

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Fourth Year. No. 27.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902.

Whole No. 179.

How It Will Probably Come.

Mr. Editor: Since in the Social Democratic Herald you often stand for a somewhat different school of Socialism from the other Socialist papers I read, will you please inform me how you are to make it possible for a transition to Socialism to take place?

We do not need at all "to make it possible," the transition is coming quite of itself. In a certain sense, we find ourselves in it at the present day. Socialism is the name of an epoch of civilization—the next epoch, if our civilization is to continue in existence.

We must not expect that the Socialist era will come all at one clap. Neither capitalism nor feudalism arose "at a certain date," nor can the Socialist form of society have its beginning on any fixed day.

Besides, although capitalistic society has already passed its zenith, yet even at the present day feudalism holds a very important place in modern society. This is the case not only in Germany, spite of its high economic development, but also in England, the "classic land" of capitalism.

Just so with any revolution. Capitalism will not vanish in one day, in one year or in one decade. Even after the triumph of the proletariat, the commonwealth cannot take upon itself all kinds of production.

Many industries today are not at all concentrated, and therefore are not yet ripe for this. Some will become so with time, others perhaps will not. The editor of this paper is no prophet, and will not attempt to predict details.

However, the trusts are now showing the Social Democrats how they must do it, only they will have to do it from a Socialist standpoint and for the benefit of all the people.

It is not necessary that all industries should be immediately taken over by the Socialist government, or as many Socialists prefer to say, by "Socialist society."

Every branch of production controlled by a trust, as well as all industries which could be conducted on a similar scale, besides railways, telegraphs, mines, etc., will of course become collective public property. But there is a whole class of industries which are not yet ready to be worked on this large scale, or which are liable to be decentralized by the technical perfection of the methods of transmitting power. These without any objection may remain in private hands. We refer to certain petty industries, as well as to agriculture.

In all such cases the Socialist state can give the opportunity for the formation of associations, which together with the model industries directed by the state, will raise the level of the working class to a degree hardly credible at the present time.

The chief reason why workmen's associations have been impossible hitherto, has even now been removed by the trusts, and of course will be of still less account at the rise of the political power of the proletariat.

As long as the former anarchical condition of production prevailed, workmen's productive associations, started usually with very little capital or with outside capital. They were therefore especially subject to bankruptcy, they were compelled to produce continually in order to support their members, and not having any control of the market they did not know how much to produce, and consequently, with their insufficient or borrowed capital, quickly went to the wall when there was any difficulty in the market.

But this is now quite different. The trusts show how a regulated business can be done. The management of the workmen's associations will find out what the demand is, and determine the what, how and how much of production. During the transition period the sale of products may take place exactly as at present, only subject to regulations by the state.

In the trusts, the capitalist class even now plays the most superfluous role in the world.

Indeed, in the trusts the capitalist class are already expropriated to a certain extent; for they no longer have any thing to control, and only draw their profits. Their industries are apparently the property of the shareholders; but what sort of property is that of which one has not the free disposal? They can no longer produce what they will, nor at what price they will, nor with what workmen they will; all, all is prescribed to them by the management of the trust. Properly speaking, they are only profit-receivers.

Why then, if the proletariat gets political power, should workmen's associations not be possible, which, instead of the capitalists, will own the factories, where the workmen themselves will choose the managers and themselves receive the profits.

Of course, at the same time many industries, and all those of national magnitude, could be carried on by the government; where necessary, the government could make some agreement with the productive associations of workers. We speak of the transition period.

In this transition period, the socialist government of course can lend the necessary capital to the productive societies and furnish suitable guarantees. The government in this transition period will have at its disposal quite different powers than at present. For instance, it will have a monopoly of all water power, coal mines, railroads, rivers, electrical plants, etc.

So perhaps for a time a state of affairs may arise which will combine at the same time the three forms of production: the capitalistic in petty industries, where goods will be produced for the market; the co-operative, in which the products will also be for sale; and the purely socialistic, where the government will carry on production for use only, and the products will not take the form of wares at all.

That all this will take place peacefully, we do not maintain. It will surely not come peacefully if the people are not armed. But riots and bloodshed does not seem to us at all desirable. Nor do we believe that one great revolution can turn topsy-turvy the whole civilized world, and undo or make superfluous any economic development.

Capitalism was necessary to give mankind dominion over the forces of nature, which is now assured by our scientific attainments. Considered in itself, capitalism has by no means reached that point of time where it becomes impossible. On the contrary, in the trust system, it has just stepped into a new phase, the duration of which is unlimited according to our present light. Of course, from a civilizing force, capitalism has already become a menace to civilization. But that does not affect its vitality! However the tendencies which oppose it have now gathered such strength that a thorough change—must not indeed—but can take place, if the working class understands its mission.

In conclusion let us say that the world's history is always made by men, and is not a mere natural process as some Marxists want us to believe.

The walking delegates of capital had a harmony conference with the walking delegates of labor lately. They unanimously decided that all walking delegates are great and good and important men.

David S. Rose, our mayor, has never been afraid of any "trust" that did business in Milwaukee. He always could "handle them, all right, all right." But the trusts that never have any occasion to transact any business in our city hall are the object of his honor's patriotic and Democratic anxiety. The reason is plain: they never give him a chance to "handle" anything.

In the fifties the slave owner was standing in his own light; so is the capitalist of today.

To pluck the geese so as to get the greatest quantity of feathers with the least amount of squawking is the way a French economist defines the industrial problem under capitalism.

Justice breeds free men as charity breeds paupers.

Are you afraid our city will issue too many bonds? Nonsense. Those conscientious scruples about paying bonds are rapidly relaxing. In fact the present generation will teach its children

that they are under no obligations to pay bonds issued to a class of idle drones.

Just now the government is buying up the bonds issued during the Spanish-American war—and is paying the bondholders (J. Pierpont Morgan at the head) a big premium. And while this patriotic deal is going on there is some talk of issuing more bonds—we presume in order to have another excuse for buying them up at a big premium a few years hence. Our government is a government of capitalists for capitalists and by capitalists.

"Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for the miseries which shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth-eaten. Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields which you have kept back by fraud crieth."—Bible.

A party that prides itself on furnishing "unprecedented prosperity" to the bankers and merchants and soup bones to the workmen, ought to have to look to the bankers and merchants for enough votes to keep it in power.

