation of the house of correction is proceeding leisurely, as county board investigations are expected to proceed. Months ago it was ascertained that the count, had been swindled out of thousands of dollars on printing contracts. The evidence was referred to the district attorney, who made a report. What has been done about it? Nothing." Ye Gods, what do you expect? You do not for a single moment excording to law? Because there are several gambling-house keepers in, the commun council, because gamb-ling is under our system a "legiti-mate vice" and as "necessary" as prostitution and because this whole system is rotten from top to bottom.

#### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

Women in Trades Unions.

Can women and girls be organized into trade unions with success? Can they through organization stand to-gether and battle for their rights in the face of opposition from their em-

e'are questions that are fre quently asked today, and many earnest union men still look upon unions of women with something akin to suspicion, believing that they are but tem parary affairs, formed for some specific purpose, and immediately that purpose is accomplished they disband.

still cling to the old idea that the proper sphere of woman is in the home. This class does not seem to reckon on the changes in industrial development which have forced women and young

latter phase of the question, for the place of the woman in the industrial Labor in the eighties. At that time the unions were on the defensive, and field is firmly established, thanks to

I call on you men to honor your own There is perhaps no city in the country that can furnish as good an illusspecial trade. Do not apologize for it. When I was a "printer's devil" I was tration of the effects of women in trade unions as Chicago. In no other proud of the ink on my cheek. Elibu. always declared himself a city has the work of organization been blacksmith, though he was one of the carried out as successfully, and the results have amply demonstrated greatest scholars of his age. Honor your own trade by showing that a women can be as active and stanch un-ionists as men. In fact, instances could manly life can be lived in its pursuit. Lend your influence to exalt the dignibe quoted where strikes have occurred In that city, involving both men and ty of your calling. To this end ally yourself with your fellow tradesmen. Organize your fellows for self improvewomen, and the men were the first to return to work without having gained the concessions they demanded ment and for the betterment of the class of apprentices admitted to your

unionism was not of the passive order. unions of women in Chicago are of repoint to their remaining an important

wage and its conditions in shop or Where do the street car strike breakhome, has been brought about through ers come from? Investigation shows the organized effort of laboring men. that one man in the country has simost The very men who refuse to ally thema monopoly of the business of collectorganization with their fellow workers are also participants in ing the offscourings of the great cities the advantages which have resulted from the efforts of those with whom this purpose. James Farley is this man. He has his headquarters in New

> "Strike breaking is a business with perhaps victorious, union being comme," said Farley recently in Water- pelled to accept less favorable bury, Conn. "It's a business with my men. That's all there is to it. I don't know how it came to be my business exactly. I just grew into it. You see, 1 got a start and passed from Brooklyn to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to, say, Cleveland, Cleveland to St. Louis, then to Lockport, around to Providence, Erie, Scranton and a lot of small towns in the east and New England ing to work in shop and mill and store states, and there I was in business and factory is the army of the city's with a list of men who were ready to employed in petticoats. citement of the thing."

was asked. "You mean the nonunion men." he corrected quickly. "Well, they speak for themselves. How did I come to collect them? Well, that is easy. You see. competing with man in his own once after I had been in two or three strikes I began to meet old friends. They went everywhere I went, and I came to the conclusion I would learn something about them, and I did. Then when a his doorstep. company would say. 'Farley, can you get us some good men?' I knew where a telegram would reach them. The list

"Who are the men?" Farley bit on the end of his cigar. "That's hardly a fair question, for some of them aren't angels, and we shouldn't talk of the To size them up, I should say rest. that some of my men are old union men who lost their jobs in some strike and at its end found themselves with a grievance for some reason against the very organization which had started to redress their wrongs. But the majority of my men are young fellows who real ly like it for the danger. Some even like it, I believe, for the beating they get. The pay is double that of an average trolley employee, the hours are not long, and there is not a dull moment.

men. Some of them are young fellows of good education and good famiten results in cruelty. Instances of this lies who chose this instead of the army

Japan's Federated Labor.

writes that this organization has been struggling for improved conditions for

the working class in Japan, and its

efforts are being rewarded by the en-

hours of labor, age of workers, etc.,

and compelling employers to be consid-

erate of the health and safety of their

Organizer's Salary \$15,000 a Year.

The annual labor conference of dele

gates from trades unions in Australia meeting in Sydney, New South Wales, has just adepted a resolution in favor

of a levy of sixpence per annum upon

der to pay a salary of "not less than

\$15,000 a year" to an organizer of the

general political work for the Labor

Pork and Cancer.

Many English doctors are now e

members of unions and lengues

Jurisdiction Fights. 8

Reference is

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

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms in all 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 pelities party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and units for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the sum

people. Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed has of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This owne-ship enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers separaupon them.

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 misary of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitaling and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitaling and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitaling the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and en-linferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery. The economic interests of the capitaline the

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

tend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremary at heme. But the same economic causes which developed capitalisms may as Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in brirging about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or setual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of privats owner-ship of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republica, 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 dama.

party, distinct from and opposed to an parties formed by the propertied dense. While we declare that the development of economic conditions takes to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development readed 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 the condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the sttainment of this end.

tainment of this end. As such means we advocate: I. 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 concuments. the consumers.

the consumers. 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wares 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

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be fur nished by the government and to be administered under the control of the work ing class

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used 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 me

5. The construction of the second sec

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism 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 purpas of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not fur the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.



YOU CAN HAVE IT, NOT FREE, BUT FOR A

LITTLE EASY AND PLEASANT WORK.

USE

2

Real Providence

### Chey are Suicial and Cause the Loss of Friends to Union Cabor.

Recent events in the labor world fur

bable-untenable positions the print-

former president of the International

made to the "jurisdiction fights" be-

tween unions, of which there seem to

be more than the usual number this year, and if these disgraceful strikes

have not been more numerous than

heretofore the unions engaged have

more disastrous than we have experi-

enced since the struggle for supremacy

between the unions and the Knights of

government was to be supplanted by a

new and untried form of organization.

no principle has been conserved, not

adherent has been won to

cause of labor. On the contrary, many

have been lost; thousands of well wish

ers, constrained to withhold their sym-

pathy, finally turn from the workers in

disgust, while the direct evil effects

that flow from ordinary industrial

strife are increased many fold, for the

fratricidal strike is usually the most

bitteriy waged of all strikes. Inevita-

bly the nonunion employer fattens dur-

ing such a war, while the innocent em-

ployer of union men is the greatest im-mediate sufferer. In the end the work-

ers who indulge in these wild dances

tribution is exacted from them in the

shape of work diverted into other channels or in a temoralized, though

Women Wage Workers,

One hundred and sixty thousand wo

must pay for the music, and their

the

wage

Against this

one

been more important and the

Typographical union.

nish several examples of the possible

tant movement a success even at the cost of a little inconvenience of but a short duration.

The employment of children in mills and mines is bad enough at any age, but when there is no restriction it of-

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#### Bang Cogether. Eugene V. Debs, reading the newspa-per interview with Chauncey M. Depew on the blessings of strikes, made this H Clergyman's Sound Advice to the Men Who Labor.

God, our American ideal of a gentle-

the tramp. The European ideal ex-

cludes the toiler and includes the

tramp; or the man who will not work.

Our modern civilization is the result of

the toll of the man who works. He

works our mines, builds our vast struc-

tures, runs our railroads and builds

our steamships. And the mechanic's past is as full of achievement as the

trade. Organize for self protection. If

you do not hang together you will hang

separately. Labor has the same right

to organize that capital has. If you are

not organized you will not be treated

like men, but like slaves. Every pro-

tection that labor has secured, every

labor, everything done to increase its

An Amused Editor.

Bakers' Local union No. 19 of Al-

bany has undertaken the somewhat

difficult task of abolishing night work

in the bake shops of the city. That it

contemplates a strike as the means of attaining the desired end is a matter

of course, but what is most unusual if

New York Times, is the fact that be-

fore taking action it has explicitly rec-

ognized that there is a third party in

interest-to wit, the dear, patient pub-This the union has done by issu-

ing a formal notice of its intention ad-

dressed to said public and devoted for

the most part to the presentation of

reasons why, from the public's point of

not entirely unprecedented, says

accession which has been secured

felled our forests, tills our farms,

includes the toller and excludes

Strikes are siguboardsof prosperity In the course of a sermon recently nothing more and nothing less,' said Senator Chauncey M. Depew. 'You never hear of strikes in hard times.' delivered Rev. Charles Bayard Mitch-ell of the First Methodist church of Cleveland said: In view of the fact that all are la-borers and that there is dignity in all "This is rich-the more strikes the more prosperity! Let's all strike and then we will have the planet by the honest toil, think not meanly of your work. All honest toil is manly. Thank

man

onuments.

urritt

selves in

lic.

they refuse to unite.

tail "If an epidemic of boils should break out and every workman had a Job lot of the comforters the sapient senator would swear that they were the inevi-table concomitant of the 'full dinner .05 pall,' due to 'industrial prosperity.' "And you never hear of strikes in .09

Strikes in Hard Times.

hard times, ch? How about the rail-.05 road strike and riots that swept the country in 1873, senator? And the awful railroad strikes of 1877, senator, when for the first time the federal judges filled the jails with railroad em ployees simply for striking? And what do you say about the great coal strike, the still greater railroad strikes, the Coxey army and so on in 1894, when

take workingmen to be soft? "That sort of rot is sufficient to brand its author as feeble minded or as a knave. The senator is not feeble minded. His constituents are, or he would not represent them in the sen-

#### Value to Unions of the Delegates.

The delegates have acquired an exert's knowledge of the character, laor record and fighting qualities of the contractors that oppose them. Some of those delegates who have been in office fifteen or twenty years are conidered invaluable by the men. "If we ost Blank," said a group of New York men I was talking with, "we have no one that could take his place." "They're no mutual admiration so-

clety or talkfest either." said a delegate from an unskilled trade. "They're a plain business proposition. You don't ear any loud mouths shooting off on the rights of labor at the board. It's 11 dollars and cents. They get brough more business in one meeting than some labor bodies I might men tion do in a year." Some of them even have the manners and appearance of ypical business men. "Who was that awyer that gave such a sensible talk? asked a business man after a Civic federation conference. The "lawyer" was the president of one of the stron-

gest unions, a man who is called by the delegates "the brains of the board."delegates "the brains of the board."-W. E. Walling in World's Work.

