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The conditions are no different today from what they were in the ancient days of white slavery in Greece and Rome. This is indeed a beautiful, a grand country in many ways. It is rich with the spirit of progress and invention, rich by nature, but the poor man's condition is no better than if he were a slave. All this country has done for him has been to give him a little more elbow-room. He has a great, beautiful country to roam over, but he is no better off than—in fact, not as well off as—the slaves of old.—William Dean Howells.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

Fifth Year. No. 25.

TEN WEEKS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10 CTS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902.

ONE YEAR, 50 CTS. CLUBS OF THREE, \$1.25.

Whole No. 228.

Party Politics and the Trade Unions.

Permit us a word about that Union Secretaries' Fund.

We trust that the comrades are not getting weary of the long race in this matter, and thinking that it will take a long time to reach the \$3000 mark. Just remember that as soon as your little (or big) amount comes in it goes right to work. For instance, all of the secretaries of the machinists and patternmakers' unions are getting the Herald now as the result of this fund, and this is all outside of Wisconsin, which has been taken care of by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

There never was a time when the union secretary would read Socialism so willingly as now, the New Orleans meeting of the A. F. of L. has opened their eyes to its strength, and your dollars count double now what they would have counted a month ago. It is the crisis of the history of the unions of this country. The strong element which will tell for union within and among the unions now is Socialism—other elements are working for disorder and disunion, and will bring it to pass. Let us do what we can while we can, and do it scientifically. This fund will do the business every day and every week. You push the quarters and we will do the rest. The fund ought to double now within the next few weeks if the comrades are able and willing to contribute in proportion to the greatness of the opportunity.

The capitalist papers are setting up quite a chatter over the fact that the demand for men in the lumber camps is greater than the supply. This is called an evidence of prosperity. "Any man who wants work can get it," cry the capitalist papers. We suppose this means that those out of work are shiftless and not entitled to consideration, for such is the brutal philosophy of capitalism. The scarcity of men simply testifies to the wasteful and incompetent organization of industry under the capitalist system. At another time there is great need here, at another time there, according to the exigencies of the caprice of capitalist control. Labor is dragged across from one point to another as if it requires that there shall be an army of homeless hovers who can respond. Talk of the safety of the American laborer! The fact that there is at present a scarcity of men in the woods simply means that the shifting, homeless proletariat has been drawn on from too many points at once. If the demand is supplied, tomorrow's shifting intentions may see the demand suddenly drop, and a lot of demoralized labor set adrift. Is it any wonder that there is a constant precipitation of men to the depths of the social cellar, the abattoirs of which are called "lame" and "ragged"? But the scarcity of labor in the woods does not mean that everyone is employed. It means that many who are unemployed have families they cannot desert, or that they are not fit for rugged, muscular labor, or that the valid reasons cannot go to the camps. You cannot well fit square pegs in round holes, yet this is what capitalist organization of industry is constantly trying to do.

Bourgeois capitalism, would as soon debase the young of the land, provided there was money in it, as wink. A good illustration of this is the Sunday paper supplement, in which an effort is made to amuse little children by the antics of bad boys and girls. This sort of thing has grown to such proportions that it is becoming a serious evil and will soon have to be met by concerted protests by parents who do not wish to have their young hopefuls turned into infantic practical jokers. We have seen reached the school room, it is wild, and pranks and practical jokes now occupy the minds of pupils who formerly kept their minds on their lessons. We have the capitalist Sunday paper to thank for a new and baleful gift of heroes, Happy Hooligans, Kitten Grays, Katty Felixes, Katzenjammer Kids, Duchesses, Simple Simon, etc., etc., world without end, whose most innocent pranks are a terror to good order, a denial of the simplest respect children should pay their elders,

"Benevolent Feudalism" Again.—Only a Temporary Escape From Social Democracy.

The following article, written by Arthur McEwen, furnishes food for thought, even though the conclusions of the writer are out of joint. We like to show the liberty of interjecting a few comments that may not seem out of place.

"I don't care a rap what happens, so long as it doesn't happen to me," said a Western gambler long ago, beginning to fare again, when the story of a far spread calamity had been heard from a newspaper by the one who brought the news.

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Continued on Third Page.

Social Democratic Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co. Directors:—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Richard Schmidt, Vice Pres.; Theo. Burmeister, Secy.; Chas. T. H. Westphal, Treas.; Victor L. Berger, Editor; E. H. Thomas, Business Manager; E. H. Thomas, Circulation Manager.

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Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.

Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co. 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis. Tel. Main 2394. H. W. Bischoff, Bus. Mgr.

228 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 229 your subscription expires next week's paper. Please renew promptly.

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1902.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

The first step in the revolution of the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of democracy.—Karl Marx.

A BLACK EYE TO MORGANISM.

There appears to have been considerably more back of the recent articles in the American placid dailies about the failure of "municipal socialism" in Glasgow and other cities of Great Britain than would appear at first blush, and it is now clear that they were not the innocent reports they appeared to be.

"Misadventure has already befallen the great anti-municipal crusade at the municipal polls. Notwithstanding all the pomp and circumstance of the efforts put forth by the Anglo-American monopolists to turn the heads of the British electorate against the policy of community undertakings, a major advance has been made in the present with the advent of municipal enterprise. No less than thirty additional Socialist and Labor representatives pledged to municipalization have been elected to the English and Welsh councils. If to these we add the thirty net English Liberal gains over the Tories—as perhaps we are entitled to do, seeing Liberal candidates in most of the demoralized boroughs—our progress is not unimpressive. We may reckon that the cause of municipalization has achieved a net gain of at least sixty elected supporters.

This is a highly stimulating popular reply to the attacks of the "Times" and the abettors of monopoly. It is, indeed, a more emphatic retort than that at first sight appears. At previous numbers we have noted the general and particular attacks of the Socialists in extolling the virtues of municipalization, and the bulk of the community, though allied with no great progressive zeal, were content with the municipalization as a natural and light in its own way as were churches, public houses and football matches. But all at once the public peace of mind was rudely disturbed by the horrible stories of municipal BLUNDERING and PLUNDERING, startling facts and figures of HUGE LOSSES upon municipal tram and gas undertakings, forewarning of increased rates and the grim predictions of the universal extinction of employment and profits—these and similar affrighting revelations burst suddenly upon the nation.

A megalomaniacal association of this character poured remorselessly through the London and provincial press, through the British Association, through chambers of commerce, property owners' associations, "citizens' unions," conservative clubs and innumerable other reputable and patriotic channels of information for the people. So widespread and cumulated did the onslaught appear as to give for the moment it seemed as though the facts and arguments for municipalization would be crushed completely out of public sight. Neither the general public nor advocates of municipalization were prepared for an onset of this kind. It came like a cyclone from the Atlantic, signaled only, as such storms usually are, by unreliable cablegrams from New York.