We see in the papers that the railroad conference just held in Cincinnati is opposed to governmental "paternalism." Paternalism? During the year 1893-4 more than seventy railroads went into the hands of the government receivers

Almost the same number did the same thing during the three "panicky" years following. This shows plainly that whenever a railroad company is incapable of running its own business it is very ready and anxious to place it in the hands of the government to put into a paying condition again. It also shows that the government is more capable of running the transportation of the country than all corporations combined. But this is what the railroad magnates call "paternalism," while they are in the act of fleecing the public and the stockholders.

A Kentucky statesman once said: "Politics is hell." We heartily agree with him. The devil never had a bigger majority in Congress than he has at present.

Many think a Socialist form of government would be a great calamity, yet they never once think that it would require exceptionally stupid or scheming and vicious men to succeed in making a worse job than have those who are now running affairs for their own special benefit.

Those who live off the ills, misfortunes and superstitions of mankind are faring sumptuously; but those who produce the wealth of the world are in rags and poverty in the midst of plenty. That is what we call "law and order" under the capitalist system.

Is it not queer that we have to have "charity balls" in the midst of "prosperity"? It is odd!

Seventeen hundred families in Milwaukee are aided either by the county or by the Associated Charities of this city. Even during the worst winter of the "panic" we did not have more pauperism. Whom did the "unprecedented prosperity" strike then?

The eternal gratitude of all free men is due to Dutch farmers in South Africa. Win or lose, they show the world what a handful of determined men accustomed to the use of firearms can do against a power more than a thousand times their own strength in every respect—if we take the total figures of the British empire and the little Dutch republics as the basis of comparison. It is now possible to sum up the full extent of the blow which Dewet inflicted on the British at Zeefontein on Christmas morning. The corrected list of British casualties shows 61 killed, 54 wounded and 245 prisoners. This means that the four companies of yeomanry of which it was composed would not in any event have comprised more than 400 men, and the probability is that each company was slightly below full strength. The English newspapers are calling Zeefontein another Majuba, and certainly its terrible results bring back very vividly the disaster to Sir George Colley's force in February, 1881. At Zeefontein, as at Majuba, the British were encamped upon a hill with one precipitous side, the other being a gentle slope, and in each case the Boers succeeded in climbing the side that was supposed to be impregnable. At Majuba there was a panic, and the British defeat was sufficient to end the war, but at Zeefontein the British soldiers displayed deeds of gallantry, and the battle itself was little more than an incident in the long-drawn-out campaign. Dewet's tactics are likewise compared with Wolfe's at Quebec, and the conclusion is arrived at that a position apparently of great natural strength may also be in itself a cause of disaster even for trained and professional soldiers.

We wish all our readers and friends a Happy New Year. May they live long, live happy and fight well.

Chauncey M. Depew, an old sinner and millionaire, was married recently. If Chauncey were capable of loving his wife half as much as he loves himself the new Mrs. Depew would be a happy woman.

"Born free and equal?" Perhaps. But brief is the period of our freedom and briefer still of our equality. The very house into which the new life enters belongs perhaps to a landlord. The first clothes that cover the tiny body pay tribute to monopoly and the bread has been the sport of some "board of trade" gamblers. And thus it goes from the cradle to the casket—there is always some trust or monopoly in the background.

Talk about the middle class disappearing! It is disappearing and reappearing and will keep up that "up and down dance" for a long while to come. There are now 172,000 more firms in business in the United States than there were a decade ago, an increase of 16 per cent., but failures have only increased 5 per cent. in number during that period and liabilities are only 20 per cent. larger. A continuing unfavorable feature is the small percentage of assets to liabilities. It is only 46.4 per cent. this year, as against 47.2 per cent. a year ago and 52 per cent. in 1899 and 1898. In only three of the last thirteen years, in fact, were liabilities smaller than they were this year.

The money made out of the city by contractors might better go toward the relief of the unemployed; first, by the improvement of the streets; second, by the establishment of public coal and wood yards and a public icehouse. In this climate ice is as necessary in summer as coal is in the winter. These ne-

cessities should be sold at cost. The city should easily harvest an abundance of ice during the winter months, thereby employing many citizens who would otherwise have to receive public aid. For it must not be forgotten that in the midst of prosperity, in the richest land of the globe and in so prosperous a city as Milwaukee, almost as many families receive county aid and public charity now as in 1894, when we were under the ban of "panic" and "hard times." There are 1000 families on the lists of the county poor officer, and 500 on those of the Associated Charities. We realize that giving work to the unemployed can solve no industrial problem, but it is the least that can be done as a humane duty toward those in distress.

Why the War in Africa May Soon End.

The official blue book issued by the British colonial office is a frightful exhibit of the mortality among the Boer children in the concentration camps in South Africa during October and November, and during the last six months from June to November, inclusive. The deaths of whites during the six months numbered 12,441. This included 10,113 children. The death rate per 1000 per annum for children in September was 433; October, 572; November, 469. The significance of these ominous figures can be better realized by referring to the statement made some time since by Field Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain to the Manchester Guardian. Sir Neville said that the death rate of 183 per 1000 implied that about ten women and children died in the camps in July as compared to one who would have died in London.

"Now come the August returns, and we find that the rate has risen to no less than 213, a rate equal to or greater than that of the worst week of the plague at Bombay."

The death rate for children reached 572 in October and 469 in November, greatly in excess of the mortality which Sir Neville characterized as equal to or greater than that of the worst period of the Bombay plague.

Now, even people who are not bloodthirsty or Anarchists at all, after reading these official figures will say that any London Anarchist who would send the soul of Joe Chamberlain to H—, where it belongs, would deserve the gratitude of every humanely thinking man in the civilized world.

Yet there is no sign that the conscience of the British murderer nation has in any way been awakened. And we are pained to say that a small and numerically insignificant band of good Socialists and brave Radicals excepted, even the great mass of the British proletariat endorses this war and its "glories."

But there is SOME well founded HOPE that England will soon end the disgraceful war and that hope rests upon the British CAPITALIST class.

Here is the reason: The fall in the value of British government railway and industrial securities during the past two years amounts in the aggregate to hundreds of millions sterling.