#### Women Workers' Small Pay,

Carroll D. Wright, United States Inbor commissioner, gives the following four reasons why women workers re-ceive smaller pay than men: First, the roman comes into the industrial sys tem of today as an entirely new factor second, she holds a lower standard of industrial demands, caused to some extent by a lower standard of life, both in physical and mental features; third, insufficient equipment, due not to in capacity, but to the thought that per-mancy of employment will be interrupted by matrimony, and also to the fact that she lacks, so far, the influence that comes from association and combination, and, fourth, she is not a po litical factor in society

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our members. Dyspepsia as well as indigestion is 50 per cent greater in the United States than in any of the other civilized countries in the world, brought mostly by the use of hot breadstuff We therefore have a right to feel confident of the moral support and sympathy of the public to make this imporhese two great books in paper cove . For \$1 we will mail the two book th binding and will also send th Socialist Review one year t

Further on in their address the Al bany bakers tell how, in their opinion, night work hurts themselves and their families, but they do this, nominally at east, as a second thought. It is more than refreshing; it is beautiful and touching to such an extent that we heartily wish the bakers may succeed

#### Child Sabor in the South.

ployers? it would be more nearly correct to say ing trades unions may be placed in if the efforts to secure peace between the typographical and pressmen's unions prove abortive, says W. B. Prescott.

There is another class of men who

girls into the factory. It is hardly necessary to discuss the

present. The very pyramids are his our modern methods of production. it was feared their peculiar system of This gave a color-and just a coloring-of justification for the regrettable and harmful policy pursued in some localities at that time. There is now no such question involved. Judicious unionists look on and are powerless to prevent strikes being called for the sole purpose of gratifying a lust for power on the part of a union that wishes to crush an organization similar in all its essential features, but numerically weaker. And when the conflict ends

The women have proved that their but an active force. While most of the cent origin, the present indications factor in our shop and factory life .-Luke Grant in American Federationist.

The Strike Breakers.

in the main into a compact body for York city.

contracts. If there were no mate rial considerations involved unionists should have sufficient pride to estop them from entering on a quarrel in which their best friends-their employers-would become the chief victims. men in Chicago every morning marchcome out with me for the money or ex- army in skirts is an army of 600,000

"How about the strike breakers?" he

view, it would be a good thing if the bakers were allowed to work by day and sleep by night like most other people. "The old accustomed way of producing hot breadstuffs for breakfast." this remarkable address begins, "science has taught us to be a deep rooted evil and a producer of dyspepsia and indigestion to the public as well as to has kept growing until now I have about all I need f r an emergency."

"You'd be surprised at some of my

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and the second

delphia Press.

Social Democratic Herald,

for an unexplained cause. We have ered recently by Lieutenant Governor Guild of Massachusetts before the New England Cotton Manufacturers' asso- college graduates, one of them an old ciation. He told of the employment in football player, and just the other day southern mills of children of ten years a banker of Pennsylvania wrote to me of age, and even younger, at both night to ask if his nephew was not in Wa and day work. terbury. There is no law on the subject in

"It's surprising how many applica nearly all of the south; hence very tions for jobs the companies get duryoung children are employed long hours on both night and day work. It ing a strike. But only a very small percentage of them are accepted. is difficult to believe that such little takes an unusual man to work during children can keep awake at nights to a strike."-New York Herald.

employees.

party.

serve in cotton mills; but, hired out by their parents and watched by "bosses," they serve these long hours for very Japan has a federation of inbor with small pay. almost 300.000 members, a writer from the land of the mikado claims. He

As Lieutenant Governor Guild remarked, there is no need of anything of the kind. There is only one northern state that permits the employment of such young children, and that state is Vermont. But it has a law which restricts the employment of children to actment of a factory law regulating those over ten years, while in southern

mills they are employed when under ten years of age. Massachusetts restricts the age to fourteen and the hours of employment to fifty-eight per

week, Connecticut to fourteen year and sixty hours' employment and But there is no law in the south restricting child labor excepting the one in South Carolina, which went into effect May 1. That forbids the em-ployment of children under ten years. The south has abundant cheap labor

without employing little children in the mills. It should not use those little in nocents for any purpose and certainly not to compete with New England in

producing cotton cloths. It can pros-per without them and should put a stop to this unnatural cruelty .- Phila-

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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 cadicines. It contains valuable information for the married. It advises people with regard to marriage—tells who should and w not marry.

Those contemplating marriage should get this book at a

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sible for the increase of cancer. They point out that it is most common among the poor, whose chief meat is that of pigs, while the disease is extremely rare among the Jews. The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous RUSKIN Literary Department of Bank Daiversity, Chicagoy Lord a College State of the state of the setting of the state of t

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlits beer, does not make you billow. Pure beer is good for you had beer is unhealthful. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness





#### LABOR PEOPLE ARE DAMNED.

re we to do to be saved?

truly, the large majority of the population-the very part all the hard isbor, manual and nerve labor-is now damned at hope or likelihood of redemption. They are doomed bey live scantily from day to day, are badly fed, badly dresslife of suffering, of misery, of ignorance and of constant torued and what is worse, are in constant danger of eprived of opportunity to labor; and that casualty may in a me turn the well-meaning workman into a good-for-nothing wife and daughters into despised creatures of lust, and his

d queerly enough: while our laws protect property and "morals," its and murderers, they do not protect the man in need of fie finds himself confronted with the alternative of taking or of starving. If he wants protection, he must commit a He must steal, rob or become a common drunkard. Then he restricted" by the law. He is sent to a jail or a so-called "house restricted." And some agent of the county or of some organized

"takes care" of his wife and children. is this all.

#### MISERY IN THE WORLD.

the mere fact that they are the children of the laborer, his as a rule condemned to the same fate as the parents. are as a rule condemned to the same fate as the parents, they be saved by a streak of good luck they are doomed to berers also

no matter how talented the children may be, they get no trainneation or proper care, for their parents, partly from ignor-ally from misery, cannot give it. They are sent to work while rtly from m ng, for they must help sustain the family, or starve with wolf must be kept from the door, even if all the sweet ties of and paternal love have to be severed.

children must slave with their parents or starve with them. lering begins when they are mere babes, in fact even before born

the crut al Calvinist doctrine of predestination of people who are finds its realization in the condition of our working

Truly, they need salvation. They need it in this world. What st they do to be saved?

and yet if we look closer there are all the elements near to make we heaven out of this hell. There are all the things that a need in all countries and in plenty. Especially is this so in a, where there are plenty of all good things, for the laborers ed them. And if there should not be enough they would more, if permitted to do so.

ht here we catch a glimpse of one of the cardinal points of the tion: the question of all the misery in the world.

workmen would and could produce everything in plenty, but hey cannot do so now at will. They must wait for somebody else to it them to do so, to give them work, for they do not own the mole or the raw materials.

Think this over a minute and see if it is not so.

The tools (i. e., the machines) are expensive now-a-days, thereder complete control of the capitalist class. And the are un ols of today also require a great amount of raw materials and to buy at requires capital, which is another reason why capital controls

You see then that "capitalism" now is the wall that the devil has between the laborer and his product.

The laborers cannot, under present conditions, employ themselves. but are dependent on the will and convenience of some owner of tools and materials. And not for love, nor for Christian charity does the mer of the tools and materials give the laborers employment. He

And the workingman's labor has become a mere ware in the het and as such his labor (i. e., himself) is subject to the same conditions as every other ware, the conditions of supply and demand. And he and his labor are now subject also to competition.

workman's labor, or rather his time, that is his life, is bought in the open market by the highest bidder on onc hand from the LOWEST GIVER on the other. And the capitalist or employer cares buy the laborer's time only when he is young, strong and healthy. The is sick, or when he gets old, the employer has no use for him siness is business," you know. And because of this we see that our so-called free worker is actu-

Ily warse off than the blacks were under slavery before the war. The black was "property" and represented about \$1,000 of value which his master owned. Therefore the master took good care of him, and was anxious to have him in good condition as long as possible. ss is business," you know !