Thus in Glasgow a city which has been held up by the Times as an awful example—the most highly municipalized of all British towns, where, therefore, according to the anti-municipal argument, the most impending disaster of community enterprise should be the more apparent to the citizens—in this very Glasgow the municipalization candidates have been signally successful. The Glasgow Herald, a reactionary organ, admits this gloomily: "In the thirteen contested wards no fewer than seven of the successful candidates may be classed as 'municipalists' in the original sense of that term. All of them profess a burning desire to do something for the working class, while some of them are Socialists." The Citizens' Union (municipal) has succeeded in returning only one of the men whom it distinguished with an asterisk.

That is to say, seven strongly avowed municipalists have been returned against only one avowed upholder of private enterprise. It should be noted, also, that although Lord Provost Chisholm, who is a strong upholder of municipalization, was defeated, yet a young man who was formerly a member of the I. L. P., and still, we believe, declares himself a Socialist.

In Birmingham, where the electorate has been for the last three months virtually besieged with the emissaries and literature of the American and British monopolists, why on the contest took place on a clear municipal victory—no fact of itself of no little significance. In the

Bordesley ward, where a decisive fight was forced upon the monopolists, Mr. Fallows, a member of the I. L. P., and strongly avowed Socialist, gained a sensational victory over the retiring Tory councillor in the largest ward, and with the largest poll, in the city. More authoritative, if not more emphatic, is the result of the election which has just been taken upon the General Powers bill, against which the fury of the landlords and trusts has been particularly directed in Birmingham. By the huge vote of 15,129 to 853, the people have approved the bill, notwithstanding the HEAVY PLURAL VOTING OF THE PROPERTY OWNERS and the disgraceful BIBBERY of a certain class of voters, who were the opponents of the measure had recourse.

In Halifax, another town whose community undertakings were made the object of special attack, five wards were contested, with the result that the anti-municipalists lost two seats—one to a progressive Liberal and another to the I. L. P. Even in Bradford, also a marked town, despite the fact that the Labor and Socialist forces were in several instances involved in conflicts with the Liberal progressive forces at the polls, the cause of municipalization had a NET GAIN OF THREE SEATS. In Manchester, West Ham, Biggleswade, Salford, Northampton—indeed, in almost every town where the question of municipalization has been made a subject of controversy, the cause of municipal Socialism has obtained increased representation on the councils.

THE CASE OF FATHER McGRADY.

A regrettable conflict has arisen between Father McGrady and his bishop, leading last Sunday to the announcement that the famous Socialist priest had resigned his ministry at St. Anthony's parish, at Bellevue, Ky. "The announcement comes as a surprise to the major portion of the congregation," says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "who held the talented priest in great esteem. He preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning, and there was a dramatic scene when he stated that he had severed his relations with the church. Tears sprang to the eyes of many in the large congregation, and at the close of the service the beloved pastor was surrounded by members of his flock, who expressed regret and sorrow that he had seen fit to tender his resignation."

On November 8 Bishop Maes of the Covington diocese sent Father McGrady a letter complaining of an article of his in the Wilshire Magazine last June and demanding that he retract certain statements made therein, in which Darwin and Zola were favorably referred to, etc. On November 12 Father McGrady replied to the bishop, submitting eight propositions, practically covering the entire teachings of Socialism, and requesting the bishop to write him whether any of them were condemned by the church.

"Bishop Maes ignored the propositions," said Father McGrady, "but evidently he saw that by condemning the propositions he would condemn the fathers and mothers of the church for the first four centuries, and he would endorse the propositions he would approve of Socialism. Therefore he shifted his position, dropped the question of Socialism completely, dropped the question of imprimatur on my books, dropped the question of my being absent from home on a lecture tour and confined himself to a letter to me but for a very short time I wrote on November 26."

Of these three points the first two concerned unimportant matters of parish interest, and the third was practically a demand that he retract references to certain men "condemned by the Holy See" in the Wilshire Magazine article. This Father McGrady declined to do, his reasons as given to a reporter being as follows: "In my letter to Wilshire's Magazine I referred to a number of brilliant men of world-wide reputation who had adopted Socialism, and I praised their genius to show that men of most intellectual acumen had adopted the teachings of Karl Marx. This is the second charge. The bishop calls it a scandal to praise a man of genius if all his writings are not accepted by the church. Therefore the Catholic would be guilty of heresy if he praised the teachings of these conditions I would sacrifice my manhood and my conscience and stultify myself before the public. For every man in the country who says that I should be confined in an insane asylum."

While the upshot of the matter may be that Father McGrady will retire from the priesthood, no sensible man will believe that he has actually offended, or that the people of his religion as a whole have felt scandalized at his Socialism. The most that can be said is that his bishop is behind the times and that he is mistaken if he thinks he can hinder the onward march of Socialism by trying to silence as conscientious a man as Father McGrady. Other priests will talk Socialism just the same, for Catholics feel the economic pressure, the blighting touch of a wrong system as well as people of other faiths, or non-faiths.

Breslau, Prussia, Dec. 5.—Emperor William, addressing a deputation of workingmen today, made a bitter anti-Socialist speech, declaring it was a lie to say that workmen had to rely on the Socialist party for betterment of their positions. The Socialists, he added, had terrorized, and trod the workmen under foot, and as men of honor they must have no more to do with them. The working classes were the object of his deep hatred, and he solicited, the emperor said. Therefore he was justified in addressing a word of warning to them. For agitators they had let themselves be led by Socialists, and he invited the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

With his army honey-combed by Socialism, with the Socialists putting their agitators into the Reichstag, there to be free to speak out their doctrine without the fear of the lese majeste law that would otherwise clap them into prison, and with the Socialists the largest political party in "his" empire and sure to overthrow the national parliament with an increased representation in case of a reelection, Emperor William is much in the position of a bull in the arena, blind with rage and with his hide full of smarting shafts. His own impotence to check Social Democracy fills his days with grief. He is unable to destroy the heresy of the Socialists that the nation belongs to the people and not to himself. It is a sad situation, but the above outburst is rich. It is also somewhat mixed. He says the workers should not rely on the Socialists, but on the government, and representatives of their own class in the Reichstag. The "deep interest" and the "solicitude" he feels for the working classes, consists in wanting them to remain obedient and uncomplaining producers of wealth for others to enjoy, and also to continue to believe in King rule, so his job will be secure. But the wilder he gets the worse he will be off.

Elections Elsewhere.

At Portland, Me., the Socialists cast enough votes to tie the election under the law that a candidate has to have a majority or there is no election. Our comrades polled 461 votes. At Springfield our candidate for mayor got 895 votes, a gain of 344. At Fitchburg, Mass., the vote was 581, a gain of 399. At Lawrence, Mass., the vote was 301, a gain of 40. At Quincy, Mass., 283, gain of 95.

"DREAMING," BY A CAPITALISTIC NEWSPAPER.

I believe that any society should organize itself in such a fashion as to make it possible for all men and all women to maintain themselves in reasonable comfort by their industry, without selling their affections and their convictions. At present we not only condemn women to attach themselves to "bread winners," licitly or illicitly, on pain of heavy privation and disadvantage; but we have the great prostitute classes of MEN—for instance the dramatists and journalists (to which I myself belong)—not to mention the legions of lawyers, doctors and platform politicians, who are daily using their highest faculties TO BELIEVE THEIR REAL SENTIMENTS; a sin compared to which that of a woman who sells the use of her person for a few hours is TOO VENIAL TO BE WORTH MENTIONING; for rich men without convictions are more dangerous in modern society than poor women without chastity.—George Bernard Shaw.

