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Some Editorial Comment.

Take your stand. Capitalism and general discord. Social-Democracy and universal brotherhood. One thing is certain with regards to Russia, Emperor Nick feels more secure than he did a month or so ago. It was lucky for him that the leaders of the uprising were not able to detect the psychological moment when there would be victory in quitting. Some Socialists are not satisfied with the true status of the revolution in Russia but want to make it appear that it was a proletarian revolt. A bourgeois revolution in autocratic Russia ought to be advanced enough to suit any clear-eyed student of social advance. When the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott declared publicly some time ago that the Social-Democratic movement was irresistible, he merely stated a conviction that has come to a large number of men, only his prominence gave his words more force. Society is in a constant state of evolution. One phase of civilization succeeds or leads up to another as the people become more and more experienced and enlightened, and in turn must make way for still greater advance. Capitalism, in its turn, has been a great benefactor of the race, but it no longer serves the well-being of the great majority, and will have to give way for a higher system. That system will be Social-Democracy, the industrial rule of the people. And now a man living at Silver Lake, N. Y. offers \$100,000 outright to either New York, Boston or Pittsburg if it will erect a "Hall of Shame," for the purpose of placing therein annually five statues of as many men who have disgraced the good name of the American people by high finance rascalies, biggameism, or any other crime to which our "leading Americans" are addicted. He specifies that the rascal who needs this sort of pillory need not have died before receiving attention. Ah, but capitalism has provided a supreme court that would nip this project in the bud and save the good names of the eminently respectable rascals who would otherwise be the victims. It is rumored that Mr. Beggs is preparing to give the people such light that will enable him to reap a good profit from his contract. He has not bid on the specifications drawn up by the board of public works but has practically made his own specifications. This much is certain that the present council can not give the people a light plant. As so often, the Democrats and the Republicans alike have broken their pledges. They have not kept faith. They are indicted and in Spring the people will be the jury. China is waking up, the dispatches say. A cable from Japan states that over eight thousand Chinese students have resolved to return to China and start a systematic agitation for a Chinese public spirit that will put a check on the habit the capitalist nations of the West have of partitioning off large portions of the Chinese soil. They will work toward an industrializing of China such as has taken place in Japan and give it out that they will show other nations a trick or two in cheap manufacture, which they doubtless will so far as cheap labor can make it possible. This will also open another link in the chain of the Socialist movement which now reaches round the globe, for a capitalist China will mean a Chinese Social-Democratic movement also. Prof. Lombroso, the great criminologist says that millionaires are mostly ignorant and that they most of them get their bent for acquisition in early poverty. From this it can also be seen that a social system that starts out some of its people in poverty prepare the soil for still greater inequality and social injustice. If the system were changed so that the exploitation of labor were impossible, brotherhood would be stronger in every human breast and no decent citizen would possess an avaricious passion to become wealthy at the expense of his fellows. Human nature would not change, but inhuman nature would not be developed by society. And that's what we Social-Democrats want. In the February issue of the Arena magazine, Allen L. Benson, the author of "Socialism Made Plain," and a frequent contributor to these columns, will have an article entitled "A Socialist's Reply to Mr. Moody." John Moody having previously had in the Arena an article dealing with the trusts from the capitalistic point of view. In announcing the article by Comrade Benson, B. C. Flower, the editor of the magazine, says: "An extremely lucid discussion of Mr. Moody's paper on 'The Conservation of Monopoly' from the view point of a Social-Democrat. Mr. Benson has long been one of our ablest journalists among progressive democratic writers. Nothing is more needed than the friendly criticism between social reformers and progressive thinkers." Comrade Benson's entry into the field of magazine writers means great gains for the principles we are all fighting for. He will educate a good many in the aims of Social-Democracy. A New York professional charity organization claims that there are men in the "bread lines" at some of the city bakeries who do not want work. There are tramps who have gotten past the point where they are anxious to work for work's sake, also, but this doesn't remove the tramp class from the list of unmistakable symptoms of an unhealthy condition of society. There are "bums" in every large city who live by their wits, just as many higher up in the social scale seek to do, and who strive constantly to live with as little exertion as possible, but the fault is not with them but an industrial system that exhausts and degenerates its victim class. But, of course, your professional charity organization does not concern itself with economics. What it delights in doing is to show, if possible, that the class it has to aid in an undeserving class. It helps our capitalists to keep the victim class off their consciences! A most unaccountable thing happened in the Chicago Local Improvement Board the other day, a thing that broke several pet claims of the advocates of Mammothian capitalism, we are told. This was what happened: Two clerks in the Improvement office were given promotions to higher clerkships and refused to accept same because in giving them the appointments the rights of another clerk, who stood higher on the list, and who was worthy in all respects, had been passed over. That was breaking capitalism's "get there" creed with a vengeance. Think of men altruistic enough in this sordid age to put aside considerations of self and to demand that justice be done at the expense of their own advancement—it is almost unbelievable, and militant capitalistic defenders will insist that it is an exception that proves the rule. But it points out a fact of great value—that capitalism in spite of its all-pervadingness has not succeeded in completely forcing humanity out of mankind. Once lift the incursions of capitalism from society and this exception would become the rule itself. The only reason it is not the rule to-day is that the system puts heavy penalties on those who try to practice true brotherhood. A Dr. W. A. Gordon of Oshkosh, Wis., who certainly cannot be classed as a conservative, made an address before an Odd Fellows' supper last week and gave a sentences and witty review of modern civilization from which the following excerpts will be found entertaining: "The original Odd Fellows never heard of steamboats, telegraphs, photographs, chloroform, electric lights, appendicitis, or nervous prostration. Dyspepsia was not invented until 1836. The only robes known in their day was when fishermen put fresh worms on their hooks. The Cigarette was first heard of in the year of grace, 1842. The seductive gin fizz is only twenty-four years old. How much the old boys had to be thankful for!" "The word 'indifferentism' was first used by Carlyle in 1831. The cynical, contemptuous, bitter, brutal state of mind which this word symbolizes has been increasing ever since, until it has become one of the leading features of the American character. Indifferentism is the exact opposite of oddfellowship and is a synonym for 'devil take the hindmost.'" "A man's life is safer in the heart of Africa than in portions of our Christian cities. There is a daily average of sixteen suicides and thirty murders in this country. It is said there are 500,000 women in this land given over to the social evil, and yet we are sending missionaries to the shirtless stamens of Soudan. Hosts of men and women have been degraded far below the lowest savages by the abominations of our modern cities." "Banks and bankruptcy, promissory notes, interest, rent, mortgages and foreclosures, and all such civilized devices for the torture and enslaving of humanity were unknown when the uneducated heathen lived and loved and hunted and worshipped the great spirit upon this favored soil. The ignorant Indian had no appreciation of the beauties and refinements of modern culture." "No wonder the speech made a hit!" In the State Legislatures of Germany the Socialists have the following numbers of representatives: Bremen, 19; Hamburg, 13; Bavaria and Baden, 12 each; Rudolfsfatt, 8; Wurtemberg, Hesse, Meiningen, 7 each; Coburg-Gotha, 6; Reuss younger line, 5; Oldenburg and Lubeck, 4 each; Altenburg and Lippe, 3 each; Weimar and Anhalt, 2 each; Saxony, Alsace-Lorraine, and Reuss older line, 1 each. Only Prussia, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Weimerg, and Schaumburg-Lippe have made it impossible by exceptionally bad suffrage systems. This issue of the HERALD appears as a home made product, set up, printed and mailed from a party headquarters. Tolstoi says the rich will do anything for the working class except get down off their backs. But a study of the genus Parry-site would seem to show that they are even too stubborn and vindictive to even do some of the things for labor that could easily be done without disturbing their flopping opportunities.

Business and Depravity.

It is said here and there in different localities that the law ought not to be too strictly enforced for business and commercial reasons. I have heard it argued very earnestly by men whom I have thought conscientious, that a wide open town where the law touching public morals is strictly disregarded, makes for good business conditions. That position is absolutely without foundation. I will show you why. Such conditions multiply again and again the dependent citizenship and the defective children of the state. They multiply again and again drunkenness and ill-health upon the street. It is not true that a wide open town makes for prosperity. A wide open town spreads the net for the feet of your boy and your girl. It spreads wide the door into which trusted officials go and gamble away funds entrusted to their care. It never pays. It never will pay, and on economic reasons alone every citizen ought to be willing to stand up for the maintenance of the law.—Gov. Handy of Indiana.

How many will he convert!

Wherever there are great cities, with lordly buildings and massive domes, and towering spires, arrogantly flaunting man's omniscience even to the skies, be assured that, at the base of the domes and in the shadow of the spires, there crouch poor hungry mortals, fashioned in the image of their Creator, but unlike man in all else, for they are birds of the night, of darkness, beasts of prey, and there is no hope for them—none—for they are weighed down by the glories that are built with their bones and cemented with their blood.—Maxim Gorki.

The slave of the coming era will be the machine.