It is of course different with the white slaves. THEY ARE TREE TO STARVE! Who cares? There is usually no capital lost by their being starved.

The average capitalist is, therefore much more concerned about his are or dog than about his workmen, many of whom he does not even

I have said that workers are now subject to competition. on has come to have a fearful meaning for them. For on one hand it compels the employer to get his labor as cheap as poswhile on the other laborers are driven to the desperate necessity ting with each other in order to maintain an existence. Emof this and other countries now get their labor from the

ow for a price much below the productivity of that labor. Now did this come about? Well, by the development of mo

crats and the laborers into a class of dependents-of hirelings. The laborer is simply a hired appendage to the machine. The machine has come to be the main thing, THE COSTLY THING-the living appendage, the laborer, can be gotten without much trouble or cost. Now-a-days if an owner of tools does not want to let a workingman work, the latter has no means of subsistence unless he finds some other "lord of production" who will permit him to produce something.

And so this system now creates the dependence of the thousands upon the few.

The working people cannot do the work that is the most necessary for themselves and for the community at any particular time, bot must do the work for which they are paid, whether that work is necessary or not. It is frequently the case that the workman furnishes things of luxury for others while he himself is suffering for the necessaries of life. For instance there are a lot of stone masons and bricklayers out of work and their productivity at a standstill, although they want to work. But after they have been out of employment all winter they cannot build houses for themselves next spring, but must wait till some rich person is ready to build a grand palace, often one that will remain vacant all the year round-I have in mind several such in this city-or they will have to work on a grand stable for a street cap magnate's horses. Perhaps they will have to build a house for God although he does not need any houses, all the world is supposed to be his house. But as a matter of fact, God has already plenty of houses standing empty during the week-and most of them even on Sundays, because the pews are rented out like real estate.

It is plain, then, that the workingman cannot do the work that is most necessary, but only the work he is paid to do, by some capitalist or combination of capitalists whose interests have precedence before the interests of the people at large. Workingmen now-a-days are mere things to the employer. He counts HIS steers and sheep by heads and HIS workers by handse

It is a paltry evasion of our capitalists to say that the workers are to accept or to refuse the terms of their employers. The laborer HAVE to consent. If they refuse the terms, there are plenty of others, hungry, starved and desperate, ready to take their places. But suppose it were possible that the employer could not get other men to take the place of those who refused the terms offered (and pray do not for a moment think that such could actually be the case, this is merely a case of supposition) the employer could stand it; he would merely stop business for the time being. And do not, I beg of you, imagine for one instant that he would suffer privation by doing so. His home would be just as radiant with luxuries as ever and he would probably try to endure life by a trip to some foreign country and then perhaps come back to write a book on "Triumphant Democracy," as Andrew Carnegie did after the battle of Homestead.

#### CAUSE OF "HARD TIMES."

Now, another important consideration. Since the working people of the country do not receive the full value of their products how can they be expected to buy back those products? Their numerical strength makes them the chief consumers of the country, and those on whom the production mainly depends. In this way (by the laboring people not being able to consume enough) and by the planless way in which production is carried on in general, the SO-CALLED over-production is created. That is, no matter how much or how little the toilers of a nation create. they always create more than they are able to buy with their wages. And in this way the so-called crisesoriginate. They have come upon us about every fifteen years, roughly speaking, since capitalist production began its sway. At such times the trade and the manufacturing of a nation come to a standstill, because "there is too much on hand!"

And the working people have to stop work and go ragged and hungry, BECAUSE THERE IS TOO MUCH ON HAND. Think of it!

But statesmen, newspapers, lawyers and so-called "reformers" on such occasions claim that it is either too much silver or too little silver or lack of confidence (!) or the tariff or what not that is the cause of the crisis, or of the panic, as it is sometimes called.

But hard times are really hard on those whose only subsistence depends on their having work to do.

For the poor people the times are ALWAYS hard. During "hard times" the wives and daughters of the capitalist do not leave off attending balls, parties and the opera in their silks and diamonds. On the contrary if the times are very hard, the charity organizations, which, in spite of some good intentions that are back of them, are intended to deal out hush money to the dispossessed. simply arrange a "Charity ball." They then dance, eat-yes, and drink--for the poor!

As far as security of work is concerned the workman of the present time is worse off than any of his predecessors in history. He is worse off actually than the black slave was. In fact the irregularity of his employment, the frequency with which he is out of work, is the most alarming feature of the workingman's condition. The toiler of today cannot work when he wants to, or when he ought to, in order to support himself and family. He can only work when it is to the "profit" of the employer that he should do so.

For instance, in order to keep up the price of steel the Illinois Steel company gives its numbered slave more holidays than is good for him and his family. Even leaving such cases as that out of the question, now-a-days no employer can afford to give his men work when there is no profit in it for him. He cannot well carry on his business at a loss, at least for any great length of time. In such a case he has to stop business and that means to stop production. Whether his work-men ought to work in order to live, whether they MUST work in order to live, that is a matter he cannot stop to consider. The only matter of consideration is the "profit."

#### Wisconsin Dotes.

Three new ward branches ready to ask for charters is the news that means most from Kenosha. The comrades are getting the Socialist machine ready to grind when the time comes.

Comrade Gaylord is to speak at the West Bend County Fair on the 18th of this month. This will break new ground for us in another county, and start the active campaign among the farmers.

Neenah comrades organized a big treet meeting for the State Organizer on Wednesday evening of last week. He is to visit them again next week, and help complete the organization of the Third Ward branch.

Comrade Hagerty spoke this week at Racine and Green Bay to large audiences. Kenosha and Racine are co-operating, as many from Kenosha heard Father Shernan at Racine in his attack upon Socialism.

The Machinists Heipers and Handy Mens Union marched in a body to the Social Democratic headquarters on Labor Day and supplied themselves with party buttons before going into the parade. That is a straw in the wind that indicates a rising gale of Socialism among the younger men in the unions.

What with Debs at Madison, Hagerty at Milwaukee, Mailly at Sheboygan, Simons at Beloit--putting periods in La Follette's speech-Besenberg at Neensi, Holmes at Fond in Lac, and Gaylord at Watertown, Labor Day in Wisconsin seems to have created a goodly demand for Socialist orators. for Socialist orators.

day and Saturday of last week at Ke-nosha on the market square. Large dueed. He gave an alleged solo which crowds gathered to hear him on both occasions, and collections and contribu-tions to the agitation fund amounted to ganzing a Herald campaign which will soon put them second only to Milwaukee in that respect.

In the Beloit Janesville Rockford La-In the Beloit-Janesville Rockford La-bor Day celebration speech Comrade Simons reminded Gov. La Pollette that the capitalists of the Berlin Co., who compelled the machinists after the strike to take oath that they would not join any union for a year, were guilty of a criminal action and ought to be prose-cuted by the Attorney Genaral. It is well that the Beloit unionists had one Socialize in their gethering that day who Socialist in their gathering that day who could talk in the interests of laborers, or the process of grafting begun by the Hogan crowd might have been clinched by the wordy Governor's flattery, and political handcuffs added to the ones put on the workmen of Beloit by the cap-italists after the failure of their misled strike.

THE MINNESOTA STATE LECT-

The Socialist State Lecture Van, i charge of Courades Guy E. Etherton and Geo. I. Martin, has been doing valiant service for the cause in Minne-

The season has been unusually favor able for the open air campaign. In three and a half months that the

an has already been out, only two venings have meetings been prevented The by inclement weather. campaign will have covered over 1,000 miles drive and have included over 100 of the largest cities and villages in the state. About 125 speeches will have been made by each of the contrades. The van has worked at many places

where there are party organizations, but the campaign has been for the most part pioneer agitation. In the greater number of places visited the people have heard a Socialist speech for the first time. Substantial results of the van work are blocady manifest in spulletions for already manifest in applications for charter, ands inquiries about speaker and organization. Quantities of liter-ature have been distributed and sold. Collections for the state fund have aver-aged about \$8.00 per week.