Some of the editorial writers—the editorial prostitutes—on the big capitalist dailies do a little "dreaming," too, now and then! Thus an editor of the Chicago Tribune recently showed Mr. Frick of "Homestead" strike "fame," what he might do to counteract the "philanthropy" of Mr. Carnegie. Instead of causing towns to found libraries, as Mr. Carnegie does, he suggested that Mr. Frick use his surplus millions (how does that phrase "surplus millions" sound to some of you hungry folks) to endow a theater in every large city, or to enlarge the park systems of the principal cities so as to have them embrace play grounds, gymnasiums and bath houses. Or, said the editorial dreamer, he might found a multiplicity of scholarships so as to enable "boys of working parents to continue in school AFTER THE AGE OF 14 INSTEAD OF GOING TO THE FACTORY." You see how incautiously he admits that our boys are forced away from the schools into the factories! In fact, he says 10,000 of such boys could be given schooling as proposed for two millions of dollars—a mere bagatelle to a big industrial thief like Mr. Frick. Now you see, this capitalistic newspaper hack, when he is off his guard, commits serious crimes against the capitalist game of labor exhaustion. First he wants to control the theatrical business, and he even puts the private theaters on the rack, for he says: "It would be a most desirable situation if every large city in the United States had AT LEAST ONE THEATER in which, despite fluctuations in public taste, the greatest achievements of the greatest masters and the newest efforts of the newest geniuses should be presented to the judicious public." The man who wrote that was a "dreamer," a Socialist at heart. Then he commits the further offense of seeking to make play attractive, when the entire capitalistic philosophy can be summed up in these words: "Work, work, work, in order that capital may have its rightful increase," and thirdly, he offends the game of capitalism by proposing that Mr. Frick help to save young men from the factories, thus reducing the size of the work army and consequently the competition of worker against worker for the limited number of jobs—a competition which tends to keep wages down, and the workers submissive.

If there were more jobs than workers, wages would go up, and if the boys were withdrawn from the factories, the work would fall to the heads of families, who would demand sufficient pay to enable them to support their families—two matters of vital importance to the capitalistic exploiters of labor. Of two things we feel certain. One is that Mr. Frick, as a good loyal capitalist, will prefer to found libraries, as that will not interfere with the game of capital in the labor market. And the other is that this certain editorial writer, whom we have been quoting, will lose his job on the Tribune, if he continues to forget himself in the future so as to indulge his "dreams" of a society in the interests of the people at large.

The Election in Brockton.

The following is from the local columns of the Brockton Enterprise the day after the election:

Joyously the Socialists streamed in from the highways and byways last evening, to unite in one conquering army that literally swept the city and carried the prestige of victory in the very heart of the territory taken from the enemy. Election nights may come and go, but it is a question if there will ever be another like last night, another so vivid with picturesque details or so sweeping in the force and strength of its enthusiasm.

The Socialist demonstration was a memorable one. Beginning in the early evening, for not for an instant did the rank and file of the astute, keen leaders of the party doubt as to the outcome, and ending at midnight with a big rally in Perkins Park, there was not a single break in the ranks or a moment of depression.

Before 8 o'clock Coulter's election was assured and hundreds of Socialists had gathered at the headquarters on Center street, Lesters' hall, at the corner of Main and East Elm street, and other points.

When the vote was announced for a certainty, with figures to substantiate the announcement, and with it the news of the election of three Socialist aldermen, eight Socialist common council men and two members of the school board, joy knew no bounds, but poured forth like a torrent released.

Chairman Charles T. Laird of the Socialist city committee was marshal of the parade. Music was furnished by the Socialist band of twenty pieces, John J. Coulter. Every man was in uniform. Mayor-elect Charles H. Coulter marched at the head of the army that followed.

The rally on Perkins Park did not commence until nearly midnight. Mr. Coulter received an enthusiastic greeting: "Fellow citizens of Brockton, you will have to bear with me but for a very short time. I am in no condition for speech-making. It has been a campaign that has been wearing, and I am slightly worn, in common with other things, but in all respect this is the crowning moment of my life. Not because of the personal vindication of my character and my integrity, not because by your votes you have placed a seal of approval on my work, but because I am a citizen of this city and upon my administration of the city's affairs, but because of the triumph of those grand principles which are very dear to me, and which I believe should be the standard bearer of the party that represents them."

"As three years ago I stood in this spot and congratulated the organizers, and tonight, after all the forces of the opposition have been spent in vain, do I congratulate them on the magnificent victory they have attained, and I feel that they will be noted within the next year. The campaign conducted by the Socialist party was a campaign of education. It was commenced when the vote was announced and it went on throughout the winter. I want the workmen who have supported me to realize this, to join our club and participate in our meetings, to be with us in heart and to know what it is to be working for a great principle that cannot die."

"Personally, of course, I am disappointed and surprised at the result of the election," said Mayor David W. Battles, the defeated Republican candidate, to the Enterprise, "but I am more sorry for the city of Brockton than for myself."

The Brockton Enterprise said editorially: "A year ago Socialism was apparently a wrecked ship so far as Brockton was concerned. Its best friends scarcely hoped to see it sail the seas of politics again with either speed, beauty or safety. Republicanism had, as its friends believed, come to its own agone. 'The word that passed along the line,' it will never be aught but Republican again." But it is. It is Socialistic once more—strongly, ardently, earnestly Socialistic than ever before. The plurality of 1100 for Coulter, with a majority of over 5000, shows the powerful sweep of the victory. It is a landslide. It is a triumph to the victors, we extend the compliments of the season. They have a fine opportunity now to show the value of their system of government. A great trust is largely theirs.

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and high, earn their bread by useful work—unless they choose to starve and die.

Let the workman who builds them dwell in costly marble halls; let the sculptor's and the painter's finest gems adorn its walls; let the orator and poet all their choicest treasures bring—abstain actors play their dramas, grandest prima donnas sing; let the laborer's wives and daughters be the ones that shall receive rarest silks and finest laces; human skill can plan or weave; let them visit distant countries with historic memories stored, gain the knowledge and the culture foreign travel can afford; let the long-delaying twilight of the worker's life be blent with abundant stars of comfort, while he takes his well-earned rest; all of which could be accomplished—no one wealth or leisure lack—but for these insatiable idlers mounted on the laborer's back. Then no longer bend and truckle, and as uncomplaining slaves, for a miserable pittance, crawl to ignominious graves! J. L. McCreery.

Waking up at Last.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor convention at East St. Louis, Ill., passed resolutions against the National Guard and requested all trades union men to keep out of its organization. The Illinois Guard were asked to withdraw. Membership in such military organizations was declared a violation of the union obligation. This radical action was taken without a dissenting vote and was greeted with shouts from every part of the hall.