Consols, which, on the day preceding the launching of the Boer ultimatum, stood at 103 1/4, are now in the neighborhood of 91, and other stocks have suffered even more severely.

The ordinary stock of nineteen British railways fell between September 19, 1899, and October 19, 1901, to the extent of \$69,892,000 (\$349,400,000); fourteen railway debenture stocks decreased in value by \$13,328,000 (\$66,640,000), and thirteen railway preference stocks by \$14,517,000 (\$72,585,000), making a total of close upon a hundred million sterling. In brief, the aggregate fall in the fourteen British and Indian funds cited and in the forty-six selected railway securities amounted to \$174,129,000 (\$870,645,000).

A falling off like this is without doubt sufficient to awaken the most tender sympathies for the Boer women and babies in the hearts of British capitalists. And while the Salisbury cabinet could withstand the outraged feelings of all the humanitarians of Europe and America, Joe Chamberlain will not last long when the owners of the English railroad stock are after his scalp.

Peru is sadly in need of a new coinage system. According to a lately-published report eggs are the only circulating medium in one province. That beats Bob Schilling's wurst and sauerkraut.

A single brewery in Munich, Germany, uses 118 railway freight cars of its own, besides 28 belonging to the state. Other breweries have 143, '90, 52, 80, 100, 86, etc. Yet all these breweries are little orphans compared with some of our Milwaukee beer factories. But the best thing about these breweries is the fact that many of the workmen are Socialists.

Is it not very significant that the manufacturers in Germany are clamoring for a tariff to protect the European laborer from his American competitor, while some of our lords of industry are beginning to talk "free trade"? There can be no doubt that the German manufacturers whose workmen are protected by manifold laws—regulating hours, sick benefits, old age, pensions, etc.—cannot compete, for instance, with the pauper and child labor of our cotton factories in New England and in the Southern states.

Wasn't it a Record Breaker?

The year 1901 is a "record breaker" among the five successive years of "commercial prosperity" enjoyed by the United States, according to the annual review of American trade, finance, and industry prepared by Bradstreet's.

Summarizing the general situation, the review said: "Briefly summarized, the year has seen transacted an aggregate of general business, as reflected in bank clearings, far in excess of any preceding period; has witnessed stock speculation, rampant beyond the dreams of old-time brokers, checked and curtailed by one of the sharpest stock panics in history, and yet with a remarkable minimum of disturbance of general financial operations; has watched general industry and production grow steadily until new and larger figures were needed to express the outputs of coal and ore, and iron, and steel, and leather, and lumber, and a multitude of other branches; has seen the freight transportation facilities of the country, strained to the breaking point, prove insufficient to handle the volume of business offered, and, finally, has witnessed a volume of holiday business passing all previous bounds, both on the quantity and quality, and the vastly increased purchasing power of the public in late years.

"From the standpoint of the present estimates the earnings this year will exceed the highest records of preceding years by one-fourth. Gross railway earnings have increased 12 per cent. and net returns have gained 16 per cent. over the best preceding year. Pig iron production will be not far from one-seventh larger than the heaviest ever before recorded. Shoe production and shipments, and, therefore, presumably leather production, show almost as large a gain.

"Iron ore production and shipments were never before equaled—certainly, lake shipments were never so large. Anthracite coal production will be fully 10 per cent. larger than last year and 5 per cent. heavier than the record. The bituminous production promises as heavy a gain over past records. Woolen manufacturing has been helped by low cost of material and good demand for clothing.

"The agricultural interest has been favored by heavy advances in farm products, which have done much to counterbalance reductions in yield. Export trade has shown signs of hesitation after years of steady advance, and imports have increased, but mainly in materials intended for domestic manufacture, and the margin in favor of exports is still enormously heavy.

"The bank clearings were estimated at \$18,000,000,000, a gain of 38 per cent. over last year and 26 per cent. over the record of 1899. The Middle States showed the greatest increases in clearings."

Now this showing is no doubt grand. But it is only one side of the medal. Let us look at the other side.

Wages have risen somewhat no doubt. According to Carol D. Wright, who has always officiated as the "herald of prosperity" and whose figures are not at all pessimistic, but rather inclined to be the other way. If we take the year 1891 as the "normal year," wages were according to Carol D. Wright, as follows:

Year.	Comparative height of wages.
1891	100.00
1892	100.30
1893	99.32
1894	98.06
1895	97.88
1896	98.93
1897	98.96
1898	98.79
1899	101.54
1900	103.93

We do not have the official figures for 1901. But let us say that the gain in wages from 1900 to 1901 is not as marked as in the year previous, and let us put its comparative height in the above table as 105. It is surely not more, in all probability less.

And now let us consider the comparative cost of living. Dun's Review gave us about two weeks ago the comparative prices for certain quantities of necessaries on December 1st, 1901 with July 1st, 1897. Here they are:

	December 1st 1901	July 1st 1897
Breadstuffs	\$19,528	\$10,587
Meat	9,259	7,529
Milk and garden truck	15,675	8,714
Other victuals	9,081	7,887
Clothing	15,331	13,808
Iron and metal ware	15,722	11,642
Miscellaneous	16,782	12,288
Total	\$101,378	\$72,455

In other words: One hundred and one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars have today no more buying power than had \$72,455 four and a half years ago. This means that \$10 have no more buying power today than \$7 had in 1897. It means that things necessary for the maintenance of life have GONE UP 39 PER CENT. SINCE 1897, while WAGES HAVE RISEN LESS THAN 7 PER CENT.

That is what our prosperity means! If it were not for the fact that a larger percentage of the laboring people are employed now than in 1897 and that their employment is more steady—then without any doubt the great majority of the workmen would be infinitely worse off under the "capitalistic prosperity" than they were during the "panic"—during the so-called hard times.

But there can be no doubt that these so-called "good times"—this "unprecedented prosperity"—is doing even more to put down the "standard of living" of the American workman than did the "panic" from 1893 to 1897.

And in this respect our last year was truly a "RECORD BREAKER."

At the meeting of the American Economic association held in Washington, D. C., last week, Charles A. Tuttle, professor of political economy of Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., discussed the position of workmen in the light of economic progress. He held that society (the state) OWES the WORKMAN AN INDEMNITY for USING MACHINES.