here in farming communities. As there has been much controversy as to the place that the farmer should occupy in the Socialist movement, it may be of interest to quote from a letter from

interest to quote from a letter from tomrade Etherton on this point. "We have had a good hearing," writes Comrade Etherton, "all along the line. Frequently an intensity of interest is manifested in the way the audience hangs upon the words of the speakers. But without exception the attention of the neorid has been consultante and the people has been considerate a thoughtful. In a few instances th have been conspiracies of a few c italistic flunkies and political crooks and ther reak up our meetings by counter-street attractions; but such attempts have in

ment. "Judging from such contact as we have had with the farming communities, I believe there is no place in the countr where Socialism is making a more rapid growth than among the Minnesota farm-ers of this north-west. This growth is most quickly manifest where the populistic revolt was strongest Stic revoit was strongest." Our van is very neat and attractive in appearance; built especially for this pur-pose; with phonograph outfit, gasoline lights, rear platform for speaking etc. It is painted in black enamel, highly FOUR BOOKS IN 1 VOLUME. polished, with appropriate motions in gold letters, side black-boards for an-nouncing place and time of meeting, and a gong to call the attention of the people to the advertisement. It has a sub-stantial cover, with leather side, front and rear curtains affording a complete SEX AND LIFE. TOKOLOGY. u. and rear curtains, affording a complete shelter when necessary. The upholster ed side seats are large and commodious, anaking very comfortable beds. It has conveniences for light house-keeping. It is a vehicle that no Socialist need be ashamed of, and cannot fail to leave the III. CHILD-CULTURE. ashamed of, and cannot full to leave the impression with the audience that such an outfit must have a strong organiza-tion behind it. Everywhere a meeting is announced a large audience is sure to be on hand before the meeting is opened. making the work much easier for the speakers

#### SIMONS IN BELOIT.

The trade unions of Janesville, Wis. Beloit, Wis., and Rockford, Ill., celebrated their Jabor Day jointly in Beloit, Wis Comrade A. M. Simons, the editor of the International Socialist Review, had een invited upon the solicitatio of comrades in Janesville and Rockford, a the speaker of the day—while the Brittain-Hogan-Dow aggregation of la-bor fakirs in Beloit insisted upon in-viting Gov. Robert M. La Follette. The

Beloit crowd having charge of the affair, Beloit crowd having charge of the affair, a very peculiar situation arose. We are informed that every effort was made to sidetrack Simons. In the first place it was stated tha La Follette would only Stank offar Simone Then in order to speak after Simons. Then in order to void riding in the parade with Simons La Follette came in on the interurba

La Follette cause in on the interurban electric after the parade had gone. He then avoided riding out to the grounds with Simons, although this delayed him nearly 30 minutes on his speech. Na-turally, Simons was not particularly sorry at not being mixed up with him. Every possible effort was made to show Simons discourtesy. No excort what-ever was provided for him to the grounds. Simons was not asked upon the speaker's stand, while La Follette was speaking until the Janesville and Bockford boys began a demonstration. La Follette then talked two hours and a half and his lieutenants admitted that this was with the avowed intention of tiring the crowd out so they would not

tiring the crowd out so they would not listen to Simons. Then, they would not listen to Simons. Then, they brought a band upon the stage and announced that it would play. At this some of the Janesville and Rockford fellows started on to the platform and demanded that the band be withdrawn. This was done, and a merro with a guiter was intro-

increase in spite of the fact that a ball game and races were at once started in other parts of the ground. La Follette had given his regular talk on railroad rates which he is giving around at the State fairs. He had de-clared that he knew nothing about the local Beloit situation. Simons in his reache uncreated that is use arthur

speech suggested that it was rather strange that La Follette was so well in formed on the political situation in Beloit and knew nothing about the in-

dustrial situation.

Simons then took up the Berlin strike which, as our readers know, has been lost, the nien having been permitted to go to work only on condition that they go before a notary public and swear that they will have nothing whatever to do with the trade unions. This is condo with the trade unions. This is con trary to the State law which provide for a fine of \$100, in each case where an employe shall be coerced. Simon an employe shall be coerced. Simons called attention to this fact, and then

URE VAN.

sota during the summer season

10

19. 21. 22. 23. 25. 26. 28.

18.

29

30

34. 35. 36.

37. 38.

Hyndman.

Most of this work of agitation out-side of the few industrial centers has

said: "I regret very much that the Governor is not here that I might ask whether an exception was made of this law in the oath which he took to en-force the laws of his state." Our read-ers may easily imagine that this created a small sensation and the Beloit ma-chinists, in spite of the fakirs, cheered for some minutes. Simons then gave a small sensation and the fakirs, cheered chinists, in spite of the fakirs, cheered for some minutes. Simons then gave them a straight Socialist speech and called attention to the way in which they were robbed in the shop by the sys-tem of capitalism and pointed out the overwhelming importance of this robbery as compared with the railroad rate ques-tion in relation to workingmen. The at compared with the random we gave tion in relation to, workingmen. The audience as a whole seemed to be with him and a crowd gathered round him after it was over. Naturally the fakirs were very angry with him.



Address, Literary Agency, Social Democratic Herald, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.



3

#### INTRODUCTION OF MACHINES.

the middle ages, before capitalist production had come upon the events, a system of small industries prevailed and in some few catinued almost to the present day. This system rested on the ownership by the workman himself of the means of produc-The instruments of labor were then paltry, dwarfish and cheap a that very reason, as a rule, they belonged to the producers Since the Fifteenth century, and especially since the m was utilized, these limited implements of production ually enlarged, united and improved-by and by the common the middle ages and even some of the instruments that were fifty years ago and later, were transformed into the machines

blace of the hand loom, the spinning wheel and the smith's ere appeared the mechanical loom, the spinning machine and n hammer. Instead of the single workshop there appeared the hat combines the united labor of hundreds and of thousands. me time production was transformed from a series of isolated al) acts into a series of social and combined acts. (Engels.) The yarn, the cloth, the metal articles which now come out of the ands they had be joint product of the many people through whose

they had to go successively, before being ready. o single person can say of them: "This I have made, this is my And in spite of this, these SOCIAL tools and SOCIAL proare treated the same way as they were at the same time when the as an individual tool and when the product was created by the idual. So the present NEW mode of production remains subject and form of appropriation; although the new form of production away with the very CONDITIONS on which the old form was away with the very CONDITIONS on which the old form was d. In times of old the owner of the simple tool appropriated, or the his own use, his OWN product, while now—and it is im-that to fully grasp this fact—the owner of the tool (of the ma-s) appropriates the work of OTHERS. He appropriates this cout a jury and without a verdict.

and so we see plainly that the PRIVATE OWNERSHIP of the NS OF PRODUCTION, which was formerly the means of securnuct of the producer, has now become the means of exa into the machine SEPARATES the workman from his product. way a comparatively small number of capitalists obtain a moneans of production.

#### HAVE TO ACCEPT TERMS.

a system like this, it is only natural that the rich richer and the poor poorer. petition imposes no restraint upon the powerful. They to exploit the poor workman to their heart's content. The thing: The strength on the capitalist side is so great by for resistance on the side of the workmen is so in-there is actually NO FREEDOM OF CONTRACT.

This condition of things is rendered enormously more precarious

every new invention, by every new so-called "labor-saving device." These new inventions, these victories of man, of society, over nature's hysical forces, ought certainly to be unqualified blessings to all. Yet how often have they proven actual instruments of torture to the toilers! How many have the introduction of machinery thrown out of employment? How many existences have thereby been destroyed? All the advantage of all the new inventions, machines and improvements now mainly go to the small class of capitalists. While on the other hand these new inventions, machines and improvements and labor devices displace human labor and steadily increase the army of the unemployed, who starved and frantic are ever ready to take the places of those who have work, thereby still further depressing the labor market. It is from this army that the capitalists recruit their special police, their deputy sheriffs, their Pinkerton detectives and some of their most useful politicians.

#### (To be continued next week.)

That savings bank averages are such laws are extensively and sysdistorted in such a way, so as falsely tematically evaded is evident from the following extract from a circuto show a great increase of the lar letter from the City Trust Co., average wealth of working men, is of 36 Wall street, New York, seekan actual fact. It has been several ing to draw away from savings times exposed. The Massachusetts banks some of the patronage of

banks increased their deposits the past year by \$9,500,000, bringing the total up to \$193,000,000 in

round numbers. But of this sum only \$76,000,000 belongs to deposit-ors who have less than \$1,000 to

their credit. One bank reports an

individual account of \$60,000, to

statistics have exposed it, and so, their rich clients:

statistics have exposed it, and so, their rich cheats: more recently, have those of Con-mecticut. Upon the Connecticut find this company's facilities in exposure, the Pittsburg (Pa.) Post of December 31, 1901, had this to than the savings bank. This is of many ways of greater advantage of December 31, 1901, had this to than the savings bank. This is

"The savings banks reports are deceptive in that they are being investment, and who are compelled used for investment purposes by rich people, rather than by the wage to arrange their deposits so that the lawful maximum amount which is workers. The Connecticut savings

lawful maximum amount which is permitted to an individual account shall not be exceeded, and to ac-complish which it is necessary to use different titles and patronize different banks." A little intelligent reflection upon this aspect of the matter may ex-plain to the jubilant though some-what mystified editor of the Cinwhat mystified editor of the Cinwhich was added \$4,850 during the cinnati Evening Post, why working-

which was added \$4,850 during the year, although the law forbids any bank receiving more than \$1,000 from any depositor during the year." In the instance mentioned the limitation law of Connecticut seems to have been violated openly. That

S. M. Holman, State Secy. of Minnesota

than the savings bank. This is especially true of those who are now using savings banks as a species of investment, and who are compelled to arrange their deposits so that the



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#### = IT TEACHES :=

#### That poisons are not remedies.

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

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

bygiene 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-culture and Education are sure to have a beneficents effect on the well-being of future generations, and the earnest warnings against unnecessary surgical operations add not a little to the value of a volume which gen work only good to those who follow its teachings.