In the discussion on the resolution it was declared that the militia bodies were organized and kept in readiness by capitalists to beat workmen into submission. "The militia is a menace not only to union men, but to all workers throughout the country," declared President Albert Young of the Teamsters' National Union. "I am unalterably opposed to the uses to which militia has been and is being put. It is an institution used by capital against the workman and should be shunned by labor men of every class and their friends." New York Sun.

UNION SECRETARIES FUND.

Previously reported \$220.05 S. E. H. Milwaukee 1.00 Young Socialist 1.00 J. J. C. New York 2.20 Collection, C. J. DeLoach 1.00 C. Black, New Orleans 1.00 Socialist, San F. (dist.) 3.00 W. W. C. Seattle 1.40 Total \$230.65

We have offered a \$10 zither to the comrade sending in the largest list. To the one sending the largest amount, we will give a bound copy of Marx's "Capital." For the next largest a copy of the "People's Marx," and the two next best copies of "Socialism in America."

The Vote of Milwaukee County.

The county canvassing board completed its labor list week. The parties represented in the tables are: Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, and Social Democratic. The report shows that the pluralities were almost even throughout. A remark about large vote was made by the Social Democrats, being about 11,000 in every instance, or half that of the Republican party," says the Milwaukee Journal.

County Clerk. Clerk of Courts Phelps, R., 25,682 Weber, R., 26,903 Schuit, D., 20,990 Blenski, D., 20,803 Cook, P., 725 Briggs, P., 750 Heath, S. D., 12,141 Grass, S. D., 11,951 Treasurer. Dist. Attorney Thuermer, R., 26,400 Best, R., 22,224 Hottelet, D., 20,374 Kershaw, D., 21,120 Drake, P., 735 Gross, P., 375 Clark, D., 11,877 Bierma't, S. D., 11,839 Sheriff. Deeds Tegtmeyer, R., 25,809 Perce, R., 25,852 Helms, D., 21,439 M'Laughlin, D., 21,219 Sorleider, P., 721 Willard, P., 677 Russell, S. D., 11,770 Hoehne, S. D., 11,929 Coroner. Surveys Broegman, R., 25,611 Kirchman, R., 25,884 Kaufman, D., 21,451 Engel, D., 20,963 Gardner, P., 750 Clayton, P., 715 Barckm'n, S. D., 11,867 Stoelten, S. D., 11,904

WANTED—Every child in the city to call at 614 State street, to learn how to obtain Christmas presents free.

Comrades! Get up a club of four subscribers and get your paper free. Five subscriptions for \$2.00.

CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.—Frieda Lentz, plaintiff, vs. Jacob Lentz, defendant. In the State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear with in twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the terms of the complaint, which is now on file with the clerk of the circuit court of Milwaukee county. DR. THEODORE BURMEISTER.

P. O. address, 404 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

CHRISTMAS....

It's not too early to begin to think how to save money. You mustn't do your Christmas shopping without looking at the toys and gifts in Toy Bazaar. Thousands of trifles.

LECTURES ON SOCIALISM.

A. S. EDWARDS, Formerly Editor of the Herald, has prepared a course of three lectures covering the History, Philosophy and Objects of Socialism, and is ready to make engagements for the Winter of 1902-3, in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, Michigan, North and South Dakota, and Minnesota. For terms and date, address, A. S. EDWARDS, 2152 Gladys Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

THE HERALD FORUM.

Concerted Action is Needed. Milwaukee, Dec. 8.—Social Democratic Herald: The Labor day issue of the American Federationist, the official journal of the American Federation of Labor, gave it out that the local labor body affiliated with that organization were pursued to judge as to what policy to pursue in their respective localities. This is simply in conformity with the general law under which the central bodies exist under the A. F. of L. Yet I see in the report from New Orleans that the members of the Milwaukee Federated Trade Union were exonerated of any intentional wrong doing in suggesting the plan of a national conference of the city bodies to plan concerted and better ways of local work. To be exonerated of something a person must first have committed an offense, but in this case no offense has been committed. No new national body was dreamed of. In order to do effective local work city bodies that are progressive and abreast of the times are needed. Besides, it is important that labor legislation be made concerted, and that effective and successful. Let us have the national conference. James Sheehan, President Cigar-makers' Union.

From the Book Table.

A PLEA FOR THE INSANE. By Alice B. Russell. 160 pages. For free distribution. Linwood Park, Minn. Anything in the nature of the insane and the methods of caring for the insane and supposedly insane has an interest for the student of social science, and the little pamphlet, designed for gratuitous distribution by a person herself at one time incarcerated in a mad house, has value in spite of the almost erratic manner in which it is compiled out of newspaper clippings and the like. Mrs. Russell was adjudged insane by the probate official methods so much in vogue, but fought her way to liberty by her persistent demanding an investigation into her mental state. Subsequently she devoted her time to rescuing others similarly wrongfully committed. The story of her struggles to free others is told in the clippings from the newspapers and is worth reading. It recalls the experience of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, the well-known newspaper writer for women. That the present system of determination of insanity is not perfect is but too apparent. Too often the poor, regarded as too unimportant by the officials and others to be worthy the expense of careful investigation, are the victims. The writer of these lines himself told by a guard at the county asylum at Wauwatosa that there were people incarcerated there who were not insane, but who were the victims of persons who, for property reasons, wished them legally dead. SHADOWS. The Social Hell. Cartoons by Ryan Walker. The Coming Nation Press, Rich Hill, Mo. Price, 10 cents.

Ryan Walker made his bow to the public as the staff artist of the Socialist movement quite a number of years ago, through the instrumentality of that veteran Socialist-maker, J. A. Weyland. When internal dissensions at the Ruska colony in Tennessee forced him to desert his old paper, The Coming Nation, and his directorship of affairs in the "Social Hell," he went to Kansas City and launched the Appeal to Reason, embellished by cartoons by Ryan Walker, a young newspaper artist. It seems to have made a thorough Socialist of the cartoonist, for the work he now does for various Socialist publications shows a true understanding and a "well-roundedness" in the nature of these pictures of the social hell. Walker seems to have actually gone Art Young's Hell-upside-down better, in that he has a real reason to impart, while Young simply tried to amuse, and Dante, the actual originator of the hell picture idea, tried to frighten. The book is worth the dime.

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INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY.

The International School of Social Economy. Permanently located at Kansas City, Mo. Seventeen hundred and ninety-four copies. Three dollars pays the bills. The next twelve weeks term of Training School for Socialist workers being given in Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, fuel and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons of art has been in the Training School so delighted with the work and is a true worker for Socialism. Send Stamp for particulars. WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Sub Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST CANDIDATE.

Minnesota comrades are called upon to send 25 cts. at once, for a year's subscription to the up-to-date new candidate for the office of "THE LABORER," Minneapolis, Minn.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

The American Republic is Sick Unto Death!

The election frauds in Philadelphia are an annual occurrence, but this year they reached an unusual climax of the picture. The 5th ward outfit itself, for the first time since 1907, voted for President McKinley. It gave 5173 to the Republican ticket. As an example of the kind of stuffing this is held in Philadelphia, as a record-breaker.

—Springfield Republican.