In his treatment of the workmen's position Prof. Tuttle, among other things, said: "The traditional hostility of the workman to mechanical invention cannot be explained on the ground that it imposes present hardship and suffering upon him. If the benefits of mechanical progress could be attained only through present suffering he would not mind it. The true explanation of his attitude is that he is rather in his firm conviction that his own misfortune is not a necessary means to economic progress, but only an unfortunate attendant circumstance, which he rightly believes society should find a way to eliminate.

"If in response to society's demand the workman has fitted himself for the performance of a specialized function he is ethically entitled to indemnification should society, in the interest of mankind and not on any shortcoming on his part, withdraw that function. This is of fundamental industrial rights which should find expression in formal laws. The hostility of the workmen to mechanical invention will cease as soon as society shall assume the obligation to indemnify displaced workmen.

"The fact that mechanical invention brings immediate profit to employer and ultimate gain to the public indicates that the workman's indemnity should be provided partly by the business owner and partly by the people as a whole. If trade unionism and collective bargaining, profit sharing and industrial arbitration mean anything they signify that the workman has a quasi-property right in the business in which he is employed. The productive process is social, and the traditional employer, so strongly entrenched in our legal system as an industrial despot, is strangely out of harmony with the spirit of the age."

The professor is no doubt right when he says that the productive process is social. But the logical outcome and the only way out of the difficulty would be to make the OWNERSHIP of the produc-

tion also social. And that would be Socialism. We cannot see how the learned professor is going to indemnify the working people for the use of machinery. We do not say that a full-fledged co-operative commonwealth is possible tomorrow or next year, but a great deal of Socialism is possible and desirable and necessary now,—and we ought to have it.

Millinery is the order of the day in England; millinery, that is to say, for peers and peeresses at the coronation ceremony. There is a rush on furs of the haldic kind, ermine and mincever, which have increased in price by 300 or 400 per cent., and the peeresses are grieved at the thought of spending so much money on a dress which is very unbecoming and will be worn once only.

As to the "peers" they will look very ridiculous. People who have had a glance at the wax figures which the earl marshal has thoughtfully provided for the guidance of milliners of both sexes declare that the spectacle they will afford on coronation day will be a sight for gods and men. With their mantles on their shoulders and their coronets on their heads they will look like so many elderly, overgrown babies in swaddling clothes.

It is a disgrace to the English people and an affront to civilization that such tomfoolery is still considered a great affair of state in the year 1902 A. D.—about a hundred and eleven years after the French convention abolished kings and nobles "for ever" (i. e. it is only fair to say that the French also got their kings and nobles back several times since then). And it is a still greater disgrace that the great majority of the English people, and especially the papers, are going into raptures over this rejuvenation of medieval fashions, frocks and frills.

To an unprejudiced student and observer the mob—the canaille—seems to be exactly the same thing now as it was 500 years ago.

Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 614 STATE STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Telephone 233 Black. EDITORS: VICTOR L. BERGER, A. S. EDWARDS.

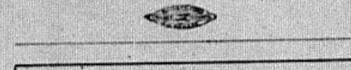
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit. If without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscriptions \$1.00.

179 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 180 your subscription expires with the next week's paper. Please renew promptly.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 30, 1901.

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1902.



HERALDRIES.

The source of all great fortunes is the absorption of the profits of many men's work.

Wealth is power, and those who possess the wealth of a nation control the nation.

"How much can we get out of these workmen?" is the main question with such industrial "harmonizers" as Hanna and Schwab.

We don't expect society to jump into Socialism, but we know that Socialism is growing in society. And the conditions are such as will accelerate the growth.

If your house was on fire you would not think of calling your neighbors who babble about "individual enterprise" to come in with their individual water pail. Not if there was a public fire department handy, would you?

If wealth does not belong to men who by their labor create it, then it must belong to men who manage by legal and illegal means to steal it; capitalists are then justified in taking whatever the workers produce without an equivalent—slavery is right, justice a dream and civilization a lie.

A republic under the sway of capitalists is worse than a monarchy under the sway of a king. In the latter the people know there is but one sovereign, and, if they have never learned any better, are satisfied; in the other, the people all think they are sovereigns and do their own ruling, but the ruler is the capitalist.

Production is carried on for the convenience and enrichment of the capitalist class. If all men were well clothed, there would be no overproduction of clothing. If the men who produce things owned the things produced, and all things were distributed under an equitable system, there would be no overproduction.

It is not capital, but capitalism, that Socialists condemn. It takes land and labor and capital to produce wealth. Capital monopolized by a few enables the few to lord it over the many. Hence Socialists hold that both land and capital must be held and operated by the whole community organized into a true fraternity.

The war for the freedom of the black slaves was a big thing; so big that thousands are not yet through talking about it. Yet twice as many able-bodied men, driven from gaining a livelihood by private monopoly of the means of life, are continually idle as were at any time engaged in that war. The warfare of capitalism on humanity is a big thing, too—and getting bigger.

You are a merchant; find yourself being "crowded out!" the Joneses and Smiths can't pay their bills as they used to; can't sleep as well as you used to; have a good deal more worry than you used to; find yourself oftener on the feather edge at the bank than you used to. Well, there's a cause for it all. Why don't you think and find out what the cause is? Then you will probably have more sense than you used to.

Private monopoly of natural resources, of social functions, or of the indispensable utilities of production, is the enemy of freedom, and though inevitably the result of competition, must not be permitted to remain as a permanent form of society. Neither will it remain; it is as certain to go and be succeeded by the next great economic stage in human history—Socialism—as individual production has been destroyed by the capitalistic mastery over machines.

The idea of doing the best one can for one's self is the ruling idea of the competitive system. So we have one class of men doing the best they can for themselves by cracking safes; another by cracking heads; another by wrecking trains; another by wrecking railroads; another by wrecking banks; another by wrecking religion; another by skinning industry, and another by running the government in the interest of the beastly system that breeds them all.

Our present economic system can be compared to a milch cow; rent, interest, profit (representing the usurping few), each has clenched an unrelenting hold on an udder and is sucking away greedily and voraciously. The workers are busily engaged in feeding the cow and are continually securing fresh pastures for her, and get in return for their foolishness the unclean foam and few drops of the three-

beasts are thankful enough to let drip from their frothy mouths. The cream for us, the drops for you, that is justice as the parasitic idlers who are constantly gorging at the banquet of life understand it.