The slave of the coming era will be the machine. Man will be freed. That's what Social-Democracy means. When you stop to think of it, every form of society thus far has been built up upon the antagonism of oppressed and oppressing classes. These are the days when the old party reformer rubs his hands with satisfaction and declares that a last wrong is exposed and put to front in the United States and real prosperity will soon perch at every hearthstone, because there's a wave sweeping over the country of exposures of high finance and low boodling. And yet how little he grasps the true situation! In spite of all the exposures, in spite of the "statesmen" who are walking straight now for fear of public prosecutors, the real wrong goes on un molested. Capitalist exploitation of labor goes on in its horrible work, "making" money, erecting great castles, giving libraries and setting up great universities as monuments to personal vanity, and all, all out of the very life blood of the workers, both adult and infant, of this country. That is the fundamental wrong in our present society, out of which the smaller wrongs that the reformers are able to see inevitably spring. This fundamental wrong may be kept from view and covered up or pooh-poohed at, but it is there just the same and the people are coming more and more to dare to face and grapple with it.

Classes in Free America.

By VICTOR L. BERGER.

CAPITALISTIC papers have often asked: "Does the class struggle, of which Socialists talk so much, exist in the United States? Now I want to answer this question by asking another: "Are there any classes in America to-day and what constitutes a class?" A class is constituted by a group of people held together by the same economic social interests. In that sense we have classes in America as in any other civilized or semi-civilized country. If anything, the class distinction is even more pronounced in this country than in any other. It is true that the Declaration of Independence, the document which is supposed to contain the cardinal principles of the American Republic and of the American mode of government, says right at the beginning, "All men are created equal" and are endowed "with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." "All men are created equal." This may be true. But do they live equal? Do they die equal? The child of the poor man is born in a hovel, surrounded by misery and poverty from his first moments. There are three chances to one that he will not survive his first year, and if he does, there is a life of misery before him. The dangers of sickness are ten fold as great as for the child of the rich. And if he safely passes all these perils what life is there before him? A life of drudgery, ended by an early death which is often to be considered a boon since it saves the victim from the poorhouse. Usually this poor person has not even a claim on heaven, never having belonged to any church and knowing little or nothing about religion, which is more or less a costly article. How about the child of the rich? He is surrounded by all comforts and protected with everything that paternal love and money can furnish. He grows up in comfort and security and receives an excellent education. His life is a round of pleasure, mingled perhaps with as much work as is necessary to health. And unless killed early by excessive luxury or riotous living, he can enjoy ripe old age, honored and loved by everyone as a good citizen and as a pillar of society. And if he gives money to charity and churches when he dies he has a very good claim to a reserved seat in heaven. "All men are created equal." And do we not have classes in America? Let us go a little into the statistics and investigate the distribution of wealth in the United States. Dr. Spahr in his "Present distribution of wealth" (1896) made an examination of the surrogate court records of thirty-six counties in New York State, outside of New York City. Applying the proportion to the nation at large, he comes to the conclusion that seven-eighths of the families hold but one-eighth of the national wealth, while one per cent. of the families hold more than the remaining 99 per cent. He constructs the following table:

Table with 4 columns: ESTATES, NUMBER, AGGREGATE WEALTH, AVERAGE WEALTH. Rows include: The wealthy classes, \$50,000 and over; The well-to-do classes, \$5,000 to \$50,000; The middle classes, \$500 to \$5,000; The poorer classes, under \$500.

It must be remembered too, that Mr. G. K. Holmes, expert on wealth statistics for the tenth census, found that 0.3 per cent of the people owned 50 per cent of the wealth; 8.7 per cent of the people, 51 per cent of the wealth; and 91 per cent of the people only 29 per cent of the wealth. Now do we have classes in America? And as to the class struggle let me quote Carl Marx: "The history of the past is the history of class struggle. Freeman and slaves, patricians and plebeians, nobles and serfs, guild members and journeymen—in short oppressors and oppressed—have always stood in direct opposition to each other. The struggle between them has sometimes been open, sometimes concealed, but always continuous. A never ceasing struggle which has invariably ended either in a revolutionary change of the social system, or in the common destruction of the contending classes." The mere deepening of the class struggle going on in this country is by far the most hopeful sign of the times. It means resistance, it means regeneration. And as in times of old, we again see society divided into hostile classes. Now we see on one hand the capitalist class, very small in number, with all the means of production in their possession; on the other side the working class, very large in number, with the labor power of their muscles and brains as their only possession. This labor power the workingmen must sell to the capitalist for hours, days or weeks in order to secure the means of subsistence. These two classes have human interests in common but they cannot have a common class interest and never will have. As he concentration of wealth goes on the working class—the proletariat—grows in America. And belonging to the same race, and having to some extent at least the same advantages of education and enlightenment, the proletariat is beginning to feel its dependence upon the capitalist class. Hence the beginning of the modern class struggle, everywhere that the capitalist mode of production prevails. Hence the organized attempt of resistance against the capitalist class. And why should there not exist in the United States the same class struggle as in England, Germany or France? Wherein is the effect of machinery upon the working class different in this country than in Germany? Must not a man work in America as in England if he has no capital? Must not a person have money in America as in Europe in order to buy food, clothes and lodging? The Social-Democrats did not invent the class struggle. They did not preach class strife. They simply realize the fact that it exists. And they have studied its history and know its nature, and point out its significance for the modern labor movement and for civilization.

Before us lies a Social-Democratic paper of 1902, and it is interesting in view of subsequent developments, to read some of the items it contains. For instance we read of a movement on at that time by the National Economic League to stamp out Socialism in this country "before it gets too formidable." The article mentions some of the bright particular stars of the league who were pushing this crusade on Social-Democracy, and we read with some amusement the names of McCaull, president of the New York Life insurance company, Dryden of the Prudential, Levi P. Morton, and others. It is a pretty good recommendation, don't you think? when a creature like McCaull is against us! And there are unexpected McCaulls of the present day who also view us with alarm. In 1898 the Social-Democrats of Germany polled two million votes. The bourgeoisie was startled and immediately began a campaign of slander against this growing danger to their established grafts, certain sections of the church, even being marshalled into line to set up mud batteries. As it does in all other things, capitalism overdid the work of defamation and the people got to thinking, and when it came round to election again the Social-Democratic vote jumped to three million. Not only this, the greatest percentage of increase was had just in the districts controlled by the church that had fought Socialism the hardest. As in Germany, so in America. The outlook is rather blue for the enemy. We win either way. Nothing can keep the people from considering our principles. According to Hikari (The Light) the Social-Democratic paper of Japan, there are eight hundred thousand men unemployed in that little island nation, mostly returned soldiers. They are coming back, battalion after battalion, says Hikari and "are said to be returning in great triumph and everywhere welcomed with the enthusiastic applause of 'Banzai' (hurrah)" but the exultation of the poor soldiers is shortlived, for they are mustered out of the imperial army into the great army of unemployment. It is the afterglow of patriotism that falls to the working class the world over. It is always the working class that must fight the wars of the rulers, and those who are not used as food for cannon are quite apt to have to eat the bitter bread of poverty as their portion of the spoils of victory. Verily this is a nation of smashed idols! High finance furnished the idols. They were held up to view and reverence insisted on. School children were drilled to glorify the flag and the successful high business man—the flower of our American institutions—and no preacher or orator ever missed an opportunity to pound the commercial-hero worship idea into his hearers' heads. And now those heroes are no more! Chauncy is still in the senate, but even he hangs on by the skin of his teeth. And the worst of it is the people are become so suspicious that it is going to be a mighty difficult task to foist a new set of capitalist heroes on them. Verily, the melancholy days have come! Premier Seddon of New Zealand, who has gained a world-wide reputation for his inauguration of labor and Socialistic legislation, was returned to power in the recent general election. Seddon will have 57 members in Parliament against 13 for the opposition. The Prohibitionists fought hard but were wiped out.

This number is the HERALD'S "Progress Edition," so named because it marks another milestone in our advance. We are therefore justified in giving a brief review of the paper's history, a history so incident with the wonderful strides the Social-Democratic propaganda has made in this country, and which the paper itself has contributed to in no small measure. On a certain evening back in 1886 there gathered in Chicago at the home of Eugene Dietzgen, son of Joseph Dietzgen, a co-worker with Karl Marx, an interesting little group of comrades—comrades in a new national Social-Democratic party. There were present Eugene V. Debs of Indiana, Victor L. Berger, and the writer of these lines, from Wisconsin, Oscar Cox and Seymour Sosman of Chicago, Anna Ferry Smith of Chicago, A. S. Edwards from Illinois, a young colony in Tennessee, A. A. Benson of Missouri, Sylvester Keliher of Chicago—memory does not recall the names of all of them. An exciting national convention had just closed and these comrades were gathered to draw up an address to the Socialists of the country to explain a division that had taken place thereat between the Social-Democrats and a combination of communists and Anarchists, the latter two having gotten control of the convention and the party paper and forced he others to organize anew. A year before, various Social-Democrats throughout the country, opposed to the Socialist Labor Party, (which had degenerated into a fanatical sect and was stagnating the movement in the United States as well as giving the name of Socialism a bad name) had organized what was known as the Social-Democracy of America. Into this was merged the remnants of Debs' American Railway Union, which had been put out of business by



The New Double-Deck Linotype at Work. South-East Corner of Printing Department. TWO VIEWS IN THE NEW HERALD SCENERY.

that infamous capitalist institution: the first issue of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, successor to the Social-Democrat and Railway Times. The new paper was of four pages, five new paper was of four pages, five columns to the page, but in November the number of pages was doubled and on its first anniversary the size of the pages was increased to five wide-measure columns, and the four page size resumed. All the vicissitudes that are inseparable from the publishing of the organ of a party of poor people beset the text and details of the address had been decided upon the little company put its wits to work on a new problem. What to name the paper was almost as knotty a question as that of the funds to keep the presses going, but finally the name SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD was hit upon. The address was duly printed and sent broadcast and then on July 9 there came from the press (Continued on Page 8.)