The American people have arrived at that point of moral degeneracy where they look upon indisputable proof of ballot box stuffing with a smile, and their greatest newspapers dismiss the subject with a satirical or amusing paragraph. The American people calling themselves Republicans or Democrats and professing to believe in representative government, stand idle and impotent while their ballots are treated as useless paper and their sacred privilege of franchise is dragged in the mire. Their manhood is lost of a quality to right wrongs; it is too flaccid and flabby to average grossest indignities.

It is a sign of death; the American republic is dying.

Those ingenious persons of the political division called Democrats who point to the Philadelphia putrescence as Republican and therefore not of their doing, are invited to turn to Colorado, where persons of THEIR label in "Democratic" districts held back the returns until they found out how Arapahoe county (Denver) voted. They counted on so deftly magnifying Democratic returns as to overcome any Republican plurality shown by Denver. The Democrats wanted to get the offices, and the capitalist money goes with them, away from the Republicans, who stand frankly for boodles and plutocracy and hence better deserve them. The only thing which prevented the success of the Democrats in this their highly moral effort was that in certain districts where the Socialist party vote

was big enough to be considered THEY DID NOT DARE TO TAMPER WITH IT.

Democrats stole the ballots of Republican voters in Democratic districts and Republicans stole the ballots of Democratic voters in Republican districts. This is legitimate in capitalist politics, and as both parties do it they have nothing to fear from each other.

BUT BEHIND EVERY VOTE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY THERE IS A MAN, AND THERE IS SOMETHING IN MANHOOD WHICH TERRIFIES THE SCOUNDREL AND KEEPS HIM FROM HIS INSTINCTIVE INDULGENCES.

The present economic system has eaten out the moral fiber of its votaries. Those who uphold it have no longer any deterrent stock of either intellectual or spiritual virility. The state of political decay—the dying state—has within itself no dynamic with which to arrest its dissolution.

One hundred years ago so insolent and undisguised a fraud as this of Philadelphia would have aroused the American people to a frenzy, for then their faith had not been emasculated; they were capable of intellectually conceiving that a menace to their ballot in one place menaced it at every other, and they treasured the ballot as something which had been bought with blood.

Now, today, when they are traduced and their ballots stolen, they stand as vulgar dupes of still more vulgar political tricksters—tools of their execrable master—and impotently smile at their own debasement. Their chief ethical impulse lifts them only to a dull indifference.

AND YET THE DAY IS ALMOST HERE WHEN THEIR INDIFFER-

ENCE TO THE USE OF THE BALLOT IS TO SERVE AS THE EXCUSE FOR THEIR DISFRANCHISEMENT. HERE AND THERE THERE IS CREEPING INTO THE PRESS AND INTO CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE THE SUGGESTION, COMING FROM PERSONS IN HIGH PLACES, THAT THE BALLOT IS A FAILURE.

Such an opinion may, in the face of conditions today, be an honest one. In 1879 Henry George, the greatest spiritual nobleman whom America has yet produced, wrote:

"Given a community with republican institutions, in which one class is too rich to be shorn of its luxuries, no matter how public affairs are administered, and another so poor that a few dollars on election day will seem more than any abstract consideration; in which the few rich displace the many seethe with discontent; and a condition of things must pass into the hands of jobbers who will buy and sell it as the Practorians sold the Roman purple, or into the hands of demagogues who will seize and wield it for a time, only to be replaced by worse demagogues."

The conditions Henry George pictured in 1879 are today partially realized, and it is a feeble vision which cannot see their complete realization in America in the near future.

From such a realization to disfranchisement and arbitrary rule is but a step. Many a well-meaning but unphilosophical person discouraged by public immorality would turn with relief to a dictator who would guarantee "good" government.

Then the past would have to be fought all over again by those who believe progress is only a circle instead of a spiral actually think it will.

In the world today, however, and increasing in America with leaps and bounds, is the sentiment of Socialism. So far as we know no such concept has ever figured in any preceding civilization; it is unique in history.

Its influence on human life may therefore be unique.

The political rottenness which never can develop, from within, the vitality of clean itself and which, in every preceding stage, has been cleaned from without by military dictatorship, may at this kind of social organism.

The world may, after repeated republican failures, be now ready to take the step progress indicates as imperative. If it is not, then we will have to try again, another century or cycle.

One thing, however, seems to emerge from the chaos of present political confusion. This is that the vote for Socialism will get itself counted.

The very feebleness of political expression in the old parties, indicated by indifference in registration and to ballot box frauds, makes the Socialist vitality appear as a very positive force. And it IS a positive force.

IN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT ALONE RESIDES TODAY THE DYNAMIC WHICH IS TO PRESERVE THE BALLOT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

To the Socialist the ballot is sacred. It is the key with which he is to unlock the future. He will not allow it to be taken from him, and in defending his own right he will be defending the right of all.

Out of the heart of the proletariat is blazing the Promethean fire which is to purge away the rottenness of Philadelphia and all future Philadelphia, and build the city of the pure, good common life.

Franklin H. Wentworth.

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Corner Third and State Sts., MILWAUKEE.

The Spirit of Socialism—Uncompromising, Yet Tolerant.

BY CARL D. THOMPSON, A. M.

The success of the Socialist propaganda depends very largely upon the reputation, class hatred, biting sarcasm and intolerance do not make friends of those upon whom they are heaped, nor in any sense commend the cause to intelligent people. Indeed, it has always been understood that those who resorted to such methods thereby show their lack of better arguments. And so the Socialist who manifests such a spirit at once weakens his cause.

And what is still more important, such a spirit is no necessary part of the Socialist thought. It is exactly the opposite that should be the spirit of Socialism. It is important to understand the class struggle, vitally so. But the class struggle does not mean class hatred. At least not to the Socialist. And the distinction makes all the difference in the world. No Socialist, it seems to me, is a worthy representative of the splendid cause of scientific Socialism who has not mastered the facts of the class struggle and their historical significance and at the same time eliminated from his being all the bitterness due to narrow, selfish and unscientific spirit. The truth is never ignoble.

The same may be said of the question of "no compromise." This, too, is vitally important. Every movement for the emancipation of the exploited and oppressed has been defeated through some kind of a compromise. And, it is certain, that as soon as the Socialist movement begins to assume any proportions in any quarter the whole ingenuity of capitalism will be set to work to devise tricks and intrigues of concession and compromise to defeat it, on the theory that some privilege of plunder better be conceded rather than lose all. So, in one sense, too much emphasis is not to be laid upon the necessity of "no compromise." But this must not be allowed to degenerate into rant and cant

and intolerance. It is by no means necessary to be intolerant in order to be uncompromising. Indeed, the truly scientific spirit is always tolerant. It is always the man who is sure of having risen to a higher truth who asks only for a free floor and gladly grants the same to all others. And such a spirit is simply invincible. Only the defenders of falsehood need be intolerant. The truth asks only for an open field and a chance to sow its seed.

