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To the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD:

I hereby contribute \$.....to the Anti-Hearst Edition.

Name.....

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AN IMPORTANT EDITION PLANNED!

Will our readers kindly turn to the second page of this issue and read the editorial on Mr. Hearst of New York? It presents a fact in contemporary American political life with which Socialists will have to deal sooner or later—and better sooner than later.

Mr. Hearst has discovered that the bulk of the votes of this country are held by the laboring class. He wants to be President. In fact he has been laying his plans for a long time and is just now showing his cards. His love for the workingman is simply love for the workingman's vote. He proclaims himself the workingman's friend. He "loves" him! It therefore becomes the duty of the Socialists to open as many eyes as possible; to save as many workers from being taken in by the Hearst game as they can. The growth of the Socialist vote shows that the work army is heading straight toward the abolition of capitalism and that it is looking for bigger things than little municipal reforms or mere paltriness, knowing that these can be secured along the straight line of march. It would be an historic calamity if any considerable portion of the work army could be side-tracked by the schemes of Hearst.

So we intend to get out an anti-Hearst edition. It will expose the Hearst scheme with all the force and clearness that the foremost Socialist writers in this country can bring to the subject. It will be dated February 28, and the work of preparing to give it a wide circulation must begin at once. There's not a moment to lose! A hundred thousand of these papers ought to be put in the hands of labor. Such things must be done big or not at all.

To do this, the comrades must help. Let them contribute such sums as they can spare. And another thing: Let every comrade who belongs to a union get to the address of every member thereof. Hearst's literature is going to all the ends of the country. We must follow it up with our antidote!

Fill out the above blank at once.

Also give us your best help in devising ways to reach every worker in the land, or as many as we can in reason. And don't forget that this anti-Hearst edition will be under the enlarged condition of the paper. All the new space will be used to the utmost. Take our word for it, the enlarged paper is going to be something fine.

The special edition for converting single taxers will be dated March 21. Look your neighborhood over and get a list of all single taxers. Several of the articles for the number are already in hand.

If you are not already a Herald stockholder, get at it at once. You cannot better yourself to this marvelous modern, world-sweeping movement than by being identified with the party press. The following blank will do the business:

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co., 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of shares of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on and before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote, and each shareholder to receive the Herald for life.

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We happened on an old paper the other day, a paper a good many years old, and this line caught our gaze: "The Sherman law will fix the trusts." But the trusts are still here and bigger than ever!

If there is one thing above others that will be safeguarded under Socialism it will be human life. Today the rights of property are placed above the rights of man. In the coming society this will be just reversed. This thought came to us the other day as we saw a bunch of letter carriers emerge from the postoffice in a city staggering under big bags full of letters, the heavy pouches resting against their chests and the broad strap pulling down one shoulder while the other was unnaturally elevated. He thought: How can these men expand their lungs under such an unyielding restriction? And it was plain to be seen that they could not. Now this sort of thing is done to health, but has any effort been made to relieve the men of this inhuman feature of their employment? No, you no! Sometime ago a local paper called attention to the fact that a startlingly large percentage of the deaths among the carriers in this and other cities was due to consumption of the lungs and that it was because the carriers' lungs were injured by the way they had to carry their loads. Now under Socialism such a disclosure would at once arouse great interest and the danger would be removed instantly, at no matter what cost. But today such a fact falls dead on our ears. Deaf ears on the part of the managers of the postal service for fear of increased expense, and apparently deaf ears on the part of the carriers themselves, because a kicking has so often finds himself set aside in order to get work under any disadvantages. The workers today who have to pay dearly for it, and those who have to pay dearly to suffer too because the system does not help them to change the system.

We Socialists are sometimes accused of being too much feeling, and of showing sympathy and heat. We have no apologies to make. We simply point to the shocking things that are daily happening in the name of a civilization boasting of peace and service, and yet hypocritical to the core. Things that seem commonplace to the superficial are seen in their true significance by the Socialist. We see his stars he has heart enough to see, and feel. For instance, the superficial citizen the recently celebrated orator in India was only a quite common occasion, a pleasant thing for the people of India, and an interesting thing for the Americans, because a Yankee, Mrs. Lister Curzon, a millionaire, and a lady Curzon, wife of the viceroy, were successful one, and Americans were well known that there is a "Lady" Curzon. The London Socialists speak, the London Socialists were fiddled while Rome was burning, and passed into a proverb, and the heartless frivolity of the search whose name is a by-word of his career, the crowning glory of his career, and the burning of the city of Delhi over burning the city of Delhi more atrocious than the Delhi Durbar.

bar rejoicings in the midst of the suffering, starvation and misery of poor, outraged, robbed and wronged India. Fifteen shillings per head, or less, is the average annual income of our Indian fellow subjects; they exist in a chronic state of famine, and during the recent prolonged drought, including acute famine, no less than a million and a half of people died directly of starvation, to say nothing of many others, whose deaths were indirectly due to the same cause. Yet while the people of India are thus dying of want, we are draining the country of food and other produce to the value of thirty millions sterling (some \$150,000,000) every year. And then to crown our infamy, we have this Durbar, to celebrate the coronation of the personal representative of British rule and robbery, to mock the poor Indian people in their misery.

Congressman Clark of Missouri, who contributes weekly letters to a number of newspapers, last week made lots of fun of the congressmen who are introducing anti-trust legislation, all ending, he says, as is intended, "in smoke." Then he tells about a member of the Missouri Legislature who introduced a bill to relieve the trust problem in that state, which is nothing more or less than a bill to appropriate enough money to start a state binding twine factory, which, it was shown, would reduce the price of binding twine from 3 to 5 cents a pound to the farmers! And Congressman Clark boldly declares that the farmer will rise up and call this legislator a villain. We wonder how much Congressman Clark realized that his words were a virtual endorsement of the Socialist position. It is the way, eventually, that the trusts will be overthrown, but it isn't the business of an old party congressman to point out that fact, but to keep people's attention away from it. Clark will get in bad odor with the plutes if he isn't careful.

The current issue of Wilshire's Magazine presents a photographic view of a crowd of people waiting outside the prison penitentiary for scraps from the prison-ers' tables. Just think of it! Think of such a spectacle in free America, "where the humblest youth may some day become President," which is a "fact" the capitalist spell-binders love to force down our throats when they want to keep us in power politically. What kind of class in power and justice are you, if a lover of liberty and justice are you, if this gruesome horror of social degradation does not pierce your hide and make you see the situation as the Socialists see it? Think what it means; think of the situation that picture holds up to view! Think of our capitalist administration, of "justice" that gives free food and lodging to criminals and forces law-abiding people to beg for the crumbs which the criminals leave! Oh, we Socialists are disturbers of the peace, all right, to call attention to such things, but you may bet your last penny that we are not ashamed of the row we are stirring up! And if you are half a man, you'll help us do the stirring!

Henry D. Lloyd took a hand at the coal investigation the other day and gave that capitalistic old moss-back, Judge Gray, some answers that made him foolish indeed. The following colloquy is interesting: During Mr. Lloyd's argument Chairman Gray interrupted him with this question: "What have you to say regarding the non-

OH NO! NO FUSING!

Some Republican newspapers seem to have entered into a conspiracy of silence for the purpose of hiding from thoughtful persons the ominous significance of the returns exhibiting the growth of Socialism during the last two years. It is no sincere or far-sighted upholder of individualism who acts upon the theory that anything is to be gained by a suppression of official statistics, there is spread proof of the fact that Socialism is likely two years hence to become as formidable a political power in this country as Populism was ten years ago, the sooner the fact is recognized the better. Eternal vigilance is the price of economical salvation. Individualists cannot conjure the specter of Socialism by shutting their eyes and pretending that they see no signs of it. The startling truth is that, while Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President in 1900, received but 88,000 votes, over 400,000 votes were polled for Socialist candidates for Congress at the recent general election. If the voting strength of Socialists should increase at the same rate during the next two years—that is to say, at the rate of 500 per cent.—they would be able to cast almost 2,000,000 votes in November, 1904. In other words, they would be twice as strong as the Populists were in 1892, might carry a few states and would hold the balance of power in others. What is much more serious, they might tempt one of the great political parties in 1908 to a species of fusion such as Mr. Bryan brought about between Democratic and Populist parties in 1896. It is not by blinking and pretending to ignore that the best means of coping with so grave a danger can be devised.