Dog Eat Dog! and then Dog Eat Labor!

THE INDUSTRIAL SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST AND HOW IT HAS TO BE PLAYED. NO "GOLDEN RULE" IN BUSINESS.

Straitson makes a specialty of his patent bay-rakes, does he not?" asked Odell.

"He makes nothing else." "There's a lot of old patent rights among our papers, Mr. Duble. Hunt up something that antedates his—that covers a hay-rake of some kind. Then sue him for infringement, and carry it up till you swamp him."

"I'll be an easy job. Straitson's at the critical point most young business men reach, where a fast-growing business, no matter how profitable, gets ahead of the capital. A heavy lawsuit will down him, and I take it that you're ready to throw in ten or twenty thousand."

"I leaned back in my chair in bewilderment. In my efforts to develop the Lonsford Works, of which I now possessed almost the entire stock, I had tried to make a combination with Straitson. He was the owner of a factory at Hoppel Falls. Both of us were making hay-rakes, and if one of these machines were thrown out, and our energies confined to one style only, the machines could be built more economically, and saving effected in the distribution. But Straitson refused any proposition for combining, and declined a fair offer to sell out."

This called forth Odell's suggestion. He was secretary of the Lonsford Implement Works.

I argued with myself this way: "Economic progress has ever been pitiless in its sacrifices. The wishes of the few must give way to the welfare of the many." So I began to look for a patent to serve my purpose. The old proprietor of our works had been rather careless in his purchase of such things. We found one upon which we could carry out our plan. It antedated Straitson's patent, and described some kind of a rake—not in any way similar to his. Still, our opinion was not evidence. The courts were established to decide.

So I commenced suit against Straitson for infringement, calling for an accounting of the profits. I got Tilson to go over to Hoppel Falls. He had a slight acquaintance with a man in Straitson's shipping room, and by adroit management, obtained a list of the dealers who handled their goods.

This cost me a couple of hundred. Tilson said it did, but little dependence can be placed on men in such matters. However, it was worth that, and I caused circular letters to be addressed to all these customers, telling them that, as Straitson's rake was an infringement upon ours, we should look to them for royalties. This was only business.

This was a severe blow to Straitson, for dealers would not handle his goods excepting under guarantee against liability—and this was a heavy proposition for a man of limited resources. Furthermore, it headed him off from obtaining outside capital, if he attempted to.

But he put up a stubborn fight. We secured two of the keenest, shrewdest practitioners whom we could find, and although we had no hope of gaining our suit, our men knew how to conduct it satisfactorily. At the trial they introduced every technical point which could be wrangled over, and took exceptions to the judges' rulings, thus piling up a mass of material for an appeal. It was all very expensive, but Straitson had to meet a big load while his bank-account was smaller than mine.

Months passed, and we were drifting toward the second trial, when the Hoppel Falls Daily Item stated that Straitson had disappeared—raised all the cash he could, and decamped.

It is an unfortunate ending to his career. He was a bright energetic young man.

The creditors went into court, the plant was sold and when I had secured the whole thing, and figured out the totals, I found that my law-costs had proved a very satisfactory investment. At last matters were in the shape I wanted.

"Well, sir," said I to one of my stockholders, "I'll make these the biggest implement works in the country! I'll start up the Straitson plant at once, and with the two

small shops here and our Lonsford plant, there is capacity for handling thirty-five hundred men."

"How about the capital, Dick? 'I'll put in every drop of water the thing will hold!" "These four plants have cost me \$500,000. I've been buying up patent rights and they are good things to call assets and write stock upon. It all foots up to nearly a million. Now, I propose to bring the four plants under one company, and capitalize at ten millions. I intend to show a dividend on that ten millions before offering one share to the public."

"Go ahead, and I'll stay with you!" "I've secured a treasure, I believe in McGregor. He is superintendent for Straitson, and I consider him a more valuable acquisition than even the factory itself. He says: "There's no man living and working in any capacity but can do a little more than he is doing?"

"I don't know much about financing," said McGregor, "Give me a good gang, and a proper equipment and I'll give you all the profit there is in the goods—every cent!" "I'm disposed to be liberal about the equipment," I said. "My intention is to consolidate all these factories into one big plant."

"That's putting your eggs all in one basket, Mr. Duble," he remarked. "If you bunch your men together you can't handle them so well. They fraternize too much. Put your three Toonsville plants into one yard, and leave this alone. Then you can play one off against the other. Your Toonsville foundrymen are getting at least ten per cent. more than we've been paying here. Now, our foundry here has good capacity. As soon as we are in good order here, you put your Toonsville men up against a ten per cent. cut. They'll strike, and you at once send your patterns over here. We make the castings and ship them back. Then you give out information freely that you will move all your works over here. That'll put the tradespeople on your side and scare the rest of your hands. You can work this thing, so that, inside of a year, the Toonsville plant, as well as this will be an open shop."

I soon made up my mind that McGregor was right. I reorganized the four plants into one corporation, under the title of The Etna Implement Company—capital, ten millions; one million in six per cent. preferred stock, and nine millions common. A bonus of nine million shares of common went with every share of preferred, and as I had furnished almost the entire capital, I took almost the entire stock in payment for my interests.

Then I began to act upon McGregor's suggestion. A notice of twenty per cent. reduction to the foundrymen was posted at the Toonsville Works, followed by a howl of defiance from them, and they went out. I was ready for this and the same day shipped a carload of patterns to Hoppel Falls. McGregor jumped his men on to them at once, and was soon shipping back castings. I stood in well with our local papers—I always took care to do that—and they commented piteously on my announced intention to move. The loss of the three factories, employing together nearly three thousand hands, would be a grievous blow to our town.

Although some quit, the larger part stayed on. They were mostly old hands with families, and many had homes partly paid for. To them leaving this shop meant leaving the town, for I controlled the only employment open to them. The beauties of McGregor's scheme developed as the months passed along. I closed up the two smaller plants at Toonsville. Then we reopened the foundry and hired any man that came along—union or non-union—and soon had an efficient force at the reduced rates. When the first year closed, both plants were open shops, and the scale of wages at Toonsville was brought down to as low a level as at Hoppel Falls.

One day Mac said to me: "Those lumpers are getting' too much, Mr. Duble. We can drop them to twelve cents an hour. Every

cent they get is for a bare existence goes for drink. It's may as well not let 'em live."

"There were about three hundred of these laborers at that end—muscular workers of course, many of them foreigners. They had no unions but when we posted our notice reducing the pay from sixteen to twelve cents, they went out in a body. Mac telegraphed an order to a Chicago agency for three hundred strike-breakers, and they arrived on a special train. There was some trouble at first—stone, and little matters like that—but we provided our new men with quarters in the grounds for a couple of weeks, and after that things went on quietly as before. Later, our Toonsville laborers gave in without a struggle."

I was looking over the balance-sheet with Odell at the end of the second year when Rainsford came in. I could not help showing my elation. "The regular profits are more than enough to pay the dividend on the preferred stock, and we've effected a saving on the payroll sufficient to pay five per cent. on the common."

It was not long before Mac saw something wrong. "Mr. Duble," he said, "there's something going on among the union men. They're getting the others into line."

"Is there no way of finding out what goes on at their meetings?" "There is! One of the men has been detected in stealing brasses and some small tools—he's recording secretary of the union, and if you wait a little you'll see that he

He was looking now with terrified intensity into McGregor's eyes. "Mr. McGregor, I tell you my woman's in sick—she's sick now—and it'll kill her if you send me up! I didn't think of doin' wrong—it seemed so little—and I needed the few dimes—Oh, God! how I needed them!" "You're secretary of the union," he demanded, "you can go back to work, if you obey my orders."

"Go back to work? Obey your orders?" He leaped to his feet, stammering out protestations of gratitude and docility, the tears starting from his eyes. "You know where I live," the superintendent continued. "I shall expect to see you there to-night with the records of the union."

The man stood speechless. The hunted, terrified look returned. "For the love of heaven, Mr. McGregor, ask me something else! I don't do that! I don't! They'd kill me if they found it out! I can't play traitor to them—I'd as lief go to jail!" "It's your choice," resorted McGregor grimly. "If I don't see those records to-night you go to jail in the morning."

Coombs tottered to the door. Next morning McGregor greeted me hastily: "They're signing a good many of the non-union men, and they're figuring on all acting together. They are forming a Trade Council. They're in communication with the men at Hoppel Falls, and without doubt they'll act together."