One objection to Socialism, which those who make it think is a clincher, is that agriculture cannot be socialized and operated collectively. The objection is puerile. Could not a county own farms for free men as well as poor farms for paupers? Could not a county own plows and harvesters as well as it can own prisons and workhouses? Could not a county employ farmers as well as it can employ clerks? If there is one thing that can be carried on more economically than another under Socialism it is agriculture. The state now can undertake great irrigation enterprises, to prepare the way for individual farming, but it must stop there because collective farming is impracticable!

Under the existing rule of rewarding men, not according to their worth, but according to their wealth, few men are treated with greater injustice than inventors. A skilled mechanic who learned his trade perhaps under the old apprenticeship system—now dead—invents a new mechanical device. He is poor; that is, he does not possess what we call money, and cannot even procure a government patent. He must go to somebody who has money. What happens? Almost without exception the inventor loses his invention and gains nothing whatever for a service rendered to society that may possibly have incalculable influence on progress. He has started an idea that may result in the revolution of industry, but if he has no money and can't get it, he dies in the poorhouse and his idea, being stolen by a pinhead with money, makes another capitalist tyrant. This is all wrong and Socialists are opposed to it because it is wrong. They hold that inventors should be rewarded by the nation, and that all inventions should become the property of the nation.

The Source of Wealth.

While it is obvious that land must have existed before either labor or capital, one would have imagined it to be almost equally obvious that the existence of labor must precede that of capital. Capital, say the political economists, is the result of saving. Saving of what, but the result of past labor? Capital, we have seen, is wealth used productively—wealth which, instead of being consumed, is devoted to the production of more wealth. But whence did the capital arise? Capital, say the economists, is the result of thrift and abstinence. But thrift and abstinence, however admirable they may be, are but negative qualities; they do not create anything. One may be as thrifty and abstemious as it is possible to be, yet still possess nothing and die of starvation. Something more than thrift and abstinence is needed to create capital. If a man earns a pound a week, and spends only ten shillings, you might describe the ten shillings he had left as his "capital"—the result of his thrift and abstinence. But really it would not be the result of his thrift and abstinence; it would be part of the result of his past labor. By saving it he is, perhaps, able to turn it into capital, but this fact by no means changes its source, which is the common source of all wealth—labor.

All wealth is produced by labor and it is its object, not its source, which determines whether wealth is or is not capital. Capital, then, is simply the result of past labor used to assist present labor in producing wealth in order to produce profit for its owner. It is clear, then, that capital owes its existence to labor and must have been preceded by labor. One of the mischievous results of reversing this order is that it makes the capitalist interested in the robbery which the capitalist receives for this thrift and abstinence—the natural, economic reward received through making these advances. Now all this is entirely fallacious. Capital does not make any advance to labor. Generally speaking, the capitalist makes advances to capital. The workman, as a rule, works a week of a fortnight before he receives any wages at all, and during that time he increases the value of his employer's capital by far more than he receives in wages. A big bad man watching for a victim spies her and scents money in her bag. Tightening his grip on his sandbag he gives her a whack over the cranium. The gentle sex drops to the pavement stunned by the foul blow. The strong overpowers the weak. He pounces upon the dove and takes formal possession of her well-filled wallet and proves our point in view that property is robbery because we saw the violence committed.

Those of us who witnessed the outrageous conduct of the had a fine incident. We should for the police to arrest that horrid man instantly and gallantly call the ambulance to convey the fallen lady to the House of Mercy. Chivalrous, was it not, to shout for police to jostle the bad man and ring for the ambulance to aid the sandbagged lady? Suppose this game of grab it and you can have it took place behind our back and we didn't see or hear a thing? What a big pile of difference that would make! That same man might come along, treat all the boys and girls into our shop, blow in a pile of money and we would either call his name

How Money Changes Hands.

Property is robbery and such being the case let us illustrate the point in view briefly. Right under our very noses a well-dressed young lady comes gadding down the street. In her hand she carries a large sum of money, inside of her wallet, to be sure, not her stocking. A big bad man watching for a victim spies her and scents money in her bag. Tightening his grip on his sandbag he gives her a whack over the cranium. The gentle sex drops to the pavement stunned by the foul blow. The strong overpowers the weak. He pounces upon the dove and takes formal possession of her well-filled wallet and proves our point in view that property is robbery because we saw the violence committed.

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Our present economic system can be compared to a milch cow; rent, interest, profit (representing the usurping few), each has clenched an unrelenting hold on an udder and is sucking away greedily and voraciously. The workers are busily engaged in feeding the cow and are continually securing fresh pastures for her, and get in return for their foolishness the unclean foam and few drops of the three-

beasts are thankful enough to let drip from their frothy mouths. The cream for us, the drops for you, that is justice as the parasitic idlers who are constantly gorging at the banquet of life understand it.

Emmanuel or damn good fellow. He would be spending stolen money all this time, but of course that is none of our business. We must take the good money which the robber provides and say nothing. He was a good customer to us, though he banged the lady over the head, and we don't care to hear a harsh word spoken of a man who spends cash at our counter. It is a slow motion picture, but we must take the good money which the robber provides and say nothing. He was a good customer to us, though he banged the lady over the head, and we don't care to hear a harsh word spoken of a man who spends cash at our counter. It is a slow motion picture, but we must take the good money which the robber provides and say nothing. He was a good customer to us, though he banged the lady over the head, and we don't care to hear a harsh word spoken of a man who spends cash at our counter.

But let us proceed from a small affair to a bigger one that concerns the whole world. Fifteen per cent. of the United States people have audaciously snatched 85 per cent. of the United States, jumped on them and taken formal possession of their well-filled wallet. It is robbery, however, and Socialists follow witness the violence and we get some peculiar results from giving the alarm. The robber tries to kill the watchdog and we can't blame him much for trying to save his own carcass. We feel indignant, however, and shortly thereafter the police catch him with 15 per cent. man, but it is like catching a Tartar, he won't let the police arrest him. Consequently no arrests are made, but happily the ambulance does its duty for some of the bleeding victims.