—Harpers' Weekly.

Where there is one privately owned telephone system in a town or city—that's monopoly, and monopoly prices have to be paid. Where there are two rival privately owned telephone systems—that's competition, and a lower price is had and lots of inconvenience. Where one municipally-owned system is in a place—that's that "awful municipal trading" that the capitalist newspapers warn us against, and the price is down to practically the cost of the service and the convenience of the people is considered.

There's some fun in Milwaukee these days, after all, if you are contented. The Milwaukee Gaslight Company has an exclusive franchise (just think of it!) and now another gang of hungry capitalists, mostly from the East, are trying to also make gas and are after a franchise. It jumps the old company and brandishes its exclusive charter, with a claim that the supreme court has already pronounced it inviolate. The more the thing is aired the better. If they keep it up long enough the people may also decide for one franchise, with the city the owner thereof!

There are two forces at work that are antagonistic. One is composed of Socialists and unionists who want to increase wages so as to raise the standard of living. The other is composed of the capitalist class that not only wants to keep the standard of living of the worker down but is from time to time suggesting ways by which the worker can live on less food—all this in order that they will not have to pay higher wages to those they employ. Now which of these two forces do you think is the best for progress and for human brotherhood?

James J. Hill, the giant labor skinner of the Northern Pacific railway, now says that there is a crisis coming and that the labor unions will be responsible. Of course, the poor devils who have had the gall to stand together so as to get a living wage out of the great wealth their industry produces are rushing the country to the demolition of course they are. Capitalists who are not only skinning labor of its product at every point, and then gambling with the spoils so as to get hold of as much of the rest of it as may have gotten into general circulation, and whose success in business brings calamity into the lives of countless numbers of working people—of course they are. Oh, no! The millions they squeeze out of the people's industry are "wages of superintendence," and they are fully entitled to it, without a doubt. Of course! The impudence of these great money-leeches is stupendous.

When you finish reading the Herald hand it to a neighbor.

The Pleasant Process of Skinning Labor.

The Dayton (O.) Daily News, containing three full pages given to a report of the annual exercises of the proprietors and operatives of the National Cash Register factory of that city, is being sent in large numbers to all persons in the United States and beyond who are supposed to be liable to want a cash register at some time or other. Of course the company pays for the papers and for their mailing, requiring an aggregate expenditure of a big sum of money, apparently, out of the company's profits, but in reality out of its running expense account, advertising being a large part of the concern's stock in trade. The article is worthy of careful reading. For years this company's plant at Dayton has been the recipient of no end of praise for its "philanthropy" toward its employees, who enjoy good surroundings to work in and other humane privileges—privileges, however, which the company itself admits it has been profitable to extend, so that the company's "philanthropy" has been the long-headed sort—that has enriched the stockholders and kept the operatives "contented and enthusiastic." In other words, after the manner of the "gentlemanly highwayman," the hold-up of the laborer has been carried on pleasantly. Capital has extracted its usual percentage of surplus value from the workers, and it has kept them "enthusiastic" during the process! And the president boasts that this is the way to bring capital and labor into harmony.

Now we do not wish to decry sanitary work rooms, home daylight work, etc., etc. The ranks of labor as it becomes more and more Socialistic is demanding these things, in the interests of the health of its class and in order to give its members the strength for its fight for capitalism's overthrow. But we feel it a duty to point to the fact that if this is to be the ideal relation of capital and labor, then must the laborers forego their demand for the full return of their industry or for emancipation from economic inequality. Under the Dayton plan the capitalists continue to wax fat and the workers stay poor! And they think this will settle the social problem! After reading all the speeches made at the meeting we are forced to this conclusion: That the Cash Register people have put up a good big "con" game on labor. It is reeking with capitalistic hypocrisy, with cant and the refinement of double dealing. Mr. Patterson in a long and brutally frank speech admitted that the firm had made money by making work pleasant for its operatives. Then he talked of the competition of other firms that had to be met, and hoped that the workers would work so "enthusiastically" the coming year that competition and the higher prices of materials could be met without a change in the wage scale or a transfer of the business to England! You doubtless see the point! About the meanest trick the Register Company plays on its operatives is the giving of prizes for suggestions as to how to improve the product. The proprietors have done some foxy calculating. The

establishment employs 3200 people. In this number of workers it can with reason be figured that a certain percentage of them would evolve certain improved methods of manufacture, for practically all inventions come from the working class. This would suggest the possibility of employees leaving their employ and putting new devices on the market in competition with theirs. A happy solution of this difficulty was reached, as well as one that would make all such new ideas the company's property. So a series of prizes were offered for the best suggestions as to improvements, the same to be written out and deposited in lock boxes in the various departments. What a scheme! It was a cheap way to despoil the inventors in its employ of the commercial value of their inventions, the prizes being merely the money necessary to make trips to Niagara Falls and other places! As usual labor has been easily hoodwinked, and those prizes have been striven for in a way that must have made the capitalists smile in their sleeves!

As was to be expected of a man who would put up such a job on labor, President Patterson paid his respects to Socialism before he finished his address. This is what he said: "In connection with this problem of harmonizing capital and labor, one of the chief methods of stopping Socialism and anarchism is by making known the philanthropy and charities of the rich. The well-to-do and the wealthy frequently give bequests on the condition that the giver's name be perpetuated. This was especially true of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and is also true of J. Pierpont Morgan. If the poor people and Socialists could understand the conditions of the wealthy they would not have that anxiety which they now have for that class. . . . If the world could only learn of the generousities of the wealthy; if the good work which is being done for the world were generally known, anarchy and Socialism would subside and the world would be happier."

Here we have the true measure of the man. He is altogether too wise a "philanthropist" not to know something of Socialism. It is pretty certain that he knows it is coming. But he hopes, doubtless, by giving it a bad name with his employees to contribute to its postponement for a while at least, so that his profit-plucking can go on long enough to make him as rich as some other well-known philanthropists have been. His workers, who get practically the same wages as other sellers of labor-power (in his address he says frankly that other manufacturers would grumble if he paid higher wages) are made to believe that instead of making profits out of them, he is flooding them with charity, and doubtless they do think so, as they recently presented him with an elaborately bound memorial greeting filled with autograph signatures! And he has the cool nerve to say to their faces that if ALL the charity given the working class by the rich were known the demand for Socialism would cease. Truly he is sublime! He has all the sublimity of a Pecksniff.

Review of National Committee Meeting.

The meeting of the national committee which took place last week in St. Louis, and at which the writer of these lines was present as representative from Wisconsin, seems to have definitely settled two points. First, the question of STATE AUTONOMY, that is, the right of a state organization to control and manage its own affairs, absolutely free from any intermeddling on the part of the national executive. Second, the "FUSION QUESTION," touching the union of Socialists with other radical reform organizations and so-called Union Labor parties, which are now springing up in various parts of the country. Such alliances are simply FORBIDDEN for the future to the branches of our party.

In regard to STATE AUTONOMY, the sentiment of the party members in the East and the far West has undergone a really remarkable change since the so-called Unity Convention. This principle was conceded at Indianapolis only because the Social Democrats insisted on state autonomy in the constitution and immediate demands in the platform, as cardinal conditions without which there would be no union. However, in last year's national committee meeting the writer of these lines stood absolutely ALONE in his defense of state autonomy. The other committee members looked upon it with more or less concealed wrath. Hariman at that time carried through several resolutions which were in direct contradiction of the right of states to manage their own affairs, whereupon the representative from Wisconsin not only entered a protest, but also declared that Wisconsin would pay absolutely NO ATTENTION to these resolutions. Hayes and other great leaders were also bitter opponents of state autonomy.