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I	FREDERIC HEATH, EDITOR.
Wisc	Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the onsin State Federation of Labor.
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	onsin State Federation of Labor.

- 1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands Trusts and Combine
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cratic state conventions were held on common with each other. the same day, and in both the Bryan element triumphed. From Nebraska will have to decide about this time this was to be expected, but Ohio next year, which of the two northern was not so certain. There a fac- factions it will join. It is the detional fight took place between the ciding factor and chooses that "conservative" and the "radical" element which promises it success. Democrats, and the latter have tri- The defeated faction will then reumphed, but not absolutely, nor by pea, what happened three and eight entirely fair means. They had the years ago: it will bolt, put op its credential committee in their hands, and as the custom is in such cases, publicans, or stay away from the therw out all their "contested" ponents. However, whether this be tives who acted thus; next year it fair means or not, they triumphed all the same. They determined the platform and selected the candi-south renders its decision. date. The latter is Tom Johnson,

Ohio is a Republican state. The most important result of So it is not perfectly smooth sailing these two conventions is that Bryan for Roosevelt, although it must be still rules the Democratic party or-granization in the west. What oc- the race. curred in Ohio will without doubt be repeated in Ilinois, Indiana and longer can the Democratic party other western states. Bryan will hold together. The factional fight other western states. Bryan will hold together. The factional fight keep the upper hand : the Kansas City within it cannot continue to all platform will be endorsed, and the eternity. A donkey is proverbially "reorganizers" of the party every-where will receive the good advice donkey dies at last. We are someto go to the devil or to the Republi- what impatient to enter on the incans. The outlook for a "unifica-tion" of the Democrats is not one In the last election we polled about hair better today than one year or 300,000 votes, next year we should three years ago. The Kansas City increase this to over a millionplatform was indeed a good deal even the Milwaukee Sentinel has bediluted at Columbus-there was no come somewhat agitated over the longer any mention of free silver- dangers of Socialist success in this but even this platform and especially part of the country-and then we the persons who stand behind it are shall receive serious attention. The exceedingly distasteful to men like last hope of reorganization of the Cleveland, Olney and Gorham. In Democratic party died with John P. fact the two factions belong only Altgeld. nominally to one and the same bury it.

Situation in the Democratic Party. In Ohio and Nebraska the Demo-| party; actually they have nothing in Since a reconciliation is therefore quite out of the question, the south long? own candidates or vote for the Reop- polls. Then it was the conserva-

Under present circumstances, the present mayor of Cleveland, a Rosevelt, who has no rival in his man of energy and wealth, who if party, may be considered sure of he becomes governor of Ohio this victory. But in one year many year, will doubtless be the presidential candidate of the radical A financial crash for instance could wing of the Democrats next year, and may be their candidate even in case of his defeat. This defeat is servative Democrat might give the very probable, because the conquered great capitalists a safe opportunity Democratic faction-although the to punish Roosevelt for his anti-hand of reconciliation was extended trust attitude, harmless as it is, and to them in the form of a nomination for his interference in the coal of one of their men to the United strike. Moreover the American States Senate, in place of Hanna- trades unionists must be the most will probably whet their knives to unpardonable blockheads if they slaughter Johnson. And moreover, take quietly Roosevelt's recent public stand against organized labor.

For us the question is, how much

## The modern trades union move- can serve as a kind of preparatory that mankind might almost be

nt has only one clearly defined and can have only this one aim : help complete the revolution now ing place within the bosom of to improve conditions now, aims the abolition of wage labor-at

st so say all the preambles in the de union constitutions. And what has induced these labor ions to set for themselves this

n, which can be reached only rough violent revolutions? It is e conscicusness that the fight of the unions solely in the economic field CANNOT better the condition of the great mass of the workers for any length of time, or in any contion of capital) has done away with the wage law which formerly was has done away with duties within they will conquer. individual countries and with skillital is the sovereign lord in the abor market; it seldom pays more date. It is therefore only natural "Ephraimites." than is absolutely necessary to keep that the English trade union move-"the race" (plus a sufficient reserve ment up to the present time has force) from dying out. Only under been so exceedingly conservative. exceptionally favorable circumstances can unions even with a strong

any success worth mentioning in the economic struggle. And for how That depends entirely on no lack of work, because the whole conditions to create which is not in world was her market : nor in Ameri-

The fight of the workingmen to organize them, to keep them in good fighting trim and to resist further degradation. Also as recruiting stations for political battles the labor unions are a necessity.

Indeed, some progressive thinkers are of the opinion that they perhaps such a superfluity of good things ed this solution.

schools for an organization of the smothered with them, yet here we future, when a more just form of now find want as a constant factor society shall carry on production in in public and social life-want, incommon. But labor unions, while troduced by anarchy in the industri-they are an excellent means, can al world. The constitutions of the ricipation in an independent litical labor party. The modern ion labor movement, besides try-te in the states and the states which in values of the state in the political field. of the unions, they nevertheless by against the economic slavery which their very existence signify PER- holds captive the body and soul of There are various reasons why Inglish and American workingmen PETUAL WAR between capital and the workingman. labor.

English and American workingmen tues of patience and forbearance, to some extent still have quite dif- the sermons of the priests and the ferent ideas than their German lectures of "free-thinking" profesbrothers as to the objects to be ac- sors-all this can no longer fill or complished by the unions. argue away the misery of hundreds The German unions are of recent of thousands.

The question is now simply: What shall we do to secure the opportunity date and were mostly founded by the Social Democratic party, that is, siderable degree. Concentration of the political organization preceded for labor to people who wish to labor the instruments of labor (concentra- the trade organization. What won- and produce? And the product of And the product of and produce? der then, that the stamp of Social- his labor to the producer?

The trades unions in America also ism has been impressed on them by must now aim at the solution of this problem. They must aim at the In England, on the other hand, abolition of wage slavery. The trades ed hand labor. Supply and de-mand are no longer the regulators the contrary, that is, some of the this object. They must set it up as of wages and through them of the unions are more than a hundred the "shibboleth." as the distinguishlivelihood of the workingmen. Cap- years old, while the political labor ing sign between the adherents of movement is of the most recent the new prevailing view and the old

Therefore an INDEPENDENT labor party,"that is, independent political action of the workingmen, And the American trades union is absolutely necessary, since it is movement is of English origin, and impossible that one of the old capsaved. organization succeed in attaining formed exactly after the same pat- italistic parties will ever adopt this tern and under similar conditions. | demand.

In England there was formerly In America, as in all other civilized countries, the Social Democratic party is the political organization the power of the labor organizations, ca, because here Nature had emptied which represents the present debut in the general conjunction of in-dustry and trade. as there the labor organizations in collective ownership of all means of against capital must of course be former years won some important production and distribution." still carried on in the economic field victories in legislation. And here party is therefore naturally t scribed. This victories in legislation. And here party is therefore naturally the relife. as there, up to the present time, presentative of the trades unions in circumstances have not matured a the political field.

political labor party, because the And we can only congratulate our A. conditions for it were not ripe. But now all this has changed. waukee and the Wisconsin Federa- V. Although in America nature offers tion of Labor that they have master- R.

# **Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!**

could anyone else.

systems.

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND. New locals were organized in Port Allegany and Galesburg, Penn., at the close of Ben Hanford's lectures

in those towns. J. Mahlon Barnes addressed the Labor Day demonstration at Latimer to commemorate the shooting of miners at that place in 1897.

Comrade Barkowski, the Polish Socialist agitator and organizer, is speaking in and around Philadelphia. Comrade William Geroty, a young

Hungarian speaker and organizer, has organized six Hungarian Socialist locals in different parts of the country.

The Socialists of Ft. Wayne, Ind., are prepared to test the local ordinance which prohibits street meetings, and a speaker will be sent there soon.

San Francisco comrades held their convertion Aug. 30, nominated Frank R. Whitney for mayor and adopted a platform strongly opposed to fusion with the Independent Labor Party.

A "Sociological Course for Priests ownership of some things on a profit and Educated Laymen" was held in basis that many of Russia's in lus-Dubuque, Ia., last month. Father tries are government owned and

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum. P. J. Ming of Prairie du Chien, operated and that many of these Wis, gave a series of seven lectures strikers are workers in those same P. J. Ming of Prairie du Chien, operated and that many of these



bear in mind that we are still under and \$4,175 in fines. capitalism. Under Socialism it

would be entirely different. But at present you must conform to the beiter Zeitung" (Saechsische Arrules of capitalism as far as your beiter-Zeitung), has ben sentenced ginia, says: "The demand for workconscience will permit. You could to three months imprisonment for ers is certainly intense. If the comnot establish a co-operative commoninsulting the King of Saxony. The wealth for yourself, you know! Nor newspaper, which is the local organ could only see the doors of oppor-ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

ments of the Press on the fact that Fund would go up to \$5,000. Eighteen cities in Germany own of the 23 members who represent a single locality have I been in, but and operate their street railway Saxony in the Reichstag 22 were there was evidence of an abundant Socialists. Some of the papers Jurvest to be gathered for the effort, wondered what the King of Saxony To do this there would have to be The Social Democratic party in thought of this, to which the "Ar- more money, but if it was not out of Spain has a number of weeklies with a total circulation of 35,000. The party is represented in many comnunes, though not in Parliament.