Pretty soon, 85 or 15 per cent. robbery comes along with his bootle, lards the earth with libraries and universities and free soup stations galore. Then 85 per cent. of the plundered people rise up and call his name Emmanuel or damn good fellow. He is spending stolen money all this time, and the world pays toll and a big penalty besides, but we don't see anything wrong. If he is a good customer of ours we don't want to hear any course remarks made against him. He should strip the clothes off the backs of 85 per cent. of the people unbeknownst to them, please let him do it some more, so we can look up and call somebody by the name of Emmanuel or damn good fellow.

THE MONEYED MAN

Sunday Night Lectures.

Last Sunday night Mr. James W. Bass occupied the platform at Kaiser's hall, speaking on the "Ideal City." The speaker treated his subject throughout from the standpoint of the general welfare of all the people and was listened to with close attention by a good audience.

After calling attention to the power of wealth and the great weapons which the bafled and the public schools put into the hands of the toilers, he said, in part: "Nearly one-half of the world live in cities. In the development of better conditions in our cities, the happiness and well-being of all the people should be the main object. The functions of municipal government should take a wide range. The cry of paternalism should never alarm us. No private interest should ever be allowed to exploit the people for individual gain."

"The commonwealth should mean much to us. It means that community of interest and of good which must be the basis of the ideal free city. It means the co-operation of all for the good of every member of the family." Mr. Bass showed that public utilities of necessity are monopolies and how competition resulted in ultimate injury to the people. He gave statistics to show how successful municipal ownership has been in other countries and cities. "Our municipal water works," he said, "are the best managed public utilities we have. At present low rates, the net profits of our waterworks would in two years build and equip a fine municipal electric lighting plant. The success of municipal lighting in Chicago shows the benefit of public ownership of lighting plants. Four hundred plants to supply their electric lighting plants to the great benefit of the people, and no one should vote for an alderman in favor of immediate steps to secure a lighting plant in Milwaukee. Our street car traffic has foolishly been left up for a generation to the tender mercies of franchises and thoughtlessly granted have expired, the people will be educated to the disadvantage of entrusting to selfish private parties these great monopolies which every man, woman and child is so vitally interested."

"Experience in other cities proves that public ownership of these great utilities and municipal reform come hand in hand. A large part of the corruption in city government is due to the ease with which selfish private interests, performing public functions, manipulate city officials through political influence. We see party leaders making politics a business for personal ends. This is all wrong. Private motive must be replaced by public motive; the selfishness of private greed by solicitude for the public weal. We should not be the subservient victims of monopoly, but self-respecting beneficiaries of monopoly."

"In the ideal city all officers will be in close touch with and directly answerable to the people for their official acts. There will be no body of officers, like our school directors, who are beyond the reach of the people, a law unto themselves."

Ben Tillett in Chicago.

"The labor movement within the last ten years has saved Europe from three big wars—between France and England; another between Germany and England; and an international struggle during the Spanish-American war, which was only prevented by the organized expression of opinion in Germany and Great Britain. Unless the labor movement becomes stronger and more influential in America some of you will live to fight the German empire."

These are some of the declarations made by Ben Tillett, the British labor delegate to the United States, before a "free labor" meeting in Chicago, and they were received with the highest show of enthusiasm. "Comrade Tillett reviewed the labor conditions existing in this country and those in the fatherland, forming many striking comparisons which met with the approval of his auditors. He characterized as assinine the man who advocates violence. He laid the present unsatisfactory industrial conditions to the door of a stupid laboring public lacking the courage to better conditions."

"We grow up and get wiser and tamer and more stupid," he said. "I hope the time will come when America will have a greater number of working people in her trades unions to protect herself. It is not intelligence we lack; it is courage. In Europe the political and industrial conditions are running hand in hand; here they seem to be working toward divorce."

The tallars for the year were placed at 10,775, with aggregate liabilities of \$130,000,000 and assets of \$60,300,000. This is a gain of 8.6 per cent. in number over 1900, and of nearly 12 per cent. over 1899, but back of that year come the figures for 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 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25c SPECIAL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK 25c

Most of the present readers of The Herald will readily agree that the subscription price of the paper, 50 cents a year, is low enough; many of them would pay One Dollar rather than be without it. But we want in the first week of January

Thousands of New Subscribers.

To secure these it has been decided to try the experiment of reducing the rate on new subscriptions sent in during the first week of January, 1902, for one year to TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. We do this believing that the comrades will begin at once an active canvass for the paper, adding many thousands of new names to our list of readers.

REMEMBER: This special offer is good for ONE WEEK ONLY and does not contemplate a permanent 25 cent rate. It would be impossible to furnish at that price a paper containing so much reading matter—greatly exceeding that of any other English weekly in the country—but in response to the earnest solicitations of some of the comrades who want to begin the New Year by extending our circulation, we have decided to try it for ONE WEEK.

Social Democratic Herald

25 cents to new subscribers received at this office during the first week of January. See subscription blank on this page. Canvass your town at once.

SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS.

Call for City Convention.

TO THE VOTERS OF MILWAUKEE.

Fellow Citizens, Fellow Workers and Comrades: Another opportunity will be presented to the electors of Milwaukee in the approaching spring election to declare at the polls their preferences for the party and principles which shall control the administration of city affairs. To the residents of Milwaukee a city election is of great importance and every legal voter is called upon to give matters of local interest his careful consideration.

The questions involved in the spring election of 1902 do not materially differ from the practical issues of former years. But the attention of the voters is called to the fact that none of the promises made by the hitherto successful parties in this city have been redeemed.

The Republican party is notoriously the party of organized capital. It is the favorite party of monopolies and corporations in this city as everywhere else. It is not a party which the common people, and especially the working people ought to trust or can trust. The Republican party in this city is and has been in the past closely allied with public and semi-public monopolies and corporations of all kinds, and cannot possibly be anything else than their mouthpiece in the future.

The present administration in this city, headed by David S. Rose, is Democratic. Yet the Democratic party has failed in every particular, to satisfy even the most reasonable expectations of the people. Elected upon a municipal ownership platform four years ago, neither Mayor Rose nor those elected with him have done a single thing to prove the sincerity of their professions. Mayor Rose's first campaign, with all its sensational features, was the forerunner of an administration which has openly and shamelessly sold out the interests of the people to the street car monopoly, thus ruthlessly disregarding the votes which placed the "professional reformer" in office. And two years ago this great "reformer" depended upon the influence of the street car monopoly, and the issue of a wide-open town and other criminal influences, for re-election.