But this year the case was quite different. Thanks to the conduct of the St. Louis quorum, the sentiment of almost all the committeemen was outspoken in favor of state autonomy. Every member felt that the success of the party last year was due in no small degree to the many organizations of the many states and to the consequent multiplied intensity of energy. Indeed our party would have been lost if in last fall's elections it had been even left to the initiative of the local quorum in St. Louis.

This general tendency in favor of state autonomy, as well as the fact that the representative from California, Comrade Richardson, was a sturdy anti-fusion man and gave the assurance that fusion had come to an end in California, made the regulation of the California affair pass off pretty smoothly.

The older comrades through long experience had become wise and tolerant, and the Socialists of a more recent date, although fanatical against fusion, respected the principle of state autonomy. There was therefore no suggestion of an auto-da-fé for the California comrades. And thus with good will a way was easily found to make fusion and other such capers impossible for our party members in future and yet at the same time preserve the principle of state autonomy.

The national committee proceeded the next day to the local quorum of St. Louis and the national secretary, Leon Greenbaum. The majority of the national committee this year consisted of new Socialists from the Western states—former "middle-of-the-roads" who in 1896 lost their party to the Democrats through fusion. Naturally, the word "fusion" had the same effect upon them as a red rag to a bull. And the majority of the local quorum and the national secretary had approved the alliance of the Socialist party with the Union Labor party in San Francisco and in Los Angeles, and moreover, in meetings and in printed articles had laid down the principle that the Socialist party should never take the field against any POLITICAL organization of the unions, but must support them under all circumstances.

Now there is no doubt that this teaching is fundamentally false. Very lame also was the privately given excuse of the most intelligent members of the local Quorum, that the Socialist members in California, by their narrow and impotent fanaticism, had alienated not only the labor unions, but all sensible people, so that nothing more remained for them but to support the Union Labor party, or go down in the fight against it. Yet we claim that by their second offense (giving up their own party) they could not make good the first offense (stupid phrases about "revolutionary Socialism"); moreover from the nature of the case, Union Labor parties have no stability, cannot last and can nowise aid or further the cause of Socialism.

All this and a good deal more would have been shown by discussion. The older Socialists—that is, the Socialists older in the movement, for personally they were mostly younger men than the ex-middle-of-the-roads—were rather anxious that such a discussion should take place. Not so our Western comrades. They claimed that too much time had been lost on this question already—yet at the same time they lost almost two days debating in different ways whether the question should be discussed or not. They finally decided not to discuss it. According to their idea, the quorum and the national secretary were "self-confessed fusionists," and therefore there was "no need of any trial;" they were simply to be "punished," lynched, so to speak.

Such extreme methods resulted in somewhat queer situations. In the first place, well known OPPONENTS of the policy of the St. Louis quorum and the national secretary (as, for instance, the writer of this article) voted AGAINST all measures to remove them. These opponents did so out of sheer sense of justice, because neither the quorum nor the national secretary had been given any chance to defend themselves. On the other hand, a very positive line of demarcation was soon noticeable between the Socialists of older growth and the Socialists of "new vintage," which to some degree also developed into an unfortunate and entirely uncalled-for antagonism between the East and the West. The national secretary had been elected before this dualism came to the surface, otherwise William Maitly of Massachusetts would have had very poor chances. (By the way, Maitly was not the choice of the committeeman from Wisconsin.) But afterwards the Western comrades did all they could to "get the better of the East"; they removed the headquarters of the party to OMAHA, Neb., on the ground that there are too many headquarters of trades unions in Chicago and Indianapolis, and that consequently our party would be in danger of getting under the control of the trades unions.

This is certainly a ridiculous reason. And the procedure of the majority of the committee was rather high-handed, and evidently in opposition to the wording and the spirit of the constitution. The majority decided that the selection of a headquarters was not to be submitted to a referendum of the party—that the clause of the constitution stating that such selection is "subject to a referendum," meant that a referendum was permissible when asked for by five branches in three states, otherwise it would not be submitted. The majority of the committee was clearly in error on this point—the new make-up of the quorum even involves a change in the constitution—and the committeeman from Wisconsin rose and gave due notice that he would see to it that a referendum should be had under all circumstances.

For take it all in all: While our party may well congratulate itself upon the lively participation of the Western farmer element in the Socialist movement, yet the backbone and the leadership of this movement must remain proletarian for a long time in the future. The quorum elected for Omaha has a strong agrarian coloring and would be absolutely out of touch with the proletarian masses of the country which the Socialist party must win before all things if it wants to have success. We say this although we value very highly the sympathies and the assistance of the farmers—the writer of this article was the author of the Socialist Farmers' Platform of the Social Democratic party which raised so much hue and cry among the "ultra-class-conscious" of this country. But for the very reason that we want no antagonism in the Socialist party between the city proletariat and the workers in the field who still own their tools, we do not want headquarters in Omaha, Neb., and a quorum which would represent the milieu of the surrounding states. And a quorum in Omaha, on the ground that there it would be "outside of the influence of trade unionism," is impossible at the present time and out of keeping with our final aims. Steps have already been taken to correct by referendum this mistake of the majority of the national committee.

But while the national committee may have gone too far in that respect, it no doubt did the right thing in regard to the trades unions. In the respective resolutions, our friendly attitude toward the trades unions was reaffirmed and precisely stated—yet at the same time the efforts of certain men in our ranks who would like to make our party the serving-maid of the trades unions were annulled by declaring that our organization is not to take any part in the squabbles and fights of the trades unions among themselves, nor to irritate them to send delegates to our political conventions.

Looking over the work of the session, the party may well be satisfied with the results. It was better that some even very deep differences of opinion should crop out there than in a convention. As everybody knows, the delegates in a convention are only too easily influenced by oratorical and emotional moments, which frequently results in choosing the worst solution of any question. The last session of the national committee has been for the good of the cause in more than one way.

Victor L. Berger.

Congressman Jenkins, who gave the easily-fooled of the country renewed hope of the capitalist parties by asking the legal authorities if the government could seize the coal lands under the existing laws, declared in Congress the other day that there were no trusts! Fooled again! Keeping everlastingly at it finally carries the day. The pace we have kept up in the past has forced the admission from Harper's Weekly that the Socialists will cast two millions of ballots next year in this country. But the pace is getting faster! The machine keeps crowding men out and dragging children into the factory. How are you going to stop it?

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1903.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Union Secretaries Fund, James Smith, A. B. List, N. Grosser, etc.

HISTORY THAT IS SIGNIFICANT.

In view of the great unemployed problem which is now seriously menacing the peace of England, superinduced to some extent by the return of the workers who were fooled or forced by necessity into going to South Africa to butcher the Boers, and who now find their jobs taken by others, the following account of the Trafalgar Square Riots which took place in 1886, when something of the same sort of situation existed in London, makes interesting reading.

