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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Some Editorial Comment.

Two hundred thousand of our fellow American citizens ate the debasing bread of charity in New York City Dec. 25, on the anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ, who advocated a condition "on earth as it is in heaven."

A Michigan man who ignored the selfish preaching of individualism and saved a child from death risking his own life while doing so, has just been given a medal by the government.

After all, it is because labor organization has a tendency to shorten hours and increase wages, thus making better citizens of the workers, that the unions are so cordially hated in certain quarters.

The Baroness Bertha von Suttner, the winner of the Noble prize for the best efforts at discouraging war, (a prize of \$40,000), is a Social-Democrat. It was generally supposed that the award would go to Roosevelt, who has shown the happy faculty of being on both sides of the peace question.

If machinery is to take possession of the work that men rely on for their bread and butter, who is to take possession of the machines? Shall they be privately owned, so that the people shall perish because of idleness, or shall the machinery belong to the people so that the benefits shall go to all who are industrious?

Don't you begin to see what Social-Democracy means!

Charles T. Yerkes, the get-there millionaire, who served a term in prison for using the city funds of Philadelphia, and afterward made a colossal fortune out of public service corporations in Chicago, left munificent bequests to New York City. And now all is forgiven!

The moral of this, dear children, is that you must never be a small thief, and if you are a big one be sure to make liberal presents and do public good with part of your thievings. Then you will be canonized by capitalism.

For real criminal resourcefulness when occasion seems to demand it, commend us to your "eminently respectable" capitalist.

Down in an Ohio city recently a factory inspector went to inspect a factory where it was reported the child labor law was broken.

He was delayed in the office, after he made his errand known, and then, when permitted to go through the plant, found everything according to law. Not a child under legal working age was found.

As he walked away the inspector glanced to look up at the roof of the building, and there he saw a group of small children huddled near a chimney under the watchful eye of a sub-boss. He waited for a later hour of the day and entered the factory unannounced. Sure enough, there were the children hard at work!

Yes, it is true that the government ownership of the postoffice is a great boon to the people and that they can send letters thousands of miles and only pay two cents for the service, whereas a private company would charge up into the two figures for the same service, but still we are just worrying ourselves sick for fear the government could not reduce railroad fares and run the trains better, and all that kind of thing.

It frightens one to even think of government ownership of railroads. This is sarcasm, of course, but it is a fair sample of the timid way some people have of looking at any question that is out of the ordinary rut.

W. F. Stead says that as a result of another personal interview with the Czar he can positively state that he shows no signs of nervous prostration, as claimed, nor has he a grey hair. "It was six years since I had seen him—and such six years! But he did not seem to have aged a day since I saw him in 1899. His step was as light, his carriage as erect, his expression as alert. His spirits were as high, his courage as calm and his outlook as cheerful as ever."

If this is true, and not merely Stead gush, then the Czar seems to belong to the same type as the Chicago murderer, who last week killed a well known society woman, after an attempted assault, left her body on a rubbish heap, and then went home and enjoyed a night's sound sleep. Mr. Stead only makes the Czar out to be so much more a monster.

Everything in sight is spoils for the predatory capitalist class. It is holding high carnival with the

things that should belong to the people collectively, yet the more it speeds up its revel the more it is opening the eyes of the people and hurrying the day when capitalism will be abolished and only the industrious will be the well-to-do.

While the land in this country is far from becoming consecrated in ownership, it is still interesting to note in what vast amounts it has been gobbled up by various capitalists, even leaving out of question the domains acquired in the recently partially exposed Land Steals. The Vanderbilts own two million acres. The Hamilton-Dison Company, of Philadelphia, own four million acres. A Dutch company owns two million acres. The Murphy brothers own two million acres. Lord Sully three million, the English aristocracy twenty million, and the railroads over two hundred million. These are only a few out of the many, yet they can total up a nice little empire.

Just look in your Encyclopedia Britannica—of course you have one, Mr. Workingman, you certainly produce enough wealth to enable you to surround yourself with such necessities of good citizenship—and read the following contribution by Prof. J. K. Ingram:

"Out of the slave class, as it was organized by the Romans in the countries subject to the empire, the modern proletariat has been historically evolved."

What does that mean, Mr. Worker, but that you are the slave to-day to the privileged and powerful classes just as the worker of old was to his masters. Your living is in some cases better, but otherwise your life has only intensified the slavery, for you work much harder, since you have to keep up the pace which is set by tireless machinery.

Close the book Mr. Worker, and do a little reflecting as to what your duty is towards the Social-Democratic movement that is trying to stretch a helping hand out to you.

Food adulteration, especially the corrupting of the milk supply, in Boston, in order to get more profits, has finally forced the authorities to descend upon the offenders without mercy and on one day alone last week eighteen dealers in milk and other foods were fined for selling the impure stuff to the defenceless people. The offenses charged ranged from selling impure milk to impure olive oil and vinegar.

One man was found guilty of putting up condensed milk in cans into each one of which formaldehyde was put as a preservative.

See what the capitalist system forces people to. In order that they may get profits they do not hesitate to injure the health of their fellow beings.

But Socialism would be spoliation, of course, and would interfere with the rights of the individual to make game of others.

If you do not believe it is a fine business system we have under capitalism just look at those failures in Cleveland a week ago. Failures always mean loss to somebody, and these failures show what a quicksand our business prosperity is, and how readily some unforeseen happening can bring down calamity upon the heads of those who pass as sound.