"Sympathetic strikes, eh? Can't we buy the leaders, Mac?" "Probably. I want to smash

Are We to Scourge Civilization's Victims?

THE BATTLE BETWEEN HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT DETERMINES CHARACTER. MAN IS WHAT HE MUST BE.

Robert Blatchford, the distinguished Social-Democratic editor and author of London, (Eng.) is writing a book entitled "Not Guilty. A Plea for the Bottom Dog," which deals in a humane and Socialist way with heredity and environment, and in defending the lowest victims of our capitalist civilization shows with what brutality we first produce and then torment and scourge that class.

THE case for the "bottom dog" should touch the public heart to the quick, for it affects the truth of our religions, the justice of our laws, and the destinies of our children.

Hitherto all the love, all the honors, all the applause of this world, and all the rewards of heaven, have been lavished on the fortunate and the strong; and the portion of the unfriended "bottom dog" in his adversity and weakness has been curses, blows, chains, the gallows, and everlasting damnation.



I claim that men should not be classified as good and bad, but as fortunate and unfortunate; that they should be pitied, and not blamed; helped, instead of being punished.

I claim that since we do not hold a man worthy of praise for being beautiful nor of blame for being born ugly, neither should we hold him worthy of praise for being born vicious.

I base my claim upon the self-evident and undeniable fact that man has no part in the creation of his own nature.

Every man's character is formed partly by "heredity" (breed, or descent) and partly by "environment" (experience, or surroundings). That is to say his character depends partly upon the nature of his parents and partly upon the nature of his experience.

But, it may be objected, a man has power to change, or to conquer his environment; to train or to subdue his original nature.

That depends upon the strength of his original nature (which his ancestors handed down to him) and of his environment—which consists largely, of the actions of his fellow creatures.

Briefly then, heredity makes, and environment modifies a man's nature. And both these forces are outside the man.

There are many who have some understanding of heredity and of environment when taken separately, who fail to realize their effects upon each other.

The common cause of the stumbling is easy to remove.

It is often said that two men are differently affected by the same environment, or what seems to be the same environment, and that therefore there must be some power in men to "overcome" their environment.

I have dealt with this argument already, showing that the contest between a man and his environment is really a contest between heredity and environment, and may be compared to the effort of a man to swim against a stream.

A given environment will affect two different men differently, because their heredity is different.

But remembering that we are born without any knowledge, and that we are born not with intellect nor conscience, but only with the rudiments of such, it must be insisted that the hereditary power to resist environment is very limited.

Let us take the case of two children. One has had and one good heredity. One is a healthy baby born of moral stock. The other is a degenerate, born of immoral stock. We will call the healthy baby Dick and the degenerate baby Harry.

They are taken at birth into an environment of theft, drunkenness and vice. They are taught to lie, to steal and to drink. They never hear of any good; never see a good example.

Harry, the degenerate, will take to evil as a duck to water. Of that I think there is no question. But what of Dick the healthy baby?

Dick is born without knowledge. He is also born with undeveloped propensities. He will learn evil. His propensities will be trained to evil. How is he to "overcome his environment and become good?" He cannot. What will happen in Dick's case is that he will become a different kind of a criminal; a stronger and cleverer criminal than Harry.

But, I hear someone say, "we know that children born of thieves and sots, and reared in bad surroundings, have turned out honest and sober men." And the inference is that they rose superior to their environment.

But that inference is erroneous.

But such national ideals are part of our environment, and tell against, or for, the development of our noblest human qualities.

A gospel of greed, vanity and empire does not tend to make a people modest, nor just, nor kindly. Indeed it is chiefly because of their greediness for commerce and wealth, and their ambition for empire, that the nations of to-day are armed and jealous rivals. And it is chiefly because of their hunger for wealth, and their worship of vain display and empty honor that the classes and the masses are hostile and divided. Ignorance again; they do not understand.

As the health affects the brain, and the brain the morals, all healthy and unhealthy influences have a moral bearing. Bad air, bad water, bad drainage, bad ventilation, damp and dark streets and houses, dirtiness and overcrowding, all tell against the health, against the health of children most seriously, and all help on the deadly progress of degeneration.

Greediness and monotony of life, unclean, unsightly and sordid surroundings, tedious and soulless toil, all tend to blunt the senses, to cloud the mind and oppress the spirit.

Millions of the working poor, who live in great and noisy cities, whose neighborhoods are vast huddled masses of sunless streets and airless courts, whose lives are divided between joyless labor and joyless leisure; the conditions of whose contentment is a struggle for the bare necessities, and whose minds are made dull by the most vulgar of pleasures, are here starved in soul as well as in body.

These people, throughout their anxious and laborious lives, sleep in the overcrowded cottages and tenements; rise in the overcrowded and inconvenient cars to the crowded and stifling galleries of the theatre, are regaled with the crudest melodrama, the coarsest humor, the most vapid music. When they read they have the yellow press and the literature of crime.

They have no taste for anything higher. True. They have never been taught to know the highest. And their clownish pleasures, and their parts of their environment. We need not ask whether such environment makes for culture, for joy, for health.

They have no refinement in their lives, these poor working millions. They have no flowers, no trees, no fields, no streams, no books, no art, no healthy games.

Worse than that, perhaps, they are paid neither honor nor respect; they are without pride, and ambition; they have no ideal, no hope.

The environment that denies to human beings all pride, and honor and hope, all art and nature and beauty, does not make for health, nor for morality.

The straightness of means, the uncertainty of employment, the looming shadow of hunger at the workhouse, send some to suicide and some to crime, but leave the impress of their dread and evil presence upon the hearts and minds of nearly all.

The hunger for pleasure, for excitement and romance, is as strong in their souls as in ours. Like ourselves they cannot live by bread alone. Excitement, pleasure of some kind, they must have; will have. The hog is contented to snore in the sty, the cat is happy with food and a place before the fire; but the human being needs food for the soul as well as for the body. And there is ample environment to feed the hunger of the ignorant and the poor for excitement: the environment of betting, and vice, and adulterated drink.

(Continued on page 6)

The Hellish Patent Medicine Vampires!

ARE YOU IN THEIR CLUTCHES?

"Patent medicines are poisoning people throughout America today. Babies who cry are fed laudanum under the name of syrup. Women are led to injure themselves for life by reading in the papers about the meaning of backache. Young men and boys are robbed and contaminated by vicious criminals who lure them to their dens through seductive advertisements."

"Newspapers have done so much to create the success of 'fakes' in medicine that their duty is clearly to help remove them. It sounds high-minded for Journalism to bark ferociously against the reign of graft in politics or in high finance, but it can practice a little real reform, if it chooses, by canceling some of the most profitable results of its own limberness of conscience."

"Gullible America will spend this year some seventy-five millions of dollars in the purchase of patent medicines. It will swallow huge quantities of alcohol, an appalling amount of opiates and narcotics, a wide assortment of varied drugs, ranging from powerful and dangerous heart depressants to insidious liver stimulants; and, far in excess of all other ingredients, undiluted fraud."

"So well recognized is the use of Peruna for its alcoholic effects that a number of Southern papers advertised a cure for the 'Peruna habit.' What makes Peruna profitable to the maker and a curse to the community at large, is the fact that the minimum dose soon ceases to satisfy; then the moderate dose, and finally the maximum dose; and the unsuspecting patron, who began with it as a medicine, goes on to use it as a beverage, and finally to be enslaved by it as a habit."

"It was no mean intellect which devised the scheme whereby every newspaper in America is made an active lobbyist for the Patent Medicine Association. The man who did it is the present president of the organization; its executive head in the work of suppressing public knowledge, stifling public opinion, and warding off public legislation."

"Liquozone is sulphurous and sulphuric acids (corrosive poisons) heavily diluted; that is all. Will the compound destroy germs in the body? A series of tests conducted by the Lederle Laboratories answers the question in this summary: 'To summarize, we would say that Liquozone had no curative effect, but did, when given in pure form, lower the resistance of the animals so that they died a little earlier than those not treated.'"

"Nostrums there are which reach the thinking classes as well as the straggle gullied. Depending as they do for their success upon the lure of some subtle drug concealed under a trade-mark name, or some opiate not readily obtainable under its own label, these are the most dangerous of all quick medicines, not only in their immediate effect, but because they create enslaving appetites, sometimes obscure and difficult of treatment; most often, tragically obvious. Of these concealed drugs, the headache powders are the most widely used."

Collier's Weekly.

becomes my secretary also."

McGregor telephoned out to the mill, ordering the man, Coombs, to come to the office.

"Coombs," said the superintendent, in a harsh, resonant voice, "you've been stealing from the company! We've got brasses back from Cohn's junk-shop, and an officer's on the way to your house now with a search warrant."

The suddenness of the charge extinguished the trifling show of courage and self-respect the man possessed.

"Mr. McGregor," he gasped, throwing out his arms appealingly. "It wasn't but a little I took, an' I'll make it good, s'help me God, I will! I was hard up—awful hard up. The woman's been sick an' I couldn't make the wages meet now! There's been a doctor to pay, medicine to get, an' five children to look out for—an' all out o' eight dollars a week!"

these fellows, and I don't want to stop production one hour. But I'll never run a union shop."