There are 500,000 men out on that lese majesté was committed by party membership the need of putstrike in southern Russia and the the publication of the latter sent- ting out more of the ablest men we government is practicing untold ence. Galileo, when he made his have at once. barbarities on them to drive them historical recantation, observed: Ben Hanford's dates from Sept. "The world is round for all that." 11th onward are: Ohio, Sept. 12, back to work. It is well to remark to those Populists and Bryan-Hearst Herr Mitzsche may truly say: "Lèse Fremont : 13, Fostoria ; 14, Spring-Democrats who desire government majesté or no. the King's opinions field; 16, Cincinnati; 17, Hamilton, are but as the 'sounding brass or Indiana: Sept. 18, Jeffersonville tinkling cymbal!""

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 8. picking up any old horrid picture and on Socialism and means to be em-governmentally operated industries. The Revolutionary Socialists of on October 1st, for two weeks in that ployed in fighting it. This last Paste that fact in your hat, and nounced Comrade Dr. L. Greffier as state.

aled by th

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Help Us Get An Addressing Machine. Boston Herald, the leading Demo-The Herald has always striven to cratic paper of New England, pracerve the cause of Socialism as tically concedes the election of a Socheaply and effectively as possible. cialist representative from the dis-It is our purpose not only to con- trict which our late Comrade Mactinue so, but to produce the paper Cartney represented for four terms, even cheaper. The circulation has The "Herald" also admits the possteadily grown-so much that the sibility of the Socialists carrying Board of Directors decided to pur- other districts, and in Plymouth chase a machine to do our own ad- county, it says, the Democratic party dressing of wrappers. So far it has seems to be a smaller factor in polibeen done in Chicago, a rather in- ties this year than ever, the Socialconvenient and annoving system. ists "seeming to have taken the With a machine of our own we can position formerly occupied by the guarantee more regular delivery of Democrate." the Herald. It will improve the The state convention to organize service considerable. But that is the Socialist party of Louisiana will

not all. Much actual money can be be held in Temperance Hall, corner To purchase this machine Campbell and Lafavette Streets, opabout \$400.00 will be required. We posite Lafavette Square, New Orwill need this money at once and ask leans, on Friday, Sept. 18th, 2 P. M. the comrades to assist in raising the The local comrades are arranging boosting the Herald you help So-Next week an extended report will cialism. Shares of stock in the Milwaukee Social Democratic Pub. Co. be given of the work of the national will be issued for every \$5.00 sub- organizers, all of whom report most Every shareholder will re- encouragingly and enthusiastically ceive the Herald free of charge for of their receptions in the respective fields.

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#### From National Headquarters. Omaha, Neb., Sept. 5, 1903.

National Organizer Geo. H. Goeel, in one of his reports from Vir-SEE THAT THIS LABEL rades in the better organized sections of the Socialist party, printed a tunity that are opening to us on short paragraph discusing the com- every hand the Special Organizing ALL beiter-Zeitung" remarked that the my province, and bearing the ap-King's views on the result of the pearance of being colored by my reelections could in no way concern lation to the party, I would the Saxon people. The court found compelled to put strongly to the

19. Evansville; 20. Terre Haute; 21. The Revolutionary Socialists of Marion. He will begin in Illinois



TO BE RECOGNIZED ON SHIRTS WAISTS COLLARS& CUHS

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

#### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD-BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. he Modern Union Movement And Its Aspect.

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. c. Dear Comrade: We were attacked vesterday in all the Catholic churches in regard to Father Hagerty, claiming he is an excommunicant of the church and warning all Catholics to stay away from the lecture. I do not think that this warning to Catholics will lessen the crowd at all and in fact we look forward crowd at all and in fact we look forward the settil larger crowd than we at first still larger crowd than we at first anticipated.

· Chas. J. Loignon.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 3.
 Dear Friend: Send S. D. Herald to the send section of the state. G. H. Strobell.
 Whitewater, Wis., Sept. 6.
 Dear Comrade: I will enclose a 155 cent coin. Please send me a dozen or so of the jubilee number of the Social ists of whom I had no knowledge with due caution. Perhaps a good socialists of whom I had no knowledge with due caution. Perhaps a good to shoulder with me in building up the movement in this section of the state. The comrades at Marshield will persons here in Whitewater and the to certain persons here in Whitewater and sho mail three or four of them to distant friends.
 How about the Milwaukee Sentinel

How about the Milwaukee Sentinel

A very foolish fellow who signs | And he says that the postal scandals binself E. B. Swinney, writes a lot of foolish stuff or. "The Weakness of Socialism" for the current issue of Boyce's Weekly. Knowing very And he says that the postal scandals show that Socialism will not work. Trying to put the sins of capitalist politicians on the backs of the So-cialists, ch? That's pretty smooth ! And he doesn't fail to add that the little of this subject, this ignorant postoffice could be run cheaper unfellow reels off some very funny der private hands! He seems to be stuff. He says no two Socialists on the inside of the schemes of the agree on the meaning of Socialism, capitalist politicians, which certainwhich is simply not true. Then he ly have pointed that way. Does he says that Socialism will not abolish aonestly believe that we have cheap poverty "because poverty exists in telegraphic rates today because those European countries that are private capitalists control that now under government ownership," service? Does he believe that exwhich is positively the funniest press rates are low? Outside of the follows: "Will it be consistent with piece of nonsense we have read in a finite or the postal system to pay political to pay pol piece of nonsense we have read in a thievery of capitalist politicians who the present platform and teaching

point was disucssed very thoroughly and practical hints in abundance were given.

Socialists must

vantage. The unions in that pretty little city had the audacity to invite me to deliver the Labor Day speech. Un-fortunately the continual rain turned we do not feel that we can recom-

The

R. O. Stoll.

Social Democratic party of Yonkers, N. Y., held Monday Aug. 17th, the following city ticket was nomin-

ated: For Mayor, Fritz Cassens. For City Judge, Geo. C. Chadeavne.

For Justice of the Peace, Wm. R. Chappel. "Our Fritz," the standard bearer, is a Cabinet Maker well known, a member of several organizations and respected by everyone. We ex- Socialists. A vote pect to poll a big vote this fall, and average 15 pesetas. call upon every working man of

Yonkers to vote their own ticket. Vote under the Arm and Torch. A Spokane comrade writes us as

occasionally look inside the hat.

A cablegram from Chemnitz, Germany, dated August 29, gives the Comrade Parmet of Philadelphia following humorous little story:

writes us to ask for suggestions as "The proprietor of the Hotel George Gould, who has never to 'some good histories of the United German Kaiser was ordered to resoiled his hands with an honest day's move his sign and select another labor in his life, says the zenith of name for his hostelry because he had prosperity is not yet reached. He we do not feel that we can recomallowed the Socialists to hold a says the present "prosperity" does meeting there. The hotel keeper not mean high water mark, by any selected the name of 'The Red Rag, means. As George's class is the only whereupon the police got very much class that gets any of the prosperity. excited and announced that he must perhaps they know what they are shut up shop if he did not choose a talking about, although the susless provoking name." picion is always strong that they are

trying to prevent a repetition of that terrible "lack of confidence" that How the Social Democratic party in Spain has grown is proved by the following figures: At the first they used to claim as the reason for congress in 1888 18 sections were

a former spell of hard times. represented: at the second 23; the third 32; at the fourth 34; at SOCIALIST TRIUMPH IN GERMANY

the last congress last year 73; now the number is raised to 100, and the party got 5.000 votes at the election in 1903, 29,000 votes, which, con-

sidering the manner in which voters are terrorize at the polls and the re-

sults falsified, speaks volumes. Corruption is so general that the bourgeois parties gave at the last elec-tions 14 million pesetas to defeat the Gustav A. Butter, Socialists. A vote fetched on the

HARDWARE AND MILLWORK, The income of the German Socialist party from all sources last year Chas. Monk's Molders Tools, was \$150,065, an increase of \$66,-345 on that of the previous year. The entire cost of the Reichstag Let us figure before you let your cont Office, 528 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis,

their candidate for the French Senate, in place of the deceased Durart Savavot.

In a review of the political situation in Massachusetts, preliminary to the coming state election, the

LEAKN IUASK FURI and also See that your Laundryman hasit





at the cigare are not m the lines

#### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

GENERAL OFFICERS :

O. N. CALIF, 1210 Banks Avenue

OB PERISH S



ser The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 298 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

OFFICERS: 

**DEA** , Derner, Secy., 1315 Kneeland Ave.; James Sheehan, Chus, Brodde, P. Woodley, J. B. Kagi, Frederic Brockhansen, Secy.; 678 ets first and third Wedsesdays at 7:30 p.m., at 298 Fourth 87. rade Section metts first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Label t and third Mondays, at Paschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut 84. Build-metts second and fourth Thursdays, at headquarters. Miscellancous t and third Thursdays, at headquarters. Miscellancous at third Thursdays, at headquarters.