"Before the election there was a change of government. This, of course, made no difference to the unemployed agitators. In the following winter the unemployed agitation was taken up with renewed vigor. The Liberals, however, were soon in office again. In the meantime the Tories did not intend to leave the unemployed to the inspiration of the wicked Socialists, and so their political puppets, the bogus 'Fair Trade League,' were organized. They called meetings in Trafalgar square on Monday, Feb. 8, 1886, to advocate Protection as a means of relieving the distress, and incidentally to denounce the Socialists. These meetings were attended by unemployed or at leisure on that day made an endeavor to get a hearing. They did so and the result was that they completely carried the meeting against its promoters, who never had any organization or any considerable following, and who speedily left the Square. After the Socialist speakers had been addressing the crowd for some time, the question was how to get the meeting to disperse. At last someone raised the cry, 'To the Park.' A procession was formed and the vast crowd moved off toward Hyde Park. The sight of the ragged army passing through the thoroughfares sacred to wealth and luxury, was rather too much for the loungers in clubs who looked on with unfortunate victims of capitalism and pelted them with sundry missiles. This was too much. A howl of rage ran through the crowd, which was picked up from the roadway and thrown through the windows of which the missiles had been thrown, and a dash was made for the entrance of the building. This was frustrated by the active intervention of the Socialists leading the procession, and there is little doubt that but for their efforts the building would have been sacked. The crowd, however, had now got out of hand. Incidentally the contumacious cast upon them, the men became riotous; stones continued to be thrown. The Socialists who had not called the meeting were too few to keep control. Windows were broken, clothes, hats, bakers' and jewelers' shops were sacked and their contents distributed. The march to the park continued. Here another short meeting was held and then the crowd dispersed.

"The result of this affair, so far as the unemployed were concerned, was to put the fear of men in the hearts of the wealthy. They were furious in their rage against the unemployed, the Socialists, and the police; but they subscribed liberally to the Mansion House fund, which from a hundred pounds before the riots, went up in a few days to many thousands. The rich evidently thought it was time for them to begin to pay that ransom which the Radical idea of Bismarck's Chamberlain had been reminding them was due from them to the poor.

there was some hope of a better lot for the most downtrodden among them. "For some days after the rioting, London was in a state of terror, so far as the well-to-do classes were concerned. Shops were barricaded, shop assistants were armed with revolvers and rifles, and business men buried their valuables in the back of their safes. On Wednesday, two days after the Trafalgar square meeting, a rumor was set afloat that the unemployed were massing a thousands at Deptford, with the intention of sailing for London. It was a daily, every day, in outlying parts of the metropolis small crowds had gathered, and one or two windows were broken. The police were completely demoralized and visited the shopkeepers, advising them to put up their shutters, while the evening papers came out with alarming posters announcing 'Fifty Thousands Rebels Marching on London' and other serious happenings. Although if there had been any revolutionary organization the metropolis would have been entirely at its mercy."

HEARST'S BOOMING OF HEARST.

William Randolph Hearst, the millionaire proprietor of the New York American, Chicago Examiner and San Francisco Examiner, is not the first man who has sought to make game of the labor movement of this country, nor will he be the last. The National Association of Democratic Clubs, W. R. Hearst, president, is sending out a pamphlet fresh from his own presses, booming him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. It is addressed to union men, but does not bear the union label!

We do not see where the elevation of Hearst to the presidency, even if such a thing were possible, would help labor very much, and unless this country establishes justice for those who toil it will sooner or later go to smash. Hearst does not want labor to get the full product of its toil—does not want to stop the robbery of labor, which is the keystone of the capitalist system—he has distinctly said he was not a Socialist. What he has done has been to build up very valuable newspaper properties by playing upon the passions of the people, notably the trust smashing impulse, just as he played upon the free silver string when that craze was over the land. We do not overlook the fact that his papers have championed very good local measures in the localities in which they are published, and that many Socialistic editorials have been published, but these have been popular things to do and have been dictated by good business office judgment. Moreover, for the Socialistic editorials we have to thank one of the editorial writers, Arthur Brisbane, a Socialist son of a Socialist, who has written as near to Socialism as he dared without losing his job.

From Hearst's papers we get the following which he calls his internal policy—his foreign policy, judging from his past conduct, is the fomenting of war with other nations, in order to make news, in order to sell papers. This is his home programme:

- 1. Public ownership of public franchises. 2. Destruction of criminal trusts. 3. A graduated income tax. 4. Election of senators by the people. 5. National, state and municipal improvement of the public school system.

The first plank sounds big, but, while good of itself, will not solve the labor problem. And it is already coming anyway, and as President Hearst could not help it on, it being a local matter. As to the destruction of criminal trusts—which trusts are criminal and which are not? Shall we ask the courts, which capitalism controls, to point out the crimes of capital. No, the second plank is mere wind. The third plank, for a graduated income tax, calls the United States supreme court to mind. It has already declared the income tax unconstitutional. The election of United States senators by direct vote, same as the congressmen, might make the United States Senate as good, but no better than the United States House of Representatives—and let any observing working man tell us how much that body cares for the vast army of toil! And the last plank, the improvement of the school system, what is that but empty words. The school system is being improved all the time. What possible good can Hearst do in this line that the people interested will not themselves do? So there you have the great Hearst's "great" issues. The platforms of an ordinary county Republican or Democratic convention are as full of just as high sounding promises!

Now the crying need of the hour, from the national standpoint, is justice for the millions whose toil makes this country rich. The one big injustice of modern civilization is that this vast class constitutes a vast class of economic slaves, poor in spite of the great wealth their labor produces, and looked down on with contempt in place of being looked up to with gratitude and respect. This monster injustice, on which all the sins of modern society are builded, is crying out for redress. Anything or any man or measure that steps in between this great demand and its chance of ready relief, is an enemy of the working class, an injury to its interests instead of a benefit. Capitalism would still be in control and making hay, and labor would still be groaning under its galling load.

The attempt of the national committee at St. Louis to settle upon a national headquarters and to deny the membership at large a voice in the selection, was mainly an attempt to keep the membership rights and should be rebuked. But this is not the reason why a concerted move to change the headquarters should be had, but because Omaha is too far West, especially when we have a presidential campaign approaching. The following is the form of the demand which is being used to call for a referendum on the subject, and we urge as many branches as possible to make use of it:

- To the National Committee, Socialist Party: Local state of in accordance with the constitution, hereby requests that you submit to a referendum vote of the party the following propositions: 1. That the headquarters of the party be removed to Chicago. 2. That the local quorum until the next national convention be composed of the members of the national committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky. We further request that said propositions be submitted together with the referendum submitted by the national committee at its last annual session.

NOTES BY THE WAY. "When we go into the king business," says Harper's Weekly, "we shall hire an enthusiast to shoot at our royal carriage about once in three months. Nothing booms a tottering dynasty like an attempted assassination."

SOME NOTABLE RESOLUTIONS.

To the national committee of the Socialist party in session.— Comrades: Your sub-committee on resolutions herewith submits a declaration of the position of the Socialist party in reference to fusion or amalgamation with so-called union labor and radical political parties.

Whereas, the history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and

Whereas, all "radical" and "reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement; and

Whereas, any alliance direct or indirect with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist party and the Socialist movement, and

Whereas, at the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore be it

Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party, shall under any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any political party, organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of SUCH PARTIES OR ORGANIZATIONS.

Whereas, our comrades in Germany are at the present time engaged in a grand fight not only for the material interests of the proletariat in Germany, but also for the elementary human rights of political freedom against the oppression of a tyrannical autocrat; therefore be it

Resolved, That the national committee of the Socialist party of America in common with the proletariat of the civilized world, hereby expresses its admiration for the magnificent stand and steadfast courage of our German comrades, together with an expression of confidence in their ultimate triumph.

On trades unions:

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

"We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

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

"The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade union movement; the party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

"We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party."

Victor L. Berger, Wm. Mahoney, Morris Hillquit, J. Mahlon Barnes, N. A. Richardson.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31, 1903.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

The Rev. Thomas J. Hagerty, who has recently been working in Arkansas, has sent the following dispatch to the Social Democratic Herald:

"Two of the newly-elected state representatives have applied for admission to our local end, if admitted, will go upon the floor of the Arkansas Legislature as avowed Socialists."

Who would have dared prophesy that Arkansas would be the second state in the Union to have Socialist members of the Legislature?—California Socialist.

Eva McDonald Valesh has the following to say in her Washington Letter: "Representative Gibson of Tennessee has introduced a bill making it the duty of the attorney general to apply to the federal courts for a receiver in case of any strike or disagreement which stops the operation of coal mines. The bill won't become a law, so we needn't waste much time over it, but it is interesting as a sample of the trend of industrial legislation.