I was talking over the matter with Odell, when he remarked, "I expect Thorne is stirring them up. He's the congressional candidate on the new Labor ticket."

"He's an outrageous and libelous demagogue!" sputtered Rainsford, who had just entered the room. He was very red in the face, and he slammed a newspaper against the door.

(Continued on page 4)

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FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs this government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 1 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic Party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the life class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

- 1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combes, and of all public utilities.
- 2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
- 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
- 4. State and National insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
- 5. The nationalization of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
- 6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
- 7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

The Publishers of the HERALD take pleasure in announcing that they have brought together into one pamphlet the

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Written by CLAYTON J. LAMB

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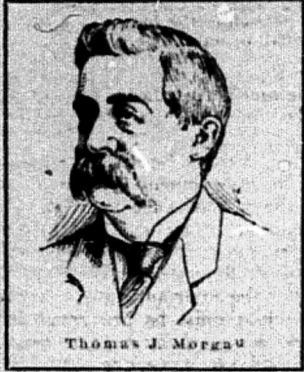
DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE!

COGS FOR CAPITALIST WHEELS.

The following is the address delivered by Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago before the state convention of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association...

"How shall we educate the working child? In the few minutes at my disposal I reply to this question most of necessity merely suggest."

Modifying the extreme effects of this dominant influence is another which seeks by the introduction of what are called "Fads" into public schools...



and cogs. This modifying influence is supplemented by the establishment of evening schools and classes in social settlements...

In regard to this statement I speak from experience. When a small boy, compelled to drive the lathe I worked on by foot-power...

Enveloping these influences is a heavy cloud of superstition, which produces mental paralysis, exhalation or fear, in which the realm of safety appears to the workers...

The answer to this question must necessarily be of a general character in which the full meaning of the word "educate" and the status of the worker's child forms the essential elements...

in the great Northwest territory; and a whole township of 36 square miles for the support of a state university in every state thereafter formed.

I find no reference in our fundamental law, National or State, on the subject of education, relative to a working class or to working children...

Every teacher in the land, every wage worker, every man, woman and child, should read and understand the article on "Education" in the United States Government Report of the Commission on Education...

All education that falls short of this for the working child spells social reaction and national ruin. How far the people of this nation have moved in this downward path is written so plainly in the industrial, social and political conditions of our great cities...

See the worker's child, born in a tenement, raised in a workman's district, one of 50 or 60 children crowded in a school room with one teacher being taught for the period of 300 or 400 days...

republic in his hand. What a product of this enlightened republic. We have but to lock on this sovereign citizen so produced, and so educated, and compare him with the American revolutionist...

You may ask, how was I, a working child educated? My reply is: I was fortunate. As an medieval metal worker, constructing fixtures for castles, cathedrals, churches and public buildings in Europe...

"Socialism cannot be so easily smashed as some people think. Socialists aim at the nationalization of the means of production. They do not want it so that everybody would rush to grab what they could, but so that they would not be robbed of what they earn."

So says Bishop Mercer of Australia.

More Private Ownership. A franchise consolidation of gigantic proportions is reported from New York city.

At every entrance to the big restaurants are to be seen numbers of unemployed persons, waiting for a chance to pick up a penny by pretending to hold the cab door for you...

Statistics just published show that nearly one million pounds (\$5,000,000) less wages was paid to the workmen in Great Britain last year than the year before...

Middle Class Revolution, but—

For the proletariat the present revolution is only one stage on the road to social revolution. The bourgeoisie are content with half measures and half reform. We unite with them for the purpose of securing guarantees of political freedom...

They acted the part of an alarm clock for the working classes, and have been the yeast for the proletarian movement. For years they unsuccessfully tried to arouse the peasantry...

Pauperism in London.

To any one who remains in London any length of time the conditions among the poorer classes are appalling, certain thoroughfares fairly swarming with those who are in the last stages of poverty and misery.

Go where you will in the West End any time in the afternoon or evening, your eyes or your ears will be met with a score of appeals for help. Match vendors, who in most cases do not earn their living by what they sell...

From all over Great Britain come reports of thousands of unemployed organizing to demand relief. The situation is still worse in London.

On one day no fewer than five cases were heard where tragedies resulted from lack of employment or food. In one case a man murdered his two children because he could not bear to see them starve.

Statistics just published show that nearly one million pounds (\$5,000,000) less wages was paid to the workmen in Great Britain last year than the year before...

A Kind of Violence the Papers Ignore!

You often hear people say they believe in unions and would give their support to the labor movement if it were not for the "violence" connected with the trade union movement.

Win Out on Eight Hours!

The whole affair involved no little friction in official circles, and was supposed to have been a closed incident until the alderman, bidding his time, brought up two meetings ago.

About the only notable feature of the meeting of the Milwaukee council last Monday afternoon to warrant attention was the passage of the resolution of Ald. Heath to appeal the eight hour suit...

The effort to remove the city pest house away from the eleventh ward, where it has been an eyesore so many years and to provide for a new one out in the country where the cottage plan can be used...

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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

The proposition to assist in the maintenance of a correspondent in the interest of the party in Washington, during the session of Congress has failed of action at the hands of the national executive committee.

The national committee is voting on a recommendation to the International Bureau by National Committeeman Hillquit of New York which reads as follows:

"As soon as a situation shall be presented which openly or secretly, may give rise to an apprehension of a conflict between two or more governments, and render a war between them possible or probable, the Socialist parties of the countries concerned should at once and upon the invitation of the International Socialist Bureau, enter into direct communications with a view to determine upon a concerted mode of action on the part of the Socialists and workmen of the interested countries in order to prevent the war."

A. O. Grigsby, has been reelected state secretary of Kansas. By a recent referendum in the state of Missouri, Comrade Otto Pauls has been elected state secretary-treasurer, comrades Hoehn and Behrens being reelected national committeemen.

It is reported that the General Committee of New York City at a regular meeting held Dec. 23rd, expelled the following members for disloyalty to the party: Henry Tannebaum for acting as a Republican water on election day; Louis Rose for supporting the S. L. N.; L. Moscovitz, Chas. W. Reed, P. Wallach and Samuel A. Debs for supporting the Municipal Ownership ticket.

At a meeting held in a theatre in Philadelphia last Sunday under the auspices of the Socialist party to gather funds for the Russian revolutionists, Comrade Ben. Hanford of New York, being one of the speakers, an effort was made by the police to stop the meeting.

It hits the mark. I'm certain that it hits the mark. A refreshing, palatable and healthful table drink. PABST MILWAUKEE BEER. ALWAYS PURE. Have a case sent up!

Social-Democratic Herald Milwaukee Evening Saturday By The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book. XXII. THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.—Thomas Hood.

The Song of the Shirt appeared in Punch in 1843, and although other papers had scorned to print it, considering it "trash," it sprung into instant favor and was "learned by heart" by everybody.

We publish the following proclamation because it calls for the commemoration of Bloody Sunday, and not because of the analysis of the Russian situation.

COMRADES.—On the 22nd day of January, 1905, a suffering mass of Russian workmen united in solemn procession in the streets of St. Petersburg to petition their government for relief.

It was the supreme appeal of the Russian proletariat to Russian autocracy, and their last peaceful appeal. Their agonized cry for help was answered by the thunder of cannon: thousands of trusting, defenseless workmen were ruthlessly slaughtered by the brutal and treacherous government of the Czar.

The "Bloody Sunday" thus inaugurated by the autocracy marks the most ominous turning point in the history of the great Russian people.

From its baptism of blood the weak and submissive Russian working men emerged a defiant giant. He declared open and relentless war on the unholy powers which for centuries had been weighing like a nightmare on the unhappy nations of Russia.

Today the mighty Empire of Russia, from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the White Sea to the Black Sea, is in the throes of an irresistible popular revolution, the workingmen, the class-conscious, Socialist workmen of Russia, are the main force and movers, the head and the front of that revolution.

During the year succeeding the memorable Sunday of January 22nd, the Russian proletariat has matured more fully than it could through decades of normal development; the Russian workingmen today by their heroism, tact and devotion, set a shining example not only to all other classes of the fatherland, but also to the entire civilized world.

Comrades: The struggle of the Russian Socialists and workmen is our struggle; by abolishing autocracy in their own country, our brethren in Russia are dealing a death blow to the strongest support of international reaction; in fighting their own cause, they are evolving powerful methods of working-class warfare against all forms of tyranny, their success is a new and splendid demonstration of the irresistible power of the dormant giant—Labor, and their victory will be a victory for Socialism all over the world.

The moral and material support of our struggling Russian comrades is, therefore, the imperative duty of all Socialists, regardless of race or nationality.

Recognizing these facts, the International Socialist Bureau has set apart the 22nd day of January, 1906 the first anniversary of the "Bloody Sunday," for the commemoration of the fatal event and for the expression of sympathy and solidarity of the Socialists of the world for their valiant Russian brethren.