State and third Thursdays, at headquarters.
5-OSGANDATION COMMITTER: P. S. Newman, Chairman, S18 State St., 6-N.M. Weller, A. J. Welch, B. H. Basenberg, LEGISLATUR COMMITTER: between, Chairman, 67 Seventh Aver., Victor L. Berger, J. Joyce, Frederic seen, Chairman, GRIYARCE COMMITTER: J. Reichert, Chairman, 318 State H. Woodler, M. Peterson, H. Hoppe, Wm. Schwab, SANTARY COMMITTER: Feller, M. Peterson, H. Hoppe, Wm. Schwab, SANTARY COMMITTER: Feller, M. Peterson, J. Hoppe, Wm. Schwab, SANTARY COMMITTER: Feller, M. Peterson, J. Hoppe, Wm. Schwab, SANTARY COMMITTER: Feller, M. Peterson, J. Hoppe, Wm. Schwab, SANTARY COMMITTER: Feller, M. Peterson, J. Hoppe, Wm. Schwab, SANTARY COMMITTER: Feller, M. Peterson, J. Hoppe, J. Hager, N. M. Weller, W. J. Curey, Chairman, 529 Greenbuch Street, J. Hager, N. M. Weller, W. J. Curey, Chairman, State State Street, Schwab, Santary, Community, Schwab, Schwab, Santary, Schwab, Schwab, Santary, Schwab, S

WAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

ions are urged to help ng directory corrected

Wood Workers' Union

Mood Workers' Union instant at Jul. Scharnek, Ton and Wire Workers' at John ave. at Jones Ist and 3rd Fri-38 State st. Rich. Strasse, B Lloyd st. d Gaas Workers' Union No. and 4th Friday at 318 Chas. Hempel, Secy., 812

m No. 205-Meets 2nd and av at 526 Chestnut street. Serv. 524 Sherman st. or No. 50-Meets 1st and y at 8.45 P. M. at 298 4th F. Wickert, Sery., 919 Sth

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

atters' Union No. 213 — Meeta ad 4th Wednesday at 602 Chest-4. Herman Hein, Sec'y, 331

nd Billers' Union No.10025 hlelein. Secy., c. o. Cream

Posting Co. "Union No. 77-Meets 2nd Saturday. National ave. and F. J. Butler, Secy., 2015 ad 4th

rn st. Inkers' Union No. 107-Meets d and Friday at Reed & Oregon Frank Greenwald, Secy., 617

ero ave. indern' Union No. 49-Meets 2nd th Tuesday at Freie Gemeinde Mart. D. Imhoff, Sec'y, 054 4th Ty

Broadway. st and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170. -Masis every Friday at Walnut & fit sts. Al. Zuelsdorf, See'y, 521 Celar at. Flat No. 5. at and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351 -Mess every Monday at. 3rd and Walnut sts. Jas. Roberts, See'y,

Jos. A. Brefke, Sec'y, 432

ry Workers' Union No. 9-Meeta and third Sunday mornings at Cleatest st. Otto Schultz, secy.,

as Treith street. And and 4th Weinesday at Walnut & Ind and 4th Weinesday at Walnut & Ind and Gust. Richter, Sec'y, 331

y Bagineers' Union No.25-Meets ad 3rd Tuesday at Wine & 12th Gust. Richter, See'y, 331 Chest-

wery Teamsters' Union No. 72-Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth & Chestant sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y, Di Chestant st.



141 Lincoln Avo.

OFT OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS. Bricklayers and Masons' Int. Union No. 8-Meets every Saturday at Union Labor Hall, cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Thomas Kramer, Seev., 663 Walker st. Bridge and Structural Iron Worker's Union No. 8-Meets every Friday at 413 East Water st. Frank Rathke, Seey., 413 East Water st.

Broom Makers' Union No. 1-Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and Sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Sery., 973 Holton et Holton st

Building Laborers' Union No. 3-Meets every Friday cor. 0th and Chiestnut st. Chas. Dietrich, Seey. 657 12th st. Bulding Trades Council-John Schwei-gert, See'y, 505 15th st.

gert, Sary, and John No. 222--Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222--Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Wm. Leistikow, Secy., 915

Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Wm. Leistikov, Secy., 915 National ave. Cap Makers' Union No. 16 — Sam Braun, Sery., 9 W. North ave. — Carvers' Association-Meets 1st and 3rd Friay at 318 State st. M. Brandau, Secy., 1215 17th st. Carpenters' District Council--Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Wm. Schmidt, Secy., 472 30th ave. Carpenters' Unior No. 522--Meets every Monday at 602 Chestaut st. Emil Holl, Secy., 2628 Cherry st. Carpenters' Union No. 188--Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 714 and Walnut sts. Louis Munberg, Secy., 471 22nd

sts. Louis Munberg, Secy., 471 22nd street

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	bia	Glassware		

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h House takers and Sawyers' Union No. 3-R Basch, 530 Pth st. Moulders' Union No. 141-Meets and 3rd Thursday at Lipp's Hall, thursd corner Third and Prairie Third And Prairie DECOMPT 2. LA ROLLE

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F. DANNENFELSER. Stery, and July St. Union No. 9-Meets last and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestant sts. John A. Burger, See'y, 1120 Walnut st.

Carriages for Funerals, Weddings, Etc. Telephone North 84. Millwrights' Union No. 1519-Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 12th and Wine sts. B. Kasten, See'y, 355 244 st. 661 THIRD STREET, Milwaukee, Wis.

Carpenters' Union No. 1447-Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., cor. Mineral st. and Fourth avenue. Chas. Scheder, 534 Lapham st. Carringe and Wagon Workers'. Union No. 25-Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. John Qualman, See'y, 618 6th st. Cigar Makers' Union No. 25-Meets 2nd annd 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J.Reichert, See'y, 318 State st. Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 195-Meet's 1st and 3rd Friday at North ave, and Teutonia. L. C. Billerheek, Sey., 1009 14th st. Coal Teamsters' Union No. 47-Meets 2nd and 4th Mouday at 325 Chestnut st. Chas. Draeger, See'y, 1100 1st st. Core Makers' Union No. 44-Meets 1st and 3pil Friday at Greenfield and Sixth

Core Makers' Union No. 440-Meets 1st and 3pil Friday at Greenfield and Sixth aves. Wm. Bolil. See'y, 323 Walker st. Coopers' Union No. 30-Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestunt st. R. Lambrecht, See'y, 2628 Fond du Lac ave. Coopers' Union No. 35-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1306 Fond du Lac ave. Newton Peters, See'y, 706 North ave.

Coopers' Union No. S4-Meets 2nd Sun-Cooks'

A. 1

FRANK

Milwat

Street, Manitowo,

Meets first Friday of each month at 3rd and State sts. Leonard Hunger, Germent Workers' Union No. 71-Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 32.5 Chesinnt st. Glove Workers' Union No. 9632-Meets and ath See'y, 595 Hanover st. Glove Workers' Union No. 9632-Meets and girls are out. Candy makers employed by

bert Morbeck, seey., 834 Greenfield A pair of women's shoes made

Hall, Reed and Oregon sts. Samuel Thorgersen, Seev., 369 1st ave. rear. Machinists' Union No.66-Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 408 Grand ave. Ed-ward Kickhnefer, Seey., 190 Wright

and 4th Monany at Start H. R. Sauer, Business Agt., 330 Grove st., Room 7.

Plasterers' Union No. 138-Meets first and third Wednesdays at 526 Chest-nat st. J. Braun, Seey., 116 9th st. Plumbers' Union No. 75-Meets every MILWAUKEE, WIS.



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Coopers' Union No. S4--Meets 2nd Sun-ner, 1304 6th st. Cooks' Union No. 554-Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each nonth at 300 4th st. Dell J. Barrett, Secy., 216 6th st. Electrical Workers' Union No. 83-Nick Dalinden, Serv. 830 36th st. Labor Dotes.







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SOCIAL DEMOURATIC HERALD.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

The big farce comedy success "The Irish Pawnbrokers" with its great cast

of comedians, singers and dancers and much 'falked of beauty chorus will be the attraction at our tomorrow matinee. This is the third edition of this fam-ous farce and is the work of that pop-ular author Mr. Edgar Selden, author

Picnic Ticket Receipts.

D. Soref, city Arthur Weber, city.....

A. W. Schroeder, city.....

Mike Wulf, city. Mike Wulf, city. C. Beerend, city. Wm. F. Schultz, Sheboygan..... 15th Ward Branch, city

Wm. Pflege, city .....

Isth Ward Branch, city .....

otto M., city......

Jul. Desmitter, city..... A. Quigley, city W. H. Buer, city

Albert Gumz, city.....

. Schanf, city .....

Total.....\$985.70

Jacobs, city.....

E. Borgman, city

Cambier, city

Previously reported. ... \$970.90

..... 1.00

.20

2.00

.20

1.20

.50

.20

.60

1.00

at once.