If it provided that the receiver should employ the men at the wages and hours agreed, pending a settlement between their representatives and those of the employers, it might be a good thing, but the inference is rather that the receiver should attempt to employ the men on the old terms pending a settlement. Still it would be very awkward for the employers to have the federal court put someone else in charge while industrial troubles were being settled. A prospect of this sort would make employers more open to reason when their organized employees wanted an advance. But the bill won't pass.—Labor Advocate.

A Pennsylvania trade unionist informs us that the highest court in that state has rendered a decision which will destroy the railway employees' voluntary relief and insurance associations. The fact is anything and everything that the working people attempt to do to wrong in the eyes of the little judicial class, but the worst feature of it all is that if you so much as advise the railway brotherhoods to join hands with other labor men to smash the old parties and their politicians and place men from their own ranks in power to make and interpret the laws, the result will be a crank of some kind. So the only thing that can be done is to wait until those workers, and some others as well, get their fill of capitalism and are ready to use their brains and display a little independence and backbone.—Cleveland Citizen.

"Nothing to Arbitrate." The Incubus sat on the Workingman's shoulders. "Get up," said the Incubus, as he stuck in his spurs; "this is a question as to whether we or the miners are to run our business." "But I cannot keep on carrying you unless I get more to eat," said the Workingman. "You have a full dinner pail," said the Incubus, as he ordered a bottle and a bird; "as for me, although God in His infinite wisdom has given me control of the property of this country, man, I get no more than board and clothes."

"But," objected the Workingman, "I often do not get that." "I will give you a library to carry on your back," said the Incubus. "How could the like of me get a chance to read?" "Be content," said the Incubus, "in that station of life to which it shall please me and God to call you."

"But you grow heavier all the time," said the Workingman. "Every man has a chance to ride," said the Incubus. "Why didn't you get up here? There's plenty of room at the top."

"I think," said the Workingman, "it was intended that both of us should walk."

"That," said the Incubus, "is blasphemy. If I should get off your back, it would shake the foundations of society."—Life.

Keep an eye open for the special edition of the Herald for single taxes. Comrade Thompson's article on "Why Single Taxers Should Come to Socialism" is already on our desk. Every single taxer should read it. Announcements later.

Some of our readers may be interested to know something about Milwaukee's big breweries in which so many of the workers are Social Democrats, and if so, they should drop a postal for a copy of a neat little illustrated account of the modern brewing process, which has just been issued by the Blatz Brewing Company, from the pen of its advertising manager, Harry N. Glenn. Its title is "What Her Blue Eyes Saw: a Morning at Blatz, Milwaukee." The Blatz plant has been making beer since 1845, so it is qualified to say a few things on the subject of beer production.

Eugene V. Debs had an article complimentary to "Britain for the British" in the recent issue of the Clarion of London. It was printed under a large heading on the front page.

THE HERALD FORUM.

The Danger of Extreme Socialist Tactics. Massachusetts, Jan. 29.—Editor Herald: There is always the tendency of radical movement to become extreme. The radical extremist rides his hobby horse without bridle or guide and in his very radicalism he knows not only the past and present, but the future as well. It is said that wise men often change their minds, but you will always find the fanatical Socialist unchangeable, or if he does change, he doesn't know it and is able to prove, by "science," mark you, that he has always been consistent. The Social Democratic party was organized because of the fanaticism of the S. L. P. In the course of time an important section of the S. L. P. who for two years had bitterly fought the Social Democracy and the S. D. P. rebelled against the bossism of the S. L. P. This rebellion, please remember, was not against the extreme fanaticism of the S. L. P., but against the machine built up by De Leon. De Leon reckoned that this was a remarkable jump, hence the name he applied to the jumpers—"Katoroo" or "then this element rebelled, and for some time after, there was no thought of joining the S. D. P. But as time went on and there was no hope of their gaining control of the S. L. P., they sought to join the S. D. P. for a consideration and that consideration was that the S. D. P. should become a very unscientific "farmers' program" should be dropped, that it change its name and above all become r-r-revolutionary and scientific, which meant that the party must become narrow and fanatical, and in most cases this is just what has been accomplished. The party is narrow and the honest men in it do not deny this; on the contrary, they glory in their very narrowness and claim that it is their only safety. Indeed, they ascribe the great gains to this very narrowness. It ought, however, to be pointed out that every radical fanaticism and narrow party organization has helped to delay and sometimes defeat the very reform or revolution which they claim to be fighting. This is true of the great and growing middle class, against the party.

There is absolutely no hope that the Socialist party on its present lines can ever obtain power in this nation. Thoughtful men recognize this, and the fanatic never think only in a narrow rut, and the party as a whole being in this narrow rut it is doubtful if it ever gets out.

F. G. R. Gordon.

No More Disinheritance.

Milwaukee, Jan. 20.—For the Herald: A wrong perpetrated for a thousand years as a slavery don't become a right or justice for that. There is no such thing as law of inheritance, barring physically by nature of the parents. Blackstone's Commentaries, the Bible of the English and American lawyer, says the dividing of the estate of a deceased among his children and others is usually the fortune he had amassed should go to the community from where he got it, and that is logical and just. But why did Blackstone not say outright there was no law of inheritance, only simply usury? Evidently he was afraid of the wealthy

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

- FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SECOND Tuesday in the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Market street. Richard L. Schmitt, 836 North Water street, Secretary. SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Koll, 344 Eleventh street, Secretary. THE FOURTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EACH first and third Thursday at 428 Fowler street. Ed. Gieling, 17. FIFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY FIRST and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, 428 Eleventh street. Secretary, E. Reynolds, 452 Clinton street. SIXTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday at 487 Center street. Fourth street. F. Ramstahl, 709 Booth street, Secretary. SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursday evenings of the month at Gross's hall, 524 East Water street. William Cook, Secretary, 525 Market street. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. H. W. Bismarck, 516 Second avenue and Center street. NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month at 453 Eleventh street. Ed. Behr, 1116 Kneeland street. TENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ON THE second and fourth Monday of the month at Fred Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Edw. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary. ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY fourth Friday at Krokla's hall, corner Ninth avenue and Orchard street. F. W. Behfeld, 1014 North Broadway street. TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursday at 807 Kinross avenue. Andrew Schreyer, 9th street and Center street. THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clark street. Fred. Baugert, 903 Buford street, Secretary. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Tuesday at 1629 Vliet street. Edw. Schreyer, 1417 Center street and Center street. SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursday, Jerome Underhill, Secretary, 38 Twenty-ninth street. SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Wednesday, Odd Fellows' hall, Kinross and Federal street. Edw. Behendorf, Secretary, 230 Burrell street. EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Friday evenings at 487 Center street, corner of Greenwich street. Thos. E. Hogg, Secretary, 487 Center street. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Melker's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Louis B. Balser, Secretary, 553 Twenty-ninth street. TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in Folkner hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. C. Wisel, 1224 Twenty-second street, Secretary. TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS AT Zehetner's hall, 1416 Tenth street, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month. Joe. Remthaler, 1833 Ninth street, Secretary. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (NO. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Meier's hall, corner Twenty-first and Brown streets. George Moerschel, Secretary, 912 Thirty-seventh street. TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Friday at 389 Eleventh avenue. E. W. Clarke, Secretary, 417 Fourteenth street. POLISH BRANCH MEETS FIRST and THIRD Sundays, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Bonser's hall, 277 Seventh avenue. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—LEON Greenbaum, Room 15, Allen building, St. Louis. STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE SECRETARY, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis. CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every first Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 298 Fourth street. E. F. Helms, Secretary, 626 Lehigh street; Jacob Hengel, 903 Chestnut street, treasurer.

class and therefore a coward. Some years ago the Bar Association of America had its convention in Milwaukee and the chairman, a Southerner, said in his speech in reference to our subject that a part of the large estates should revert to the community, but he failed to say what part. The same was argued at the convention at Detroit; still it did not do anybody any good. At the convention of the Bar Association of the state of New York Judge Hamilton, the chairman, devoted the greatest part of his speech to this subject and decided it an easy matter to destroy the present method, a Legislature only need to repeal those chapters in the statutes. But he forgot that the majority of a legislature is an ass. His splendid address is contained in the issue of this paper dated December 25, 1901.