"Class-conscious," "scientific," "revolutionary," "clear cut" Socialist is sometimes impatient with those who believe in Socialism, but who do not exactly understand the full meaning of such phraseology. Each one of these terms carries a meaning which, when understood, is of vital importance. We cannot afford to be anything less than these terms imply. We must be uncompromising. But we need not, therefore, be rankous critics nor ranting bigots; nor need we repeat the follies of religious dogmatism by becoming economic bigots. The most truly uncompromising spirit is the spirit that has the patience, the wisdom and the tact that enables it to make clear its position as truly scientific and therefore reasonable. The spirit of Socialism towards the unconverted must always be, "Come, let us reason together!" and never, "Believe this, or be damned!"

And this applies especially to the matter of the Socialist attitude as towards the religious. Some are anxious to distinguish between scientific and Christian Socialism. Some insist that Socialism must be hostile to Christianity and seems to go loaded for any brother who may have any religious ideas as though such were utterly incompatible with Socialism. Others, again, insist that there can be no real and true Socialism except in the name of Christ and Christianity. Both are wrong. Socialism is not a religious philosophy. And the Socialist spirit upon

the religious question should be one of entire tolerance. Religion is not the subject matter of Socialism at all. The only question Socialism has a right to ask of its followers is this: Are they Socialists? The Socialist who is religious has no right to obtrude his religious views upon the Socialist movement. Nor has the atheistic comrade a right to obtrude his atheism upon the movement. Either may state his views—both should be tolerant. Let those who believe in Jesus, or Buddha, or Zoroaster be received into the Socialist movement without at once being informed that their religious faith must be forever renounced. And let those who believe in no God at all and in no religion be just as gladly received without being at once told that they must become religious.

As a matter of fact there has probably no philosophy ever been devised that makes possible so great a harmony and unity of human effort as Socialism rightly conceived, Pagan, infidel, Christian, Jew, Buddhist, Humanist, and the best that is in every cult, sect and religion may consistently unite in the desire for Socialism. Indeed, it is with religious truth and untruth of all kinds the same as with all other Socialism will make possible the unfolding of the best that is in them all—will set mankind free to seek their moral and spiritual ideals in such manner as their own consciences may direct.

Again, the uncompromising policy must not be made to involve hostility to Socialist measures offered by other parties. As no less an authority than Wilhelm Liebknecht says in his little pamphlet entitled, "No Compromise, No Political Trading"—which, by the way every Socialist should read in order to get a correct idea of the German Social Democratic tactics—"So far as the bourgeoisie is capitalistic, we have to fight it; so far as the bourgeoisie oppose capitalism and the reactionism which it shields and assists, we have either to support it positively or at least not assume a hostile attitude towards it unless it gets in our line of fire." "Tactics," he says, "is determined by the nature of conditions." We are to "exploit conditions," "assist the bourgeoisie wherever it does earnestly oppose reactionism," and "draw advantages out of the opportunities of political life and utilize (for the Socialist party) the quarrels of the different opposing parties."

These quotations will serve to show, at least, that the doctrine of "no compromise" as held by our German comrades is not, after all, such a simple, unyielding and doctrinaire idea. At least not in practice.

As the Socialist party movement grows in America these matters will assume an increasing importance. Our spirit must be scientifically uncompromising and yet it must be nobly tolerant.

AFTER GOMPERS "DOWNED" SOCIALISM.



Sketched from the probabilities by Comrade W. J. Bessis.

Uncle Mark (reading dispatch from New Orleans)—"Hooray, we're safe!"

Send us the names of people who may be interested in Social Democracy, that we may send them some sample copies.

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God with Us.
There is no power in Wrong
To hold in leash the strong.
All Hate is shorn of might
Before self-conscious Right.
Expediency's regal dress
Falls into rags of nothingness.
Touched by the magic wand
Held fast in Truth's white hand.
Ethelyn Bryant Chapman, 1902.

Continued from First Page.

That is what the people ready for revolt against a despoiling tyranny that is new even to the middle-aged, are asking, and asking with a growing passion.

A federal republic is not the republic of the Declaration of Independence, and upon the Declaration of Independence Americans have been nurtured.

This federalism which has emerged for its brief day out of the modern interplay of economic forces, subjects us to the rule of men who are not suited to the work of government. Large affairs, touching the well-being of the whole nation, they handle on the same principle that a small merchant does his store—strictly for personal profit.

They are no worse than other men. Many have hearts to be moved and are liberal in giving, but as business men they decline to mix philanthropy with business—and as business only they regard the vast affairs they manage for gain, but which of necessity have a community, a public side in their effects.

They are men of special ability, strong, resolute, keen, but not wide-seeing. They have brains, useful, energetic, capable brains, but not intellect. Statesmanship is beyond them—the capacity to look on both sides while they look ahead, the wisdom to sacrifice a little in the present for the sake of a larger future good.

Being mere business men—no matter how amiable they may be in their personal aspect, how estimable in their domestic relations, how generous in charity—they insist on viewing their business as wholly a private matter, though it embrace the land and span the oceans. Hence, as a defect of their qualities, they are almost destitute of a sense of civic obligation.

Therefore they are the irresponsible rich.

With the power of great nobles, of whom even kings were afraid, they exercise that power in utter selfishness, and as business men feel justified.

"I don't care what happens, so long as it doesn't happen to me," said our cavalier d'industrie of the frontier card room, son's brother to our captain of industry of New York.

What has happened to the cavalier d'industrie is that the conditions which produced and supported him have almost vanished before advancing civilization.

The same experience will happen to the captain of industry, lord in a feudal system innocent of breadth of view and empty of patriotism.

His money-making brains—or rather those of his successors—will still find ample play. There will be no check upon their honest-earning energy. But all the special privileges which now bring him in the hundreds of millions earned by and belonging to others will be taken away from him. Those special privileges

are founded on monopoly—the monopoly under private ownership of things that should be owned by the public, the only rightful and safe monopolist.

Then this feudalism, deprived of its foundation, will crumble and be pitched on to the rubbish pile of the past, adding a little to the height of the towering historic monument which man has raised to his own stupidity, his incapacity to govern himself and keep for his own the fruit of his toil.

"I don't care a hang; it will not come in my time."

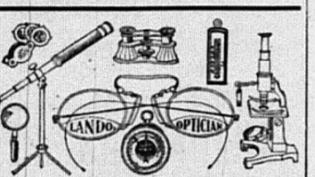
In that spirit, and the spirit of the American people, nurtured in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, in the aspirations of democracy, we have the sure promise that the feudalism of our day—new and crude and selfish and cruel and defiantly undemocratic—will pass away.

It is rendering feudalism's highest service—that of preparing the ground for a better because a freer and more manly civilization.

[And that new civilization, even as sketched above, will be Socialism.—Ed. Herald.]

Brockton, Mass., which was carried by the Socialists 'ae other day, is the largest men's shoe producing city in the world.

WANTED—Every Comrade in the city to send his children to 614 State street, to sell Bazaar tickets. Elegant Christmas presents free for the sale of ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five tickets.



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Office, 331 Chestnut St.
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second and fourth Tuesday, at 602
Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Financial
secretary.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields.

Notes from Yankee-land.

Canadian Socialists are planning a dramatic club. A tour of Canada is being arranged for Mother Jones. Port Huron (Mich.) comrades will agitate with a phonograph.

Editor Richardson of the Pueblo Courier lost his residence by fire recently. The national headquarters at St. Louis have been removed to room 18, Allen building.