D.

### THE THEATER.

"The

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p. m. at 662 Market street. Richard L. Schmitt 836 North Water street, Secretary. SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Koll, 1220 Cold Spring ave., Secy. THE FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at 428 Fowler street. B. H. Helming, Jr., Constituted and Streets

Secretary. IFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, 3:30 p. m., at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. Ed. Rapp, 403 Clinton street, Secretary.

street, Secretary. SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 594 Fourth street, F. Ramsthal, 709 Booth street, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings of the month at Room 11. Third floor, 416 Milwaulice st. W. H. Statz, 503 Broadway, secy.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National. hall, National avenue and Grove street. John Knudson, Secretary, 454 Fifth avenu

out that a word of explanation is ne-cessary. Just as spon as ALL out-standing tickets are returned or paid for the prizes can be given and no sconer. Are you one who still holds tickets not returned or paid for? Then YOU are holding back these prizes. We again ask everybody still having tickets unsetled for to clean up this matter at once. NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 453 Eleventh street. Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1315 Kneeland street. TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the

first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Carl P. Dietz, Sec'y, 847 Ninth st.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meet every fourth Friday at Krosklag' hall, corner ninth avenue and Orchard street. F. W. Rehfeld, 484 Fifteenth avenue, Secretary

avenue, Secretzry. TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at 307 Kin-nickinnic avenue. George Russell, Sec'y, 608 First ave.

THIRTHEENTH WARD BRANCH S D. P. meets every first and third Fri-day of the month, at Glazier's hall, cor. Third and Wright sts. Fred. Buenger, Secy.

OURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meet last Sunday in month at 700 Forest Home avenue. Ole Oleson, 790 Forest Home avenue, Secretary.

"IFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1629 Vliet street. C. Zainer, Secre-tary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue.

IXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets third Thursdays. Underhill, Secretary, 38 Twenty-ninth SEVENTENTH WARD BRANCH meets

second and fourth Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' hall. Kinnickinnic and Potter avenues. Edw. Behlendorf, Se cretary, 230 Burrell street. EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets

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 Wednesday in the month in Meixner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Loui-Baier, Secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth in

street. FWENTIETH 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. TWENTY FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every first Tuesday at 1219 Buf-fum St., cor. Chambers St., Victor L.

Berger, Secretary. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH WENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at Reichert's hall, Thirty-fifth street and North avenue. George Moerschel, Secrtary, 917 Thirty-seventh street

seventh street. TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every first Friday at Brese-meister's hall, 421 Thirteenth ave. cor. Washington. E. W. Clarke Secy.,

605 Oakland ave. POLISH BRANCH meets first Sunday, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at 424 Rogers st. M. Gorecki, Secy., 424

Rogers st. THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 208 Fourth street. E. T. Melms, Secretary, 6202 Lapham street; Jacob Hunger, Trea-surer, 602 Chestnut street. STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD - State

Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Ten Weeks, Ten Cente



Dr. H. C. Berger wishes the above to appear instead of his professional We have the following statement to add: Dr. Henry C. Berger left the Democratic party a little over three years ago, after an unsuccess-ful effort to get charge of the County Hospital. Ther were ugly stories in the papers at that time, about one of the candidates buying overcoats for the supervisors and trying to buy

the vote of some of the others with hard cash; stories which resulted in a hand-to-hand fight between Dr. H. C. Berger and Supervisor Tracy who made the cold cash accusation. He then joined our party.

He had been with us but a very short time when the State Convention took place. Somebody nominated him for governor, for he has "a fine presence" and bears the title of a "doctor." Since he did not see fit to decline, Victor L. Berger, surprised at this queer behavior, declined for him. Yet on the very same day, Dr.

Henry C. Berger was nominated for congress in the 5th district.

advertisement.

Hardly a year afterwards Dr. Henry C. Berger was persistently mentioned in the capitalist papers for mayor. The convention did not ee fit to nominate him.

Last fall, Dr. Henry C. Berger was again a candidate for congress in the 5th district, and now aimost a year before the municipal election he was again persistently boomed in the capitalist papers for mayor, his picture printed, interviews inserted, etc.

Dr. Henry C. Berger from the very beginning tried to create discord and dissatisfaction in the Time and time again he party. would "quietly" say to the com-rades that if only Victor L. Berger and his gang of cranks were forced out of the party, we should get many

out of the party, we should get many "prominent men" to join—some of whom "get red in the face when they only see the name of Victor L. Ber-ger in print." Dr. Berger a few weeks ago in a meeting of the 10th ward also de-clared that only recently Mayor David S. Rose advised him to leave the party "of crazy Victor L. Ber-ger" and go back to the fold of the Democracy, they would take him back with open arms. At the last meeting of the Central

At the last meeting of the Central ommittee of Milwaukee, attended by 47 delegates, with all votes except one voted to approve the article pub lished by Victor L. Berger on this matter and strongly commended him

for the same. WHAT TO BUY. It isn't what you pay for: it's what you get that de-termines whether you have

paid too little or too much. The policy of this store. is to give money's worth: your money's worth in fit, fabric, finish and fashion. You can tell whether the shoes will suit you when you have looked at them and tried them on; and we can tell you that they will. suit you after that.

Che Labor Day Picnic in Milwankee. It is impossible to work harmoniously with Victor Berger who is High Priest in the S. D. P.

Like the following statement dd: Dr. Henry C. Berger left

of many of the most successful farces, namely, "A Hot Old Time," "Peek and His Mother in law" and many others. The costuming is said to be a revela-tion of the modistes' and millivers' art. a highly responsive audience on aud-around the grand stand. We regret that we have not space for his address in full. Comrade Hagerty drew a humor-ous picture of the man who claims to have made all he has without any man's have made all he has without any man's Three complete sets of scenery are use one for each act, so that not a bit of house scenery is used. The company consists of thirty people of recognized ability and the celebrates and showed that if from such a beauty chorus. So many comrades ask us how soon the picnic ticket prizes are to be given out that a word of explanation is ne-

have made all he has without any man's help, and showed that if from such a self-made man were taken all the pro-ducts of social labor, he would have nothing left to boast of. Even the alphabet would be taken from him, that being the result of centuries of adapta-tion, and the first crude alphabet being so cumbersome that it would take all Milwaukee to advertise a Socialist speaker by its means. If the self-made man were obliged to make his own shoes, he must first be chambermaid-in-waiting to the calf whose hild furnished the leather, must invent and perform the processes of tanning, building fac-tories and constructing machinery, all which would keep him busy many mil-lions of years, and when the machines were ready his troubles would begin. Comrade Hagerty denied that Social-ists claimed the equality of all men. Some men are thin, some fat, some tall and many men are short in both senses of the word. But all men should be equal in the right to life and happiness. equal in the right to life and happiness —not the pursuit of happiness. Work-ingmen have been pursuing happiness for centuries and have not overtaken it yet. Workingmen hre worse treated than the black slaves of the south or

yet. Workingmen hre worse treated than the black slaves of the south or than mules, for mules have a market value, while if the workingman is maimed or killed in an accident, there are plenty of others to take his place. 232 miners recently lost their lives in a mine disaster in Wyoming, and 232 other miners at once climbed over the dead bodies of the victims to secure their job. Did you ever hear of 232 mules rushing forward to get work ! The workingmen have too long been divided by national and religious differ-ences. When you go to the butcher-shop do you ask for Catholic mutton-chops, or Presbyterian beefsteak, or Methodist sausages? The workingmen have no right to blame the injunction judge. The capitalist politician and the injunction judge are simply obeying the instructions given them by the ballots of the workingmen.

The speaker in conclusion urged the

their demonstration. WORLD'S FAIR GUARANTEE AS-

SOCIATION. Best and cheapest way to visit the St

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To enable persons with ordinary means to visit St. Louis next year to see the World's Fair, an association was formed which has established an agency in Mil-waukee. For \$43.00 this association guarantees to take you to St. Louis and back first class tip to formich meals particles to take you to St. Johns him back, first class trip, to furnish meals and lodging, admission tickets to the Fair each day, a visit to all the best  $\hat{a}$ tractions on the "Pike" (as the Mid-way is called), steamer ride on the Mis-sissioni tices mide official backets

sissippi river, guides, official halges, etc. A weck's stay is permitted and all this is guaranteed by a contract. The Ex-position opens May 1st and closes Oct. 31st, 1004. Any week can be selected. Members pay one dollar or more per week. All money is deposited in the Germania National Bank and receipted for. At St. Louis, where al funds are sent to, they are deposited with the American Central Trust Co. This plan offers an excellent opportunity to see the World's Fair on easy payments. The local representatives, Wilcox & Co., have opened an office in Room No. 325. Germania Building, where further in-formation will be cheerfully given. The name of this organization is the World's Fair Guarantee Association. issippi river, guides, official badges, et

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none Main 894 -- City Office 400 East Water St Docks Foot West Water Street.

INE?

# Por Kewaunee, Algo Marinette, Menominee, Bacanaba and point on cast shore of Green Bay, S a. m. Thurs day and Sunday.