The National Executive Committee of the United States in full sympathy and accord with the above resolution of the International Bureau, hereby calls upon all the local organizations and members of the party, to join the Socialists of the world in an effort to make this great international demonstration as effective and telling as lies within our power; let every local of the Social-Democrats throughout the United States arrange for a meeting or demonstration to be held during the week commencing the 21st of January, 1906, for the purpose of expressing our abhorrence of the criminal regime of Russian autocracy, our sympathy for the legions of its victims, and our solidarity with our fighting Russian comrades; and let us collect funds for the support of the Russian revolution, the most gigantic struggle for human rights of modern times.

Comrades, all over the country, respond promptly and generously to this call of duty.

Fraternally submitted, National Executive Committee, Socialist party, Morris Hillquit, J. Mahlon Barnes, Sec'y, to the International Social-Democratic Bureau, National Secretary.

Issued by recommendation of the International Social-Democratic Bureau, Brussels.

"Titus and Maily Fraction organize a 'Bird Party,' reads a screaming headline in Ford's Faribault Referendum, over a report of the disruptionist 'state convention' at St. Paul. It seems that this attempt to injure the regular state movement of Minnesota resulted in a most laughable split.

Wisconsin.—The result of the referendum vote upon the national committee for Wisconsin and state executive board is as follows: For National Committee, Victor L. Berger and Frederic Heath. This is in addition to Carl D. Thompson, who holds over from last year.

Frederic Heath was elected a member of the state executive board, but as he was also elected national committee member, and by virtue of his office is an ex-officio member of the board, he declined to serve on the board.

Comrade Teofilo Petriella spent two days in Milwaukee preparing for an organization among the Italians. The Italian priest forbade his parishioners to attend Comrade Petriella's meetings, therefore his audience was small, but a beginning was made which will result in better work by and by.

THE VICTIMS.—A May Beals Story.

"It is not coal you are burning up, But Human creatures' lives."

THE glaring, flickering light from the lamps in their caps showed their coal-begrimed faces as they huddled together and talked in hushed tones of the thing that has happened. Near them on the floor of the mine lay a man's head, blackened and blood-smeared.

They knew that they must die. No human power could rescue them before the deadly gases crept upon them. But the horror in their eyes was not all a horror of death.

The youngest, a boy of fourteen, slipped his hand into his father's. "Let's write to her," he said, "and to the children."

"Write," groaned the father, "write! What can we tell her? Can we tell her how to fill six months when she has nothing—nothing?"

"We can tell her," the boy said bravely, though the horror deepened in his eyes, "that we're not afraid to die."

The man was already fumbling in his pocket for a pencil. The others followed his example. "I'm not afraid to die," the father said, "but God knows I'm afraid for her to live."

They crouched down in the narrow space and began writing on such scraps of paper as they could find in their pockets, spreading it out as smoothly as possible on knee or dinner pail or smooth bit of slate.

Before they had finished writing one of them fell back and lay writhing and gasping for breath. They did not try to revive him. They knew that to do so would only prolong his torture.

And outside, in the clear morning sunlight, the women were weeping. But in one of the costliest mansions of a city, not far away, a man sat at his dainty breakfast table scowling over the news that had just reached him through the telephone.

"It will cost a confounded lot of money," he growled, "to get that mine in working order again."

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could-to-day, clearly and intelligibly repeat his arguments. By to-morrow they'll be still more hazy, looking upon the whole thing as a bid for votes.

McGregor stepped forward, his eyes flashing: "There has never been any such thing as a solid Labor vote! It would be a keen and terribly effective tool if these fellows ever had sufficient sense to pick it up and use it—but they haven't!"

"You've got something back of that Odell," said Rainsford eagerly. "Suppose I found a man—active and influential in the union—who would introduce resolutions in their meetings to support Thorne's bid?"

"That's a slashing good idea," said Mac, after staring at the wall for a few moments. "A first rate idea—if you can get the right fellow!"

"Odell," responded McGregor, "the union leaders well know that old style political discussion in the meeting will cause certain dissension and disruption!"

"We nodded, and McGregor added: 'Seldon would do it you can buy him. He's been very active in their news Trades' Council, and he's got influence—lots of it!'"

"Seldon proved to be clever and diplomatic. He first interested a few others in the idea of combining for Thorne, and, having thus sufficient backing, he introduced a motion in his own lodge to support the Labor party candidate in a body. There was a strike, but he won out. Then the other lodges comprising the Trades' Council rebelled. As McGregor pre-

dicted, they were furious at the idea that any of the fellows should arrange anything about the way they should vote—should lay a finger in their previous franchise! In the next time, Seldon had come over to the Falls. He was in the matter here and now—bound to win his reward. Seldon showed the men there the decision of his lodge to vote as one man, and made several speeches, urging them to join in, but they jeered at him and declared they were independent voters finally threatening to run him out of town.

Local Shelly held its annual meeting in Jan. 7 and reports the conditions in the best in the history of the local. From the extreme northern part of the state, local Katja reports sending another \$100 to the Russian comrades. This makes \$2600 which this single local has contributed to the cause of the struggling Russians.

Comrade Peterson of Hibbing reports that the sentiment among the organized miners is turning more and more towards the Public Ownership (Socialist) party and Comrade Rose of Two Harbors reports several new members and regular propagand meetings.

Meanwhile in the central part of the state two heavy rapid fire guns are at work. W. R. Gaylord and national organizer E. E. Carr. Both have held large and effective meetings in Minneapolis and St. Paul and in the outside places.

National Organizers: TEOFILO PETRIELLA, (Italian) Jan. 7-8, Milwaukee, Wis. 9 routes; 10-11-12-13, Calumet, Mich. JOHN W. SLAYTON: Jan. 7-8, Seattle, Wash.; 9, Langley; 10 routes; 11-12 Bellingham; 13, Lynden. M. W. WILKINS has been assisting the comrades at Providence, R. I. in the campaign connected with a special election Dec. 29.

The Ancient Lowly Military Band & Orchestra. A History of the Ancient Working People from the Earliest Known Period to the Adoption of Christianity by Constantine. By C. Osborn Ward. Two large volumes (sold separately) containing a wonderful array of facts entirely omitted from ordinary histories regarding the life of the slaves, wage-workers and small producers of ancient times.

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Attention! Answer to the Roll Call! Old and New Liedertafel Halls Seventh and Prairie Sts. Milwaukee Social-Democratic Fair. One Whole Week February 12-18 Afternoon and Evening. NOTE THE LOW PRICES OF ADMISSION Adults . . . 10 Ladies, until 5:30 P. M. . . . 5c Children . . . 5c Season Tickets, unlimited and transferable 50c

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and if he doesn't soon begin to "make a noise like a socialist," you may as well give him up as a bad job.

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THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A Tale of Scabbery.

(Continued from page 5)

with all movements that were considered progressive by the radicals, such as the Central Labor Federation of New York, United Hebrew Trades of New York, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada. The trade organization of the Cap Makers was involved in the fight which split the Socialist Labor Party in 1899, on account of the Trade Union question. The result was that when by sheer force of circumstances it was compelled to withdraw from the fight it was in a badly bruised condition.

It was nearly two years later when the Cap Makers were in a position to revive their trade organization. In March, 1901, they formed the present International, and joined the American Federation of Labor, that course being at that time the wisest and most practical from the point of view of our trade people. But even though they joined the conservative American Federation of Labor, the Cap Makers never forsook their principles, and at every annual convention of their International Union they pledged their support to the cause of International Socialism.

When the originators of the Industrial Union Movement issued their call for a convention at Chicago, the fourth annual convention of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, held in May, 1905, instructed the Executive Board to make a thorough investigation of the new movement; to open the columns of the "Cap Makers' Journal" for a free discussion of that movement; and also to submit a full report about it to the fifth annual convention of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, which will take place in May, 1906. In accordance with this decision Comrade William Edlin, editor of the "Cap Makers' Journal" was sent to Chicago to study the convention of the Industrial Movement. In the August issue of the "Cap Makers' Journal" Comrade Edlin printed his report of the Industrial convention. His opinion was far from favorable to the new movement. His report so much displeased the leaders of the "Industrial Workers of the World" that they decided to retaliate with a vengeance, as will be seen later.

In one of his letters to the General Secretary of the Cap Makers, Mr. Trautman, the General Secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, writes among other things as follows:

"Even all the progressive decisions cannot cover the fact that the allowing of a report of Mr. Edlin to appear in your Journal has done much in fostering the present controversy, for which we are not responsible."

But the first hostile act of the Industrial Workers of the World was the organizing of a local opposition Union in the city of New York—the "Opposition Union consisting of 3 Union men of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.) and about 20 contemptible scabs, among them a number of Pinkertons. All these scabs were drafted by the Cap Manufacturers' Association when it took up the fight for the open shop, against which the Cap Makers' Union battled bravely for 14 weeks.

The entire Trade Union Movement was interested in that fight which began in December, 1904, and lasted till March, 1905, and the international spent nearly \$60,000 on behalf of the 1600 Union people that were affected by the fight. Yet the men who during that fight sold themselves to the bosses as scabs, spies and detectives, were organized by the Industrial Workers of the World as an opposition Union to the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.