Now to conclude. The Social Democratic party is bound to come to the front, but will not deprive the children of the contrary evidence, rich or poor, on the taken good care of, for the world does move and moves still faster when we are in the front.

A Chance to Live.

Seventy-acre farm in Northern Alabama, in a country free from malaria, a country free from malaria, having fine water, and glorious climate. People go there "to die," and can't do it.

Thirty acres in woodland, 7 acres is new orchard with 1800 fruit trees and 500 grape vines, with 1/2 acre of strawberries; balance under cultivation and fenced.

Has good house—frame and log, large, splendid well and two living springs. In one mile from county seat. Country originally settled by Germans. For sale cheap—cash, or on easy terms. Now is the time to start, so as to get benefit of three crops a year. Address at once to:

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AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

L. Jester, 2177 Henry street, New York, also subscriptions for this paper. E. L. Bundy, 197 Clinton street, New York, N. Y.

N. W. Rosenwald, news dealer, corner Tenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia. E. Vandervoort, 148 South Peoria street, Chicago. E. Pat. O'Neil, Burma, Ark. Milwaukee agents: Carl Malowski, 1151 Twenty-third street. Paul Mueller, Brown and Thirty-first streets. Nick Petersen, 40 North La Crosse street. Carl Kleist, 740 Thirty-second street. Fred. Leisl, 430 Greenfield avenue.

J. GOLDSTEIN.

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OUR BOOK LIST.

- 5-Cent Pamphlets. The Socialist Republic, Kautsky. The Working Class, Kautsky. The Class Struggle, Kautsky. The Socialist Republic, Kautsky. Why Physicians Should be Socialists, Father Hagerty. Socialism and Slavery, Hyndman. Socialism and the Intellectuals, Lafargue. The Living Wage, Blatchford. Woman and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons. The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Notes. Packingtown, Simons. Single Tax vs. Socialism, Simons. Socialism and the Farmer, Simons. Socialism and the Home, May W. Kent. Socialism vs. Anarchy, Simons. The Philosophy of Socialism, Simons. The Man Under the Machine, Simons. What is Labor and Capital, H. B. Blatchford. The Mission of the Working Class, Yell. The Trust Question, Yell. After Capitalism, What? Yell. National Prohibition, Yell. Socialism and Poverty, Twining. Trusts and Imperialism, H. G. Whipple. 10-Cent Books and Pamphlets. Merrit England, Blatchford. Father McGrady's. Socialism and the Labor Problem. A Voice from England. City of Angels. The State and Socialism, De Ville. Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism, De Ville. To What the Trusts are Leading, Bailey. The Right to Be Lazy, La Forge. Futurology of Statistics, H. B. Blatchford. The Workingman's Program, Lassalle. What is Capital, Lassalle. Paper-Bound Books. Social Democracy Red Book, Heath. The Passing of Capitalism, Lassalle. Woman, Bellamy. (Cloth, 50 Cents.) Britain for the British, Blatchford. Six Centuries of Work and Wages, Rogers. Socialism and Industrial Evolution, Blatchford. (Cloth, 50 cents.) Beyond the Black Ocean, McGrady. Equality, Bellamy. The Cooperative Commonwealth, Gronlund. Send for price-list as quantities of 5-cent pamphlets. Cloth-Bound Books. The People's Marx, De Ville. Socialism and Modern Science, Ford. History of the Commune of 1871, Lisagary. Socialism and the Nineteenth Century, Southern. Send All Orders to LITERARY AGENCY SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, 614 State St., Milwaukee.

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Martha Moore Avery Cries out against this Infamy in the Massachusetts Legislature.

...the text substantially of Comrade Martha Moore Avery's...

...Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I appear in the interest...

...this bill aims a direct blow at the life of those dear and...

...it is true, Mr. Chairman, that money represents a power not to be lightly...

...I am sincerely sorry to think so feeble the intellectual strength of the...

...Mr. Chairman, even the anti-suffragists who appear against the bill do not...

...I will own the earth! Let us gather up the sunbeams...

...Study the Situation. If you are willing to assume your responsibilities...

...The crisis which will be the final outcome of the trust has not been reached...

...The people of this nation will soon be forced to decide one way or the other...

...The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution...

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point out the gravity of this design upon popular liberties. They say it is the...

But rich women are taxed! Wealth represents power! Is this augmented...

Are these would-be privileged women demonstrating superior claim to the...

Mr. Chairman, I marvel that women who love fame should so lightly consent...

But would I not rather exempt some women from the shame of being classed...

Just here is the "nigger" in the woodpile. This is the sophistry which lures...

What is a Government For? Commenting on the proposition of Congressman Jenkins...

It appears to us entirely reasonable to believe that the supreme court would...

What is the highest "governmental purpose," except "the general benefit of...

Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Regular meeting, Wednesday, Feb. 4...

CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE ST. LOUIS MEETING.

From Stenographic Report.

Saturday forenoon, Jan. 31, 1903. Sixth session: Smith of Montana elected...

and place of holding said convention, all of which shall be a part of the referendum...

Berger, for committee on resolutions, reported on trade unions. (See page 2.)

Sec. 1. That the National Secretary be instructed to proceed forthwith to the...

Sec. 2. The list of speakers shall be furnished to all organized states.

Secretary read telegram from William Mailli accepting national secretaryship.

EIGHTH SESSION, 7:30 p. m. Committee on organization reported following:

"We recommend that the national secretary be instructed to prepare a form of...

Mills, for committee on organization, reported the following resolution: "We...

Continued on Page 4.

The Model Grinding Establishment of Milwaukee. C. T. H. WESTPHAL, Manufacturer and Grinder of...

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interest of general suffrage, why not more to give such women as bear the...

I do not fear that the great spirit of democracy will be stayed in its further...

Neither do I fear that the body of democracy will suffer from the petty arguments...

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NOTES FROM YANKEE-LAND.

Father McGrady had a very successful meeting in Cleveland.

The Erie People is now the official Socialist paper of Erie.

Mother Jones will help the Chicago Socialists in their municipal campaign.

A new Socialist paper, the Pink Iconoclast, issues from Colorado Springs, Col.

The Socialists carried Aldine, Tex., getting more votes than the old parties together.

The Wentworths made a bit in their Massachusetts meetings and were very favorably treated by the press.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth, editor of the Socialist Spirit, Chicago, will lecture at National Hall, Milwaukee, March 1.

Comrade Daniel C. White has been elected state secretary of Massachusetts in place of William Maitly, who has accepted the national secretaryship.

The Boston Herald is publishing long anti-Socialist articles. Massachusetts comrades claim that there is an organized anti-Socialist secret campaign on foot.

The printers of Cleveland will tender Comrade Max Hayes a reception in honor of his selection as A. F. of L. delegate to the British Trade Union congress.

After February 3 the national headquarters of the party will be in Omaha. Communications should be addressed: Samuel Lovett, Acting Secretary, Omaha, Neb.

Comrade Margaret Halle of Wilshire's Magazine will lecture on "Woman and the Social Problem" before the Socialist Educational League, New York, February 8.

Comrade Martha Moore Arery of Boston contributes a long double column article on Socialism to Patrick Ford's Irish World of New York, which is printed on the front page under big headlines.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs has contributed a letter to the Colorado Chronicle in praise of the social crusaders and denunciation of the action taken against them by the Colorado state committee.