Public ownership and management of municipal services is a principle which neither of the old parties can sincerely endorse, because these parties represent the classes that cannot consistently oppose so-called property rights of any kind. These rights are more sacred to them than the rights of men.

Exactly opposite is the case with the Social Democratic party. The Social Democracy of America is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage-workers for better food, better houses, enough sleep, more leisure, more education and more culture.

The Social Democratic party holds that by the natural development of society this nation has outgrown the government of government and must throw it off before our national ideal of a good government of the people, for the people and by the people can be actually secured. Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this is the aim of the Social Democracy.

The Social Democratic party stands pledged to the inauguration of a program of municipal ownership as a part of the great revolutionary principle of Socialism, and upon this issue it will enter the approaching election. We are in earnest about municipal ownership; there is not a sensible workman and not an unprejudiced voter in the country who will doubt this.

To us municipal ownership is only a step in the right direction. For let it be understood that we do not regard the mere acquisition by the people of any municipal utility as a solution of the industrial problem. A municipal campaign is for us only a single battle in the long and arduous struggle for the complete emancipation of the people from the capitalist industry.

We, therefore, in behalf of the Social Democratic party of the city of Milwaukee, call a convention to be held at Lincoln hall, Friday, the 31st day of January, 1902, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a complete city ticket, also ward officers to be voted for at the election to be held April 8, 1902; and we call upon the workingmen of Milwaukee to band themselves together in organizations in their respective wards for the purpose of arousing the people to the necessity of strong, collective action in their common interest and in opposition to the encroachments of organized capital, represented in the political field by Democratic and Republican politicians who are reformers for revenue and patriots for pelf.

We call upon the trades unions of this city to remember that the Social Democratic party is simply the expression of trades unionism upon the political field. We call upon every honest union man to see to it that his union be represented at the convention held by the Social Democratic party—the party destined to free the city and the entire country from the fetters of capitalism.

The mode of representation is as follows: One delegate at large from every ward, and also an additional delegate for every 50 votes (or major fraction thereof) cast at the last general election. For trades unions the representation is one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every 100 members or major fraction thereof.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31st, 1901. For the Central Committee, S. D. P., the Convention Committee:

H. W. Bistorius, Nels Andersen, V. L. Berger, Philip Siegel, E. Grundmann, F. W. Rohfeldt, F. G. Holbeck, Edmund Melms, James Sheehan, H. Wachtel, F. Brockhausen, E. H. Rooney, H. Harbicht.

GENERAL NOTES. St. Louis Labor is the name of a new Socialist party paper.

Fort Wayne, Ind., has a new local branch with forty members.

Socialist party issued charters to 43 new locals during November.

Socialist party vote in Iowa rose from 796 last year to 3466 this year.

Comrade E. V. Debs has declined the nomination of national committeeman from Indiana.

H. W. Bistorius will speak next Sunday night at the Kaiser hall meeting of the Social Democratic Forum on "Trades Unionism and Politics."

National Secretary Greenbaum of the Socialist party has been chosen to arbitrate the differences between the St. Louis garment workers and their bosses.

The Ninth ward branch, Milwaukee, meets Tuesday evening, January 7, at John Heyman's, 453 Eleventh street. All Social Democrats in the Ninth ward are urged to attend.

Next Sunday night, at Hanover Congregational church, Hanover and Walker streets, A. S. Edwards will speak on "The Evolution of Capital and the Mission of Labor."

On January 25 the Socialist National committee will hold a meeting in St. Louis, and great efforts are being made by the local Socialists and trade unions to organize a mammoth demonstration on the occasion.

[Cut this out and paste on a sheet of paper.]

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

We, the undersigned, desiring to avail ourselves of the Special Offer of the publishers of the Social Democratic Herald, hereby subscribe and pay for said paper for One Year.

NAME ADDRESS.

The Bargain Counter.

She was a little woman, thirty, perhaps or forty—it is hard to tell the age of one who has worked and worried as the lines in her face showed that she had done. She held a paper parcel over the counter to the clerk.

"It's that gilt photograph frame I got yesterday," she said. "Will you take it back?" The clerk was busy and tired out by the long days of the Christmas trade.

"We don't take things back at this store," she answered indifferently, and turned to another customer. The little woman made a second request, she started to leave the counter. The circles under her eyes were almost black and her forehead was moist with perspiration. Evidently it had been a struggle to address the clerk at all. As she turned to go she caught the sympathetic glance of another who had heard the clerk's curt refusal. She was glad to talk to some one.

"I shouldn't have bought it," she said, explanatorily, "but I got it for my husband's Christmas to put Maggie's picture in—Maggie died, you know. It cost 50 cents, and I had that much saved for it. When I got home last night I found my husband had been laid off. The boss told him work was slack now, but he might come back after January 15. So we'll need the money I paid for this."

"I'm awful tired," she went on. "I walked down town to save the nickel, and now I'll have to walk back. It's a long way."

The sympathetic listener said she had come to buy a photograph frame, and she

bought the one which was to have held Maggie's picture. The heavy despair lifted from the woman's face and she went out with the 50 cents to take it home against the need of food and fuel. She had had a great desire, that woman, and when the day of fulfillment came, she had met with a reverse of fortune. It is a very small thing, perhaps, to long for a gilt frame for a picture. Yet it signified honor to one who was dead, and a love of the beautiful. It held in it the spirit of Christmas giving—the love, the memory, the Christmas spirit all lay crushed under the need of money.

Somewhere miles away from the store a man had been laid off from work because the slack season had begun; and the man's wife had walked a long distance and back again to refund 50 cents, spent after weeks of wishing.

The boss was not to blame; he stood in the circle where the one law of supply and demand can make cowards of the bravest. He stood in the circle where men bow to the Laws of Trade as though they and not the ten commandments had come down from Mount Sinai, not knowing that men may change them if they will.

The men who were laid off went home to their wives. And the next day one of them took back her gift to the store and gave up the thought of Christmas. A little woman with shadows of poverty in her face, ignorant and usually hung like the grimest destiny above her hopes and plans.

Men working side by side in making laws could change this oppressive one, which is not written upon the statute books, but they do not think of it, not question all that it implies. They have much to answer for, although they sit in quiet content—Charlotte Teller, in the American.

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A BOOK THAT WILL BE READ.