Here are some facts:

Among the members of the opposition Union is one Oscar P. Eckstein, vice-president and delegate to the Industrial Council, who was the scab and scab agent of Manufacturer Donziger during the last strike against the open shop. He made himself notorious by carrying a revolver in his pocket and threatening to shoot any committee that may dare to come to the Union to persuade him to reform. The other two delegates to the Industrial Council had also scabbled during the last strike. Then there is Dubin, executive member of the opposition Union, who went to scab on the day after he received strike benefit from the strike Committee, and also after he received a month's rent for his residence from the same Committee. On by the name of Cohen might be mentioned. He not only went to scab, but allowed himself to be sworn in as special deputy and acted as such during the strike. To be sure, Mogilefsky, known in the Cap trade since 1895 as the worst representative of the professional scab, helped the manufacturers in their fight for the open shop. Another of the same kind is Zekins, who scabbled during strikes in many other trades. He also was sworn in as special deputy and he still has his badge and club, with which he considers himself a superior being. An ex-manufacturer with the name of Finn, hailing from New Haven, Conn., was also engaged by the bosses to become a scab, and he, too, is now a member of the opposition Union organized by the Industrial Workers of the World.

We communicated all these facts to Mr. Trautman, the General Secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, who ordered an investigation of the charter of that Local meanwhile being kept back. The New York Council of the I. W. W. of the W., which was to investigate our charges, could not accept the date set by us for a conference, and on the 23rd of Novem-

ber issued a charter to the opposition Union.

Closely following on the footsteps of these happenings came the lockout on November 27 of over 100 members of the Detroit Local of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A. That local had a strike with the Detroit Cap Company during the month of May, 1905, which resulted in a full victory for the Union, the firm signing an agreement with the local for one year, expiring on the 16th of May, 1906. Eight members of the I. W. W. were instrumental in influencing the firm to break its agreement with the Union and to throw out by force of police, all its workers. That it was a prearranged affair can be seen from the fact that these eight scabs had been boasting that the Cap Makers will be locked out, and they, these eight remain.

It is interesting to note that some of these scabs are members of the Socialist Labor Party Section (so-called DeLeonists) of Detroit, and one of them, Mr. Feinberg, was their Aldermanic candidate in that city. Lazarus Goldberg, carrying our Union card, the I. W. W. card and the Socialist Labor Party membership card, provided himself with an agreement from the firm during the May strike with the clause not to go out in case of a strike. S. Levy is a member of the S. L. P., same Section. We don't know whether Wolf, Horwitz, Adelson, Kirchner and Siegel are scabbing also with the Socialist Labor Party cards in their pockets, but it is certain that they have their permission from the I. W. W.

These are the means and tactics of the I. W. W. to break up an old Trade Union. In their attempts to succeed they do not hesitate to form leagues with the bosses, the Capitalist Class, as is the case in New York and Detroit. Full details of this, and also the full correspondence of Mr. Trautman will be printed in the January issue of the "Cap Makers' Journal."

The question now is: Will the real Socialists of this country permit the "Industrialists" to sail under a false mask? Will the Socialists sympathize with a movement which tends to divide the Labor organizations, and which aims to get itself in power by such foul means?

The organized Cap Makers know very well that the Socialist Party (in Wisconsin called Social-Democratic Party) has kept its hands free from entanglement with the Industrialists. But we find it necessary to lay these facts before the Socialist Party (Social-Democratic in Wisconsin) in order that those comrades who expect any good to come from the Industrial Workers of the World may understand the real situation, so that they should have no cause for disappointment later. For it is clear now that the Industrial Workers of the World has entered on a career of "rule or ruin" and that it will seek to hide its disgraceful action beneath the cloak of Socialism.

Comrades, beware! The solidarity of not only the Trade Union but also of the Socialist Movement is at stake! In Union there is strength.

With fraternal greetings,
General Executive Board
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers
of North America.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
Mary Oaks, Plaintiff vs. Charles Oaks,
Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear, within twenty days after the 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 demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you. The complaint in this action is now on file in the office of the clerk of this court.

E. H. HIBBARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address, No. 34 Wisconsin Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
Agnes Ullig, Plaintiff vs. Oscar Ullig,
Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear, within twenty days after the 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 demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

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(Continued from Page 2)

In the poor districts the drinking den is planted thickly. There is money to be made. And they are blatant and frowny places, and the drink is rubbish—or poison.

I have seen much of the poor. I could tell strange pathetic histories of the slums, the mines, the factories of the workhouse and the workhouse school, and the police courts where the poor are unfairly tried and unjustly punished.

I cannot quit the subject without telling an experience which hurt me like a wound. It was in a workhouse school; a school where master and matron did the best they could do for children so unfortunately placed.

"As we crossed a bridge from one building to another the master said something about a fish-pond, adding, 'We do not catch fish here, but we catch a good many mice.'"

"Have you any mice?" I asked.

"Yes," said he, with a peculiar smile; "there is hardly one of our big boys but has a live mouse in his pocket."

"A live mouse? What for?"

"Well," said the master, "human nature is human nature, and the little fellows want something to love. Some time ago the inspector cautioned a boy about putting his hand in his pocket, and ordered him to be still. The boy repeated the action, and as I guessed what was the cause, I called him out. He had a live mouse in his trousers pocket and was afraid of its climbing out and showing itself in school. He took it out on his hand. It was quite tame."

"But still more touching was a curious demonstration of the infants as we crossed their playground. Released from the restraint of parade discipline, these little creatures, girls and boys between three and seven years of age, came crowding round us. They took hold of our hands, several of them taking each hand; they stroked our clothes, embraced our legs. Several of them seemed fascinated by my gold watch-guard (it is rather loud), and wanted to kiss it. I gave one the watch to play with—my own children have often used it roughly—and his little eyes dilated with admiration. They followed us right up to the barrier, and shook hands with us.

"That," said the master, "is a peculiarity of all workhouse children. They will touch you. They will handle and kiss any glittering thing you have about you. It is because you are from the outside world."

What an environment! It set me thinking of the stories I had read about savages crowding around white men who have landed on their shores.

"From the outside world," "something to love." In a country where some five millions a year are spent on fox hunting—such environment is forced upon an innocent and defenceless child.

One wonders as to the bum and the tramp, and the harlot and the sot; how are they brought up, and had they had anything to love?

LECTURES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Thursday eve, Jan. 18
Schacht's Hall, cor. 12th and Lincoln Ave. Speaker, T. Feeley, Subject, Socialism and Trades Unionism.

Friday eve, Jan. 19
20th ward, Popper's Hall, 1180 Hopkins Ave. Speaker, E. T. Melms. Subject, Why Workingmen should be Socialists.

13th Ward, Raasch's Hall, 3rd and Wright St. Speaker, Wm. Allridge. Subject, Socialists in the Legislature.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21
Socialist Home, Speaker, H. Briggs. Subject, Socialism the Basis of Industrial Peace.

MEETINGS OF THE BRANCHES THIS WEEK.

Tuesday, Jan. 16
15th ward, 1417 Chestnut St

Thursday, Jan. 18
5th ward, 382 Washington St.
4th ward, Room 114 Germania Bldg.
6th ward, 1216 Cherry St.
Town of Milwaukee, Teutonia and Kent Ave. n. w. cor.

Friday, Jan. 19
2nd ward, Brewer's Hall, 4th and Chestnut St.
22nd ward, Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Ave.

Saturday, Jan. 20
Jewish Section, 427 4th St.

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This is the first in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucien Samial, with the utmost care, from the Census of 1890 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalist mouthpieces.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER NO. 1; folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

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HOW READY! NOW READY! NOW READY! WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED? A new propaganda booklet...

Social-Democratic Party News

Before making dates and engagements, watch this column and get wise on the events of the coming season...

Big Social-Democratic fair at the Old and New Liedertafel Halls, Feb. 13th to 18th, inclusive. Every fourth Friday of the month...

Conrad Winfield R. Gaylord is filling lecture dates in Minnesota and will return to Milwaukee in about two weeks.

The hustlers in the 23rd ward branch have arranged for a mask ball Saturday Jan. 20th at Burmeister's hall...

Remember, comrades, that the 20th ward branch has arranged for a prize mask ball at Bahn Frei Turner Hall...

Those 14th warders are at it again. This time it is a Schafskopf Tourney at Al Jaeck's Hall...

The 12th warders are in the campaign harness. Some things are about to drop, and it won't be in the Social-Democratic ranks either...

The 3rd ward organization is now in good working order, results will follow.

The women's clubs and branches are certainly doing splendid work. They have proved a tower of strength to the party.

Well! Well! Well! The 21st ward is going to give \$150.00 in prizes at their first mask carnival at the Humboldt Turner Hall...

Don't forget to organize your precinct committee, so comrades, and forward the names to comrade E. T. Meims.

Wisconsin State Executive Board.

The State Executive Board of Wisconsin met Jan. 7 with all resident members present except V. L. Berger and H. Tuttle.