If the Colorado comrades wish to keep stagnation out of their movement and thus escape the fate of some other places, let them put a ban on head-hunting before it grows to too formidable proportions.

The state convention of the Socialists of Michigan will be held at Flint, Tuesday, February 17, at 10 a. m. Candidates for justice of the state supreme court and regents of the state university will be placed in nomination.

Ruskin University, which has 250 teachers, will remove from Trenton, N. J., to Glen Ellyn, twenty-two miles from Chicago, shortly. It is modeled after Ruskin College at Oxford, England, and already has 14,000 resident and extension pupils enrolled. Prof. George A. McMillen is the president.

Congressman Ridgely of Kansas has written the following over his own signature: "I have become convinced that the only solution of the monopoly problem is to be found in the collective ownership and control by all the people of all the necessary means of production and distribution."

Comrade Ben Tillett, the well-known British trade union agitator and Socialist, has decided to make a brief lecture tour of the United States in the fall. He was the fraternal delegate of the English unions to the A. F. of L. convention in this country a year ago. Central labor bodies are urged to apply for dates.

The selection of Omaha as the seat of the national headquarters has not given satisfaction to very many of the centers of Socialist activity. A move is on foot to locate the headquarters in Chicago by referendum, as this will permit of a local quorum consisting of the national committee from such states as Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. This move is more important because of the approaching national campaign, making it important to have a working center for the campaign within the more thickly populated portion of the country. The first call for the referendum comes from Kentucky.

A series of agitation meetings in Polish in Milwaukee are being arranged, to be addressed by Editor Barkowski of Chicago. The halls and dates thus far arranged are: Jankowski's hall, 733 Becher street, 7 p. m., February 15; Rakowski's hall, 724 Windlake avenue, 8 p. m., February 17; Grusca's hall, corner Wright and Bremen street, 8 p. m., February 18; Jazdzewski's hall, corner Brady and Franklin streets (Schultz hall), 8 p. m., February 19; Ziarnek's hall, 716 Grove street, 8 p. m., February 20; Loda's hall, 777 Seventh avenue, 8 p. m., February 21.

Comrade Goodspeed of Chicago sends us word that a general Socialist mass meeting will be held in that city at the big Auditorium. It will take place the last week in March, and the addresses will be by Father McGrady, Mother Jones and others. When it is known that the Auditorium costs \$500 a night, that it was the scene of the National Republican convention of 1888, and that it is so large that it is rare even in exciting campaigns that the old parties dare to venture it will be seen that our Chicago comrades are committed to big things. It seats 6000 people and the comrades hope, by selling tickets at from 25 cents up, to not only meet the expense and fill the hall to overflowing, but to hold overflow meetings as well.

The McGrady-Ferguson debate on "Socialism vs. Prohibition" took place at New Castle, Pa., last week and "done much good" in an ungrammatical headline in the New Castle Tribune had it. It was a three-day fight. Father McGrady missed a train, so that Comrade Slayton of New Castle had to hurriedly take his place the first night, but acquitted himself well. Mr. Ferguson was careful to say that while standing for prohibition he was not a defender of the present system. He said he had been assigned recently to the stockyards district while working for the charity department of the city of Chicago and saw conditions there that would have to be reached by other means than prohibition. On the second night McGrady handled the Socialist end and kept his hearers on breathless tension. The debate stirred the whole town.

Carl D. Thompson's Dates.

February 12 and 13, Appleton, Wis.
 February 14 and 15, New London, Conn.
 February 18, Chilton.
 February 19, Kiel.
 February 20 and 21, Port Washington.
 February 22, 24 and 25, Kenosha.
 February 26, Sharon.
 February 27, 28 and March 1, Brodhead.
 March 2, 3 and 4, Darlington.
 March 5, Madison.
 March 6, 7 and 8, Wyocena and Pacific.
 March 9, Portage.

Twenty-third Ward Socialists, Attention!

There will be a meeting of the Twenty-third ward Social Democratic branch at Bresenmeister's hall, Thirtieth and Washington street, on Friday, February 20, at 8 p. m. All who were on the ticket, as well as more recent converts, are invited to attend. Members will please take notice and be present.

Dear Mr. Editor: During this month I have spent some time in Los Angeles and San Diego and I have been impressed with the signs of activity on the part of the workers. The comrades are thoroughly alive in this neck of the woods. At Los Angeles headquarters I had the pleasure of meeting comrades Miller, Brady and Zeraster. Comrade Miller, by the way, is a native of Kenosha, and was very interested in the heavy Socialist vote polled in that city last fall. He is the local organizer.

The all spoke optimistically of the future prospects for the Socialist cause; in spite of the apparent local entanglements they look for early success of class-conscious Socialism in California. And I am inclined to believe that their view is correct, as almost every man I have met in this state is a Socialist. Another thing which will help the cause here is the attitude of the capitalist press. Nowhere have I seen the capitalist press so bold and uncompromising in its opposition to the cause of labor and labor unions.

Isaac Peterson.
 San Diego, Cal., Jan. 31.

Our Philadelphia comrades are holding successful lectures at the Logan building, 1306 Arch street, every Sunday at 8 p. m. Comrade Edw. Moore speaks Feb. 8 on "Socialism and What it Seeks to Accomplish." On the two following Sundays addresses will be given by Comrades W. J. Frost and Dr. G. Metzler, respectively.

Dear Comrades: I received a sample copy of the Herald last week and was glad to know that the boys were sending out such a fine paper. Keep up the good work. Give the two old trimmers a little more rope and they will hang themselves. Please send me your paper and Wilshire's Magazine and oblige.

C. M. Lake.
 N. Dak., Jan. 28.

Editor S. D. H.—We now have Comrade Clinton Simonton, of Maine, with us. Simonton is the hero of the new book soon to appear, entitled, "Strands of Faith." Simonton has been called the "Abraham Lincoln of the Reform Movement," and is without doubt one of our most stirring speakers. He is to start from here, after stirring up this place and St. Joe, on a tour through Michigan. I trust the comrades at Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Marshall, Ann Arbor, Detroit and other places will give Simonton the reception they deserve. Like Debs, he has that rare gift of

Wisconsin State Treasurer's Report.

Cash on hand	\$80.75
Receipts from state secretary	154.50
Total	\$235.25

EXPENDITURES.

W. R. Gaylord, salary (arrears)	\$30.00
Expressage on charters	.00
Telephone service	1.25
Robt. Sallie, expenses in campaign	.15
W. R. Gaylord, salary	20.00
W. R. Gaylord, expenses	14.80
W. R. Gaylord, salary	20.00
W. R. Gaylord, salary	40.00
W. R. Gaylord, expenses	10.00
Expenses of national committee	15.00
W. R. Gaylord, salary (to Feb. 1)	20.00
W. R. Gaylord, expenses	5.36

Total receipts \$235.25
 Expenditures 180.46
 January 31, balance \$54.79

J. Reichert, Treasurer.

Wisconsin State Secretary's Report.

Cash in secretary's hands Jan. 1	\$24.05
Dues received	2.10
1 of Sheboygan	1.25
1 of Port Washington	1.25
1 of Racine	3.00
6 of Milwaukee	1.80
4 of Sheboygan	5.40
8 of Milwaukee	4.80
2 of Two Rivers	1.50
9 of Milwaukee	8.40
19 of Milwaukee	15.60
1 of New London	2.40
1 of Brodhead	4.20
4 of Milwaukee	2.40
1 of Sheboygan	1.25
1 of Brodhead	1.85
20 of Milwaukee	3.00
4 of Two Rivers	1.80
12 of Two Rivers	1.50
1 of Neenah	1.20
9 of Milwaukee	3.90
15 of Milwaukee	6.00
2 of Plymouth	6.30
2 of Itasca	1.20
1 of Brodhead	.60
1 of Waupaca	4.00
1 of Pacific	3.15
4 of Sheboygan	1.80
1 of Kiel	1.80
2 of Milwaukee	7.50
1 of Darlington	2.70

Supplies \$114.15
 Agitation fund 25.00
 Campaign fund 6.75
 Monthly pledges 4.50
 Collection 3.50
 Receipts from lecture bureau .85
 Towards Hartford lecture, J. Portz From C. D. Thompson on account 25.00

Total receipts \$216.90
 Paid J. Reichert, treasurer \$154.50
 Cash in secretary's hands Jan. 31 62.40

E. H. Thomas, Secretary.

Milwaukee Central Committee.