Our comrades in Minneapolis were flagrantly counted out at the polls at the recent elections. Local charters have been granted to Rutland, Vt., and Troy, Arizona, by the national headquarters.

Comrade Gaylord, state organizer for Wisconsin, will speak on Socialism in Rev. Titworth's church, Van Buren and Oneida streets, Milwaukee. Sunday evening.

The Living Church, the national organ of the Episcopal Church in this country, has a warm discussion of Socialism on it. It is being carried on, "no and con, by correspondents and some interesting letters have resulted. The discussion was started by Comrade Isaac Peterson of Minneapolis.

The Socialists and Prohibitionists are preparing to lock horns in a big debate at New Castle, Pa. Debs, McGrady and Hagerty will hold up the Socialist end, while the Prohibitionists will be represented by Oliver Steward, national chairman, Judge Cushing of Maine and Rev. Dr. Swallow of Harrisburg, Pa.

In the city of Anaconda, Mont., the labor people banded themselves together, put a ticket in the field and won out. They sent five to the Legislature; elected sheriff, county attorney, commissioner, one judge, two constables, county treasurer, school superintendent—all the county ticket except one Democrat and one Republican. They have now turned over to the Socialist party and start out with 150 members.

Eugene V. Debs lectured last week at Lansing, Mich. He said: "The trust is business reduced to a science, and labor has no quarrel with any system which shall make lighter its burdens. We want the trusts run for the benefit of those upon whom they depend. . . . Under the law of love and fraternity, the profits shall be equally distributed in the form of lighter labor, broader higher thought, and equal enjoyment of privileges, divinely intended to be as free as the sun rays, but not controlled for the benefit of the few."

In filing his account of campaign expenses, Comrade Richard Elsner of Milwaukee also swore to the following: "Affiant further says that he did not spend any money whatever as such candidate, but did spend time by delivering nineteen addresses on Socialism in showing to his fellow citizens the dividing process that takes place every day under the present system of capitalism, of which the capitalists are the sole beneficiaries, breeding all the evils, ills, wrongs, political bribery, crimes, etc., reported by the daily capitalist press." There's nothing like making propaganda on all possible occasions.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 7.—Father Thomas F. McGrady, the pastor of St. Anthony's Church in Bellevue, Ky., a suburb of this city on the Kentucky side of the river, announced to his congregation this morning that he would retire from the church.

This action of the priest was taken on account of his pronounced Socialist views, which he has advocated in the magazines and from the lecture platform for several years. Father McGrady has been warned and admonished by his superiors in the church to discontinue his course, but he has steadily refused and in reply to orders from Bishop Maes of the Covington diocese, ordered his composition covering the theory of Socialism and demanded a reply. He said in his pulpit this morning that the bishop ignored his letter, and for the reason that if he condemned the proposi-

tions he would thereby condemn the teachings of the first four centuries, and if he approved them he would subscribe to Socialism. Father McGrady said to retract any of his writings was to stultify himself before the public and that it would be against his conscience. "I desire to protect myself from the charge of idleness," he said, "and my memory from everlasting ignominy."

Wisconsin Notes.

This has been a great week for the Thompson lecture tour. Our route for Comrade Thompson as now planned reaches way into February, and we are expecting to stretch it still more as the returns come in on the last few days.

New London engages the Grand Opera House, and will sell tickets in advance at 15 cents to pay expenses for the two nights.

We shall have a Socialist book depository on the south side in Milwaukee by the end of this week. Comrade Franck-



Carl D. Thompson.

This cut is a fairly good likeness of Comrade Carl D. Thompson, who contributes an article to this week's Herald, and who is to tour Wisconsin in January and February under the management of our Socialist lecture bureau. He is coming to be known as one of the best all-around lecturers and campaigners in the movement. Comrades having an opportunity to hear him will do well to make good use of it, for he is an inspiring teacher and an accomplished orator.

Letou has offered some shelves in his book store on National avenue, and the literary agent will put in a full line of books and pamphlets.

Racine, Chilton and Tomahawk are among the new ones on the Thompson list. Keep it up, but hurry! hurry! hurry!

Comrades, keep watch on the Union Labor ticket movements! They will do good, and will be the occasion of divisions among workingmen and exploitation by "labor leaders." Head them off by an active propaganda for the Social Democratic ticket.

Work up the ward lists of voters, comrades, so that you will be in a position to push the matter of ward organization. Begin it in the branches by having those who live in the various wards tell all of whom they know, and then hustle to find out the others. The Thompson lectures will help to make this possible, by awakening those who have been silent sympathizers to enthusiasm, and finally persuading the men who have been "on the fence."

The first lecture of the National Hall Lecture course came off in fine shape, with a good attendance. Henry Smith was present, and tried to use the occasion to advertise the fact that he was "as good a Socialist as anyone in the hall," but the comrades persuaded him that he was mistaken about it before he was through.

Word came to us last week that Comrade Ernst Pagel of Wausau had passed

to his long home. Thus the old war-horses are passing away, and new ones are needed to take their places.

We trust that the Milwaukee comrades will turn out to hear Comrade Gaylord at the Plymouth Congregational Church next Sunday evening. He has been invited to speak there, as a representative of Socialism. There is no admission fee at any of the regular church meetings, of which this is one.

Toy Bazaar Notes.

How quick the time does pass. Next week—the week of the children's delight. Don't forget, afternoon and evening, December 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Ten unions and the Federated Trades' Council have signified their intention of sending delegates to the general arrangements committee.

Even Chicago comrades are interested. One has donated a live sheep. Comrade Carl Kleist is back at his old game. He's the book-keeper.

An excellent programme was reported by the entertainment committee both for afternoons and evenings.

Over 8000 tickets are already out. How's that? The programme committee reported that copy for advertisements in the programme must be in absolutely not later than Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, December 14. This committee meets at that time at Goetz Bros., 536 Market street, where copy should be sent to.

As the hall will require a great deal of decorating and shelving, etc., all comrades of the party are requested to assemble at Freie Gemeinde hall, 252 Fourth street, on the evening of December 17 to assist in this work. Not less than 100 men will be required.

Prizes Offered to Children for the Sale of Toy Bazaar Tickets.

GIRL'S LIST. For the sale of 25 tickets, an elegant \$1.50 movable joint, finely dressed doll, or a \$1.50 go-cart with steel wheels; free. For the sale of 20 tickets, a doll dressed in silk worth \$1.00, or a girl's rocking chair; free.

For the sale of 15 tickets, a 75c fancy dressed doll, or a cradle, price 75c, free. For the sale of 10 tickets, a 50c doll, or a cradle, price 50c, free.

BOY'S LIST. For the sale of 25 tickets, a \$1.50 48-inch hardwood clipper sled, or a good \$1.50 air rifle, free. For the sale of 20 tickets, a \$1.00 42-inch hardwood clipper sled, or a pair of club skates with cast steel runners, hollow ground, and sharpened, worth \$1.00; free.