State Secretary's Financial Report for December

Table with columns for Cash on hand, Dues received, Organization Fund, Sale of Buttons, etc.

FAIR TICKETS.

Table listing names and amounts for fair tickets, including W. V. Kuchynski, W. J. Jessup, etc.

NOTICE! Wisconsin Comrades.

The new dues stamp system is now in use in Wisconsin, beginning with the year. Comrades will please understand that each stamp represents one month's dues...

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Blended Marmot Fur lined Motor Coats, fine Kersey cloth cover, Sable Marten large shawl collar. \$25.00 garments. **\$20.00**

Siberian Squirrel Lined Motor Coats, black Melton cloth cover, Sable Marten collar. \$55.00 garments. **\$35.00**

Siberian Squirrel Lined Motor Coats, fine Kersey cloth cover, beaver collar and cuffs, extra length. \$150 garments. **\$100.00**

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Black Cooney Neckpiece, \$3.00, this sale

\$2.00
Black Cooney Ears Scarf, \$4.00, this sale

\$2.50
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Blended Mink Scarf, \$7.50, this sale

\$7.50
Sable Marten Scarf, 75 in. long. \$12.00, this sale

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Isabella Fox Scarfs, \$20.00, this sale

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Ermine Neckpieces, \$35.00, this sale

Our entire stock of muffs at greatly reduced prices.

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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Last week we exposed the shameful trick of the Milwaukee street car company in announcing with a great flourish of trumpets that it had raised all its men who had been in service ten years and that the raise would affect two hundred men, whereas, in point of fact it only affects FIVE. We said four last week, but we understand that we left out one in the count. These five men are all that are left of the men who helped the company break the great street car strike of 1896 when for weeks the people of Milwaukee rode in busses—and cheerfully, too, for they knew the cause of the men was just.

In referring to the octopus again this week we desire to set before our readers some figures with regard to the street railway company that will make food for reflection, especially in the light of Pres. Beggs' loud boast the other day before a council committee, that "there's no water in our company—everything is real value." No honest man, knowing what Mr. Beggs knows, would dare to make such a statement. But the figures below are the best refutation. Paste them in your hat for future reference.

The debts of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company amount to eight millions of dollars.

The outstanding shares of stock amount to thirteen and a half millions of dollars.

Consistently the people are looked. Consequently the people of Milwaukee are looked to to supply the necessary funds to pay dividends and interest on twenty-one millions and a half of dollars every year.

But let the people cheer "p—the worst is yet to come. Beggs proposes to increase the bonded indebtedness of the company to twenty millions of dollars in his near future. This means that the people of Milwaukee will be looked to to pay interest on the twenty millions of bonds and dividends on the thirteen millions five hundred dollars of shares—a total of thirty-three and a half millions of dollars.

This is only the street railway we are considering at present. The telephone company, the gas company and the like demand their increase, also, but to merely consider one of them is startling enough. Still it may be as well to bear in mind incidentally that Milwaukeeans pay for gas, street railway, elec-

tric light, telephone and other public-service indispensables of modern city life on a capitalization of water and of substance both of close to one hundred million dollars. And yet probably no more than sixteen millions would be required to construct and install all the public utilities of the city combined. This shows in a nutshell why it would be the gainer by municipal ownership.

Recently John I. Beggs himself declared that a municipal electric light plant would cost one million dollars. Some seven years ago the experts hired by the city in the fare reduction case testified that the city could build a better street railway system that the local company provides for three and a half millions of dollars. But to get the outside figures we have taken eight millions as the price, in our estimate given above.

(Continued From First Page.)

So the question arose: What is to become of the HERALD? And the answer was not long in arriving. The movement in Milwaukee had been growing with an even and steady growth as nowhere else in the United States and needed a party paper in the English language to supplement its paper in the German language, even though not in a position to support one unaided from without. Into the breach came Comrade Berger, who published the German paper in Milwaukee, and Comrade Elizabeth H. Thomas, who is now the state secretary of Wisconsin. Upon their own responsibility and at a sacrifice in money and in other ways that will someday, we hope, be written, the HERALD was moved from Chicago and edited for both national and local circulation. It was edited by Comrade Berger and Comrade A. S. Edwards, who had been for so long its editor while it was an official paper. Comrades round the country who had received it by right of membership in the party, and to whom it was bound up in association that they held dear, subscribed readily to it under its new management. From that day to this it has enjoyed a constantly increasing circulation.

The burden being too heavy for individuals to carry while the paper was becoming established under its new auspices, the question was debated as to just how to make the paper secure for the future. To make it party property was to risk the chance even though a re-

come the pride and wonder of the movement throughout the country. We have lived to see the day when every third voter in the city of Milwaukee (the twelfth city in size in the United States) marches up to the polls and votes Social-Democratic. We have lived to see Social-Democrats in the city council in the county board and in the legislature of Wisconsin—and giving a good account of themselves, too. And to-day the capitalist party manipulators in Milwaukee are all a-tremble and frantically calling out, "How can we prevent the Social-Democrats from sweeping the city this Spring!" And no one seems to know how.

Bloody Sunday Meeting.

The Leidertafel Hall, Seventh and Prairie streets has been secured for the "Bloody Sunday" meeting. The meeting will take place Sunday afternoon, January 21, the speakers being Carl D. Thompson, state organizer of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin and the state secretary, Elizabeth H. Thomas, who will be able to speak from personal knowledge of the Russian people, she having spent a year in Russia. The meeting should be crowded to the doors, for the cause it is to serve is a great one and the money collected is badly needed in Russia.

A Debate.

The Rev. J. C. Hodgins, pastor of the Unitarian church is going up against the real thing next Tuesday night at the University Settlement, 901 First Ave. He will try to show that "The Social-Democratic Program in Wisconsin is inadequate." Comrade Carl D. Thompson is to be given an equal opportunity to speak for Socialism and show that our program is adequate. This is the first of a series of Open Parliaments which are to be held at the Settlement throughout the winter on the general subject of "What is the Matter with Milwaukee." Any who are interested will be welcome.

The Child's Prayer. (Up-to-Date.)
Now I wake me up to work;
I pray the Lord I may not shirk,
If I should die before the night,
I pray the Lord my work's all right.
Amen. —Chi. Socialist.

As Seen From The Gallery!

After last Monday's meeting of the council a Socialist Alderman remarked: "I feel ashamed to be seen in that company."

Ald. Smith had to remove a number of eggs from his place. Ald. Koerner played with a sausage, while Ald. Becker and Stiglbauer had some fun with boxing gloves. Ald. Stuetzer found a China pug dog on his desk and Ald. Meyer from the twenty-second, thought it necessary to cap the frivolous affair with a resolution which would have gone into the proceedings but for the protest of Ald. Heath. Meyer is not so active when it comes to fulfilling his pledges. He is one of those that will turn over to the Street Railway Company a contract without regarding the citizens' rights. He has no resolution then. Ald. Fitzgerald thinks that a man that will not pick up a quart if it is dropped for the purpose of bribing him, is a "sucker." It is known that men could be had for as little as five dollars, but Fitzgerald takes the palm for cheapness when he holds that a man would be a sucker if he did not take a quarter. These are the cheap aldermen that stand for cheap light.

The representatives of the other parties never fail to exhibit their supercilious manner towards the Socialists. However when any one of them have some progressive measure that they want support for they know that they can figure on them and it is disgusting to see how hypocritical they can be.

Ald. Stiglbauer has decided that it will be a good campaign issue if the contract is held in abeyance until after the Spring election and therefore he is working to hold all action up until then. He would not hold the heating franchise over until the people could be heard on it. The other aldermen however are tired of as marionettes and they have therefore decided that the contract should be let before election.

Gallery God.

The seventeenth annual convention of the mine workers has been called to meet in Indianapolis Jan. 16.

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The Present Home of The Herald.

note one, of the local party control sometime getting into the hands of politicians or political traders or emissaries of the capitalist parties or capitalist interests. It was thought safer to form a company, the members of which, should be in effect trustees for the movement in the publication of the paper, not conducting it as a financial speculation but in the sense of service to the movement.

In April, 1902, the present editor succeeded Comrade Edwards on the editorial staff and in May Comrade Berger finding his many applications too numerous retired from the editorial staff and Comrade Heath was chosen editor by the directors, comrade Berger having since been represented in the paper by special signed editorial articles, as our readers know, and appreciate.

Up to May, 1903 the HERALD was printed on a flat press, which meant slow printing. The circulation had grown so that it became necessary to utilize more modern methods and on May 3, the first number of the paper's sixth year the HERALD appeared in enlarged in enlarged form, seven columns the HERALD appeared in enlarged form, seven columns to the page, and was printed on a perfecting press.

In October another change took place. Up to that time the paper had been issued from a dingy little office at 614 State street, the home of the German paper. The party affairs had expanded so that there was not room there for the two papers, the state office and business office, and so the party caught its breath and took a big jump—into the big store building at 344 11th street, three blocks away. The parting with the old place was pathetic, for it had been the Social-Democrats' rendezvous for fourteen years.

The growth of the party and the growth of the HERALD since then has been steady and remarkable. The Milwaukee movement has be-



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