Meeting of the Central Committee, Monday evening, Feb. 2, 1903. Meeting called to order by secretary, Comrade O. Lowry in the chair. Previous minutes approved as read. Applications for membership as follows:

First ward, 15; Seventh ward, 1; Eighth ward, 6; Sixth ward, 1; Ninth ward, 2; Tenth ward, 4; Twelfth ward, 3; Thirteenth ward, 2; Fifteenth ward, 2; Twentieth ward, 1; Twenty-first ward, 8.

All were accepted and referred back to their respective branches with the exception of Frank O. Inner, whose name was referred back to a committee, appointed for that purpose, and consisting of comrades Rummel, Buech, Hunger, Burmeister and Baumle.

New delegates seated as follows:

First ward—C. T. H. Westphal, R. L. Schmidt, J. Buech.
 Fourth ward—G. V. Hartman, N. Petersen, R. Lambert.
 Sixth ward—A. Buehler, H. Tares, W. Jordan.
 Tenth ward—P. Bringer.
 Fourteenth ward—Branch No. 2, J. Kallas, F. Tafelski.
 Twentieth ward—H. Knapp, J. Heller, J. A. Palm.

Bills to the amount of \$7.25 were allowed. Under the head of new business Comrade Bistortus informed the comrades and delegates present that it was the intention of the Social Democratic Publishing Co. to get out an enlarged paper in the near future. A meeting to that effect had been called for at Kaiser's hall, 298 Fourth street, Saturday night, February 14. He urged all branches to send delegates to this meeting. He furthermore asked what arrangements could be made in regard to making our picnic at Kaiser's park this summer a tremendous success. He moved that a committee be appointed to secure a speaker of national reputation for this occasion. Motion carried following committee appointed: Comrades F. Heath, J. Hunger, H. W. Bistortus. It was moved to secure a Polish speaker. Carried. Edmund T. Meims, Sec.

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Continued from Page 3.

members of the local quorum who are now in St. Louis—Worm of Iowa, Turner of Missouri, and Lovett of South Dakota—to take charge of the national headquarters and remove the same to Omaha, selecting one of their number to act as secretary pro tem.

Berger moved substitute that headquarters be retained in St. Louis until referendum is settled. Ruled out of order.

Berger then moved to amend by substituting "St. Louis" for "Omaha" and "remain" for "removed." Hillquit raised point of order that original motion was unconstitutional. Point of order overruled. Hillquit appealed. Roll call resulted as follows on question of sustaining chair:

Yeas—Richardson, Sweetland, Healey, Work, Mills, Lockwood, Turner, Goebel, Massey, Critchlow, Lovett.
 Nays—Berlin, Mahoney, Dobbs, Carey, Barnes, Boomer, Berger, Smith and Hillquit paired. Decision of chair declared sustained by a vote of 11 yeas and 7 nays. Berger's amendment lost. Original motion then voted upon, roll call resulting as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Sweetland, Healey, Work, Mills, Lockwood, Turner, Smith, Goebel, Massey, Critchlow, Lovett.
 Nays—Berlin, Mahoney, Dobbs, Boomer, Berger, Hillquit, Barnes and Carey requested to be recorded as abstaining from voting on the ground that the matter was brought before the house in an unconstitutional and improper manner. Resolution adopted. Berger, Richardson and Goebel named as auditing committee.

NINTH SESSION. February 1, 10 a. m.—Goebel elected chairman of the day. A number of resolutions read by Boomer of propaganda committee were tabled. Communication from the international Socialist bureau read. Motion to instruct national secretary to call for nomination of one delegate and an alternate to the next international Socialist congress to be held at Amsterdam, the alternate to act also if by reason of the failure of the Socialist Labor party to elect a delegate, the Socialist party is entitled to two delegates. Carried.

Berger introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, that the national committee of the Socialist party of America, while disagreeing entirely with some of the actions and the policy of the local quorum in St. Louis and the former national secretary, Leon Grubenbaum, we at the same time acknowledge the good will and the loyalty of these comrades to the cause of Socialism and the Socialist party and that we hereby express our heartfelt thanks for the same." Carried unanimously.

A proposed amendment to the national constitution sent in by E. Val. Putnam and James S. Roche, requiring all party members, in trades in which unions exist, to join same under penalty of expulsion, was ruled out of order.

The committee then adjourned.

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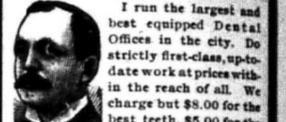
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

If you are a delegate from your Union or Branch to attend the Herald meeting, remember that it takes place this Saturday, February 14th, at 8 P. M., at Kaiser's Hall, 298 Fourth Street. DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND!

HALF-HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

With the workers.

Here's a letter from an old worker, Comrade Tallmadge, who refers in a postscript to a "Trump convention" held several days ago at Fond du Lac, Wis., at which a Socialist address was made by Comrade Berger. He says his age now prevents him from being in active work, but the evidences of his activity that reach us, belie his words. His letter:

Editor Herald: Probably no more delighted audience ever left Turner hall than one that listened to Rev. Carl D. Thompson, who spoke one evening in this city. It was conceded by the committee that they made a mistake in not having arranged for more lectures. Mr. Thompson has wit, poetic imagery, eloquence, and the facts. What he says is straight to the mark, but not in a manner to arouse antagonism.

J. R. Tallmadge.

Plymouth, January 22.

Dear Herald.—I enclose clipping from local paper with report of our city convention. [The Kalamazoo platform appeared last week—Ed.] You will notice that there is a more or less revolutionary (?) tendency in the majority of the state and municipal programs, as well as in the party press, with a few exceptions, and this is due mainly to the lack of economic knowledge on the part of the majority, or rank and file, with some exceptions of course, than to a lucid, analytical understanding of national, international, industrial and political phenomena; or to be planner, the complexity and co-relation in the workings of modern industrial society. But the working class cannot and should not be blamed for this, because in all fairness, considering their opportunities for self-education, the proletariat has advanced with great strides towards the beacon of non-conforming truth. Still in my humble opinion, (a privilege that we have still left, thank God) I do not think that the working class would be benefited by a premature revolution. I know that some will smell opportunism in this, but I also know that I have an arm still willing to sacrifice my spare time and God knows it is limited, as work 10 hours a day) as well as part of my wages (I need the other part to live) in order to help build a co-operative commonwealth. I also know that the working class and even the members of our own party are beginning to be disgusted with petty wrangling over matters of no real and probable future developments, which cannot be demonstrated, and I also know that if a semi-harmonious policy is not adopted soon, that the working class, both organized and unorganized, will lose patience and flock to whatever reform party may seem to favor it in the near future, thus leaving the S. D. and S. L. P., like two disgruntled urchins, making faces at each other over the fence. I send you also an "open letter" in which I go into this further. I have nothing against the comrades of the rank and file of the S. L. P., and I even grant to its leaders honesty and conviction, but there is such a thing as seal making people mad. If you think the article worth publishing and would help the cause of democratic Socialism, you may do so.

Wm. L. Beness.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 1.

Comrade Beness's open letter will appear in the Herald Forum next week. We speak it a careful reading.

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Subject: "Roycroft Ideals."

Tickets on sale at Box Office of Theatre Thursday, February Nineteenth, and thereafter. Prices, 75 cents, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

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