The Glass Struggle.

News of the Labor Movement Throughout the World.

The differences between capital and labor are said to be assuming aggravated proportions at Budapest, Hungary.

Furniture makers are talking of organizing an association to regulate prices and set the styles throughout the United States.

A Florida man has invented an orange cleaner and sizer that will enable a lot of colored persons to rest for an indefinite period.

The St. Louis World's Fair directors have declined to accede to the demands of organized labor for the employment of union labor only.

Iron clippers' union of Newark, N. J., complains that the manufacturers are putting in machines, each one of which displaces six men.

All the schools of Pittston township, Luzerne county, Pa., were closed recently by a strike of the teachers, who claim arrears of salaries.

The smelter trust has issued orders that its plants at Argentine, Kas., be closed, and the same action is to be taken regarding the Girard plants.

According to late statistics the average yearly earnings of railroad employes have decreased \$74 in the past two years. —Railway Employes' Journal.

J. Eads How, the young man who refused to use a large inheritance that he felt heir to, is getting active into line with the Socialist party in St. Louis.

The Trades assembly of Springfield, O., adopted resolutions demanding the immediate removal of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden from office.

Printers in the government office in Washington are greatly disturbed on account of rumors that typesetting machines are to be introduced, which would put 300 of them on the road.

The United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes is the name of a new union that has bobbed up in Colorado in opposition to the waiter and bartenders' national organization.

The police department of Newport News, Va., and the fire department of Glens Falls, N. Y., in advertising for bids for uniforms stipulated that the clothing must have the Garment Workers' union label.

The crayon artists of Chicago have applied to the American Federation for assistance in organizing a union. The work is piecemeal and it is reported that prices have been cut as low as 23 cents for a crayon portrait.

The mines in Alexandria, B. C., owned by the Dunsmuir, have been closed down because of a disagreement between the management and the men, brought about by the formation of a federation of miners employed by rival concerns.

The boxboard manufacturers are forming a \$30,000,000 combine, a new cycle combine has been organized with \$8,000,000 capital, an \$8,000,000 lumber trust has been launched, and a \$2,000,000 motor cycle combine was also formed.

The executive committee of the Philadelphia Union Traction company's board of directors has declined to grant the request of conductors and motormen for an increase of wages and shorter hours. A proposition to arbitrate was also declined.

Addressing an anthracite miners' meeting recently at Pittston, Pa., the secretary-treasurer of the National Union Mineworkers' union said the convention in April would demand an eight-hour work day and joint conference with operators.

Metal mechanics have been expelled from the Dayton Trades council because they opposed the metal polishers' fight against the National Cash Register company. The A. F. of L. has placed a boycott on the concern and it is being pushed with determination.

The Protective Order of Street Railway Employes of America, with headquarters at Cleveland, O., has been incorporated by L. P. Wilson, J. P. Doyle, P. M. Joyce, J. B. Lebel and J. E. Lester. There are to be subordinate lodges all over the country.

A Pittsburg dispatch confirms the report that the Dayton Trades council committee is about to introduce automatic machinery in its tin-plate mills similar to that in operation in the steel plants. It is expected that hundreds of skilled men will be gradually displaced.

Robert Askew, who has been on an organization trip for the A. F. of L. through intermountain states, recently stated that the steam railroad men of that section are greatly interested in the new Brotherhood of Railway Employes, which is really a revival of the A. R. U.

In Denver and several other Western cities a fight has broken out between A. F. of L. people and the Western Labor union. The latter claims it has received no support from the Eastern unions, although the W. L. U. has always stood by them in times of trouble.

The census office reports that "no provision for the publication of the statistics concerning mortgages" has been made, and, therefore, the little property owners, so-called, will have no means of knowing how heavily they are plastered with mortgages and other "evidences of prosperity."

United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright is quoted as estimating that the wages paid for the production of 2940 pounds of rice amounted to \$1.01. This includes the preparation of the ground, planting, harvesting and threshing. This rice is sold for 10 cents a pound, or \$26.40.

Two men from Chicago, whose union cards were their only assets, recently struck Houston, Tex., in a search for work and were promptly arrested as vagrants. But the Houston judge proved his intelligence by deciding that a paid-up card in a trade union is a clear refutation of vagrancy.

The general secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reports 208 locals in good standing throughout the United States and Canada with a cash balance in bank of \$3300 after paying since the last convention \$6800 in death benefits and \$11,000 for strike assistance to fourteen locals.

THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF LABOR.

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Branch Meetings.

The city central committee meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 298 Fourth street. EUGENE H. ROONEY, Sec.

BRANCH NO. 1, S. D. P., meets on the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month; corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Hunger, secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed street and National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 43) holds free lectures at the hall, corner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec., 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. H. Schneider, secretary, 630 Fourteenth street.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in August Bressier's hall, corner Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barckmann, secretary, 948 Winnebago street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday at 1224 Kinnickinnic avenue. W. Schwab, secretary, 861 Hilbert street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaethler's hall, Green Bay avenue, near Concordia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twenty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emille Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

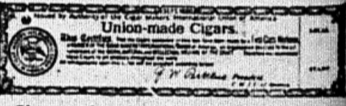
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Standard Socialist Literature. LIBRARY VOLUMES.

- The Co-Operative Commonwealth; Gronlund. Ca Ira; or Danton in the French Revolution; Gronlund. Our Destiny; Gronlund. Looking Backward; Bellamy. Equality; Bellamy. The People's Choice; Bellamy. Principles of Scientific Socialism; Vail. Modern Socialism; Vail. The Social Contract; Bellamy. The Eastern Question; Marx. Six Centuries of Work and Wages; Rogers. Socialism; John Stuart Mill. Socialism and Unsocialism; Thor. Carlyle. William Morris; Post. Artist, Socialist. Fabian Essays in Socialism. The Economic Basis of Socialism; Horace Greeley; Farmer, Editor, Socialist. Sothens. News from Nowhere; William Morris. Beyond the Black Ocean; H. C. Wright. Government Ownership in Production and Distribution; Vrooman. History of Communism of 1871; Lisagarsky. Socialism from French to English; Marx (Aveling); Cloth, \$1.00; Library Edition. Socialism from Genesis to Revelations. Socialism and Modern Science; Ferris. Progressive Thought Library.

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