For the sale of 15 tickets, a 75c 36-inch hardwood clipper sled, or a six-bladed pearl handle pocket knife, free. For the sale of 10 tickets, a 50c 30-inch clipper sled, or a three-bladed pearl handle pocket knife, free.

Tickets can be procured at C. T. H. Westphal, 311 Third street; Fred H. Leist, 430 Greenfield avenue; Social Democratic Herald, 614 State street.

Children will be supplied with as many tickets as they require on credit.

One Hundred \$10.00 Subscriptions..... \$10.00

Can You, Your Branch or Local Invest \$10.00?

If so, send in 100 Names and addresses, your ten dollars, we'll do the rest.

Social Democratic Herald, 614 State Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Send us \$2.00 We'll return \$2.50. How? Easy enough. Value of one subscription card 50 cts., five \$2.50. Tickle us with a two-dollar bill and we'll tickle you with five sub. cards.

WHERE TO EAT.

LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL 3c. LUNCH ROOM. HEADQUARTERS FOR A GOOD LUNCH OR MEAL AT MODERATE PRICES.

OUR MOTTO: CLEANLINESS. QUICK SERVICE. J. E. CAMPBELL, Manager. 420 EAST WATER ST.

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FISH COMRADES! Order Your Holland Herring, Fresh Fish, Etc., from Phone, Blue 454. F. TEWS, 373 First Ave.

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RICHARD ELSNER, LAWYER. North Side Office: 140 North Ave. City Office: 806 Empire Bldg.

C. KASDORF, DEALER IN DELICACIES AND ALL KINDS OF Smoked Meats and Sausage, Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacco. 1711 Fond du Lac Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JOHN LUELL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS, 536 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

John Leuenberger, Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, No. 35 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

DR. H. C. BERGER, Physician. Office Hours—10 to 11 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M. and 7 to 8 Evenings. Office: 12th St. and Garfield Ave., Tel. Clark 14. Residence: 752 Eighth St., Tel. North 155.

ROBERT BUECH, Lincoln Avenue Barrel House, 965 Clinton St., Cor. Lincoln Ave., MILWAUKEE Telephone No. 8822 Blue.

WHAT THE WILLING WORKERS ARE ABOUT.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

- L. Jaster, 42 Gouverneur street, New York, takes subscriptions for this paper. S. L. Bundy, 197 Clinton street, New York, N. Y. N. Roessensweet, news dealer, corner Tenth and Market streets, Philadelphia. E. Vandervoort, 148 South Peoria street, Chicago. Max Fuller, 363 Sedgwick street, Chicago. Milwaukee agents: Carl Malewski, 1151 Twenty-third street. Paul Mueller, Brown and Thirty-first street. Nick Petersen, 2714 North avenue. Carl Kleist, 740 Thirty-second street. Fred Leist, 430 Greenfield avenue.

From The Mall Bag.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 23.—Social Democratic Herald: I wish you would apply your editorial red hot poker to the hide of the people who run that vile capitalist sheet called Collier's Weekly, as they print in their issue of Oct. 11th last, a vile screed from the pen of an alleged correspondent in regard to the coal strike. The whole article is one which should be branded as a pack of lies from beginning to end.

I do hope something can be done that will reach those scoundrelly powers of the rapidly growing class consciousness of workmen. Thos. C. P. Myers.

Collier's has apparently concluded to change its point of view, if a recent full page illustration showing the rich existing at the expense of the poor, is an indication. Ed. S. D. H.]

Benton Harbor, Mich., Oct. 12.—Editor Herald: A very well of money-lender here, was speaking of the Coxey's army incident being repeated during the coal strike, and I said to him: "Well, you belong to the army, don't you?" "Why, how so?" says he. "I thought you belonged to the army of the unemployed, as I have never seen you do any work," I replied. Again, a rich land owner and would-be labor grader told me "These lazy fellows around on the streets are worthless, as I want to work and wouldn't work if they had a chance." He came looting round the job we then had as contractors next day when we needed a laborer and I said: "Charley, want your job? I need a man to shovel sand very bad and you're the first idle man I've seen this morning." But he didn't want work. Nit! Then I said: "There's one of those fellows you told me no go yesterday and wouldn't work if he had it. He's at work,

all right. But the fact is, I never knew you to do any useful work in your life." Put it into such fellows, comrades, whenever you can. Make them either hate you or like you, as both these men like me better now than before. They know we are on to them. If you want to be respected build on the foundation of Socialism and in years to come you will be proud of it.

O. M. Southworth. Newport, Ky., Dec. 1.—Social Democratic Herald: The Socialists of Kentucky send greetings to the comrades in Wisconsin. We have read of the splendid vote polled in Milwaukee and several other cities, and are confident that your state will show a great gain over the preceding election.

H. N. Lesterman, Secy. New York, Dec. 2.—Social Democratic Herald: Let me offer my hearty congratulations on the splendid increase in your vote in Wisconsin. I hope you will continue growing in the future as you have in the past. H. Gaylord Wilshire.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7.—Social Democratic Herald: Father McGrady of Bellevue, Ky., resigned from the priesthood this morning to go into the Socialist movement. We have just secured Music Hall, the largest in the city, with a seating capacity of 5000, for Wednesday evening, December 17, for him to tell why he resigned. Great sensation. E. H. Vanelp.

The British Elections. The following shows the results for the Socialists in the recent British elections: Candidatures Elected. I. L. P. and Joint I. L. P. 67 26 Trade council 29 11

MALE HELP. YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn telegraphy, day or evening. We attend to positions when competent to do the work. Write or call for prospectus. MILWAUKEE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 4th floor Germania Bldg.

CHAS. MUE NCH Dealer in Choice MEATS AND PROVISIONS Corner Fifteenth and Galena Sts.

Have you seen the elegant Christmas Toys to be GIVEN AWAY AT 614 State Street and 430 Greenfield Avenue. Where Children can also obtain as many Bazaar Tickets as they like, on credit, for the sale of which these articles are offered? Are your children going to capture any of these prizes? Why not send them to look at these presents? Tickets can also be had of C. T. H. WESTPHAL, 311 Third St. SEE LIST OF PRIZES IN ANOTHER COLUMN.

Pianos Pianos Pianos

Piano Purchasers will find the largest assortment of high grade Pianos at our warehouses.

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At Last! At Last! ALMOST TIME FOR THE Grand Toy Bazaar Children's Festival A Magnificent Exhibition of Toys. Is almost at hand. Only a few days off! Cheer up your little ones by taking them to this show and incidentally save money on your Christmas purchases. Let the hosts of Socialists march on and take possession of Freie Gemeinde Hall, 262 Fourth Street, Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 18, 19, 20, 21, 1902. Admission 10 Cents. Season Tickets 25 Cents. Tickets for Sale by Everybody. Sold Only at the Door.

The Bohemian S. D. Branch . . . "VOLNOST" will hold their Second Anniversary Celebration on Dec. 13, at FRANK CTIBORS' HALL 1,320 Fond du Lac Ave. Comrades and Friends are Cordially Invited.

ZAHN & STROESSER, TAILORS, 316 State St., four doors west of 3d St., MILWAUKEE.

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BORCHARDT BROS., TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 347-349 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis. PHONE 8495 BLUE.

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