But of course if the people like the system they must take their medicine like little men.

The Cleveland failures followed the suicide of a prominent broker—one of those eminently reliable men who make public confidence possible. His firm immediately closed its doors and then another big brokerage firm's card house tumbled down, and probably there are others that are putting on a bold front but inwardly wondering how they can possible weather the storm. This business system is great, eh? Under its beneficent workings no one can be implicitly trusted!

One hundred years ago it took only a few months' wages to start a man up in business. In 1845 it took three years' wages. Now it takes five years' wages on the average.

These are not our figures, they were used by one of the professors of the University of Chicago.

They certainly show the trend of the times, and what is in store for the small business class that is even now only hanging on by their finger nails.

The tragedy of the little modern shop keeper is an unrelieved one. The little shop keepers die off like flies, but there are always others rushing into the places made vacant in a despairing effort to escape from wage slavery, so that the middle class is actually being renewed while it is disappearing, paradoxical as that may sound.

Chauncey Depew, when asked if he would retire from the U. S. senate because of his tarnished name, replied that he certainly would not, but that he intended when he reached his seventy-second birthday in April to retire from all business office. "My position in the senate is an honorary one and I mean to keep it," he said. "As soon as I resign from the seventy-nine companies in which I am a director, I will be able to do my real work in the senate."

Chauncey may consider that his position in the senate is an honorary one, but it certainly has not been an honorable one, if the disclosures in his rape of the life insurance companies is any indication of his ideas of probity. And the question forces itself on us, will he continue to look after the interests of those seventy-nine corporations in congress the same after he ceases to be a director in them, as he doubtless did then a director as well as a stockholder?

We guess he has been doing real work in the senate right along—that's what capitalists of his stamp are in the senate for!

The poisonous and questionable concoctions that generally go by the name of patent medicines, are really not patented at all. To be patented a medicine would have to have all its ingredients listed with the patent office, and the formula could then be ascertained by anyone caring to go or write to Washington. More than this, the patent would expire in seventeen years.

The true name for the nostrums such as Peruna, Lydia Pinkham's Compound, Swamp Root, etc. is really "proprietary medicines." The names are simply copyrighted, and are thus protected for all time, while the contents is kept a secret and can be, and frequently is, made up of different drugs from time to time. Thus, when it was said that cheap whisky was the principal ingredient in some of the most advertised "medicines," the proprietors simply made up their stuff in a different way, putting in some cheap wine-slops instead, and then dared their expositors to prove that they were putting out whisky in their medicines.

A "patent medicine" case, that got into the United States court at Milwaukee years ago, exposed the fact that the stuff that was sold consisted wholly of a little ordinary ginseng, coloring matter and water. Different colors were used, so that the blue was prescribed for kidney trouble, red for lung trouble, yellow for heart disease, green for female complaints, and so on—and people actually took the stuff on faith and signed their names to glowing testimonials setting forth most miraculous cures.

Let the people save their faith for something better than these awful humbugs. Don't get the superstition that this nostrum or that contains magic curative power.

In short, don't be a sucker.

Last week we referred to the claim of a New York charity organization that there are men in the New York bread lines who do not want to work. Something of the condition of utter jadedness physically, mentally and morally of that un-

der was found to be a loose set-screw. It was driven home and twice afterward stops had to be made to tighten up certain parts of the mechanism, the trouble at times being hard to locate and making long delays, which were expensive, as the mailers were under pay by the hour. But, everything considered, the press behaved splendidly, only one of the bearings, out of a total of over a hundred, getting heated up. It was nearly midnight before the run was completed. The floor above by that time was nearly blocked with the bundles for the house to house distribution in the city wards and with those to be shipped out over the country. With all the unforeseen expense, the total cost of the edition showed a saving over what we would have had to pay a capitalist establishment. Meantime the printing plant fund is jogging along. Let it grow faster, comrades. There have naturally been costs we could not figure on at the start.

Printing Plant Fund. Previously acknowledged \$1093.29

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Herm. Elsenher, Colville, Wash. 1.00
Hans Engelhard 1.00
Dick's Nephews 1.00
Journeyman Tailors Union 5.00
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happiest product of American industry, the city casual, is shown by Jane Addams of Hull House, in a magazine article which she wrote something over a year ago. She says:

"We have a municipal lodging house in Chicago largely filled with tramps. A physician in attendance makes a careful examination of each man and last Winter we tried to see what connection could be genuinely established between premature labor and worn-out men. It is surprising to find out how many of them are tired to death of monotonous labor and begin to tramp in order to get away from it, as a business man goes to the woods because he is worn out with the stress of business cares. This inordinate desire to get away from work seems to be connected with the fact that the men have started to work very early, before they had the physique to stand up to it, or the mental vigor with which to overcome its difficulties, or the moral stamina which makes a man stick to his work whether he likes it or not. I recall a man who had begun to work in a textile mill quite below the present legal age in New England, and who had worked hard for sixteen years. I don't care if he gave them. At last I was sick in bed for two or three days with a fever, and when I crawled out, I made up my mind that I would rather go to Hell than go back to that mill. The physician has made a diagnosis of general debility. The man is not fit for steady work. He has been whipped in the battle of life, and is spent prematurely."

All this is doubtless true, but it is certain that a large number start tramping not from whim or choice but through lack of employment. And how about those who were born of physically exhausted working women and who thus may have inherited physical exhaustion?

The utter baseness of capitalist newspaper morals is well shown by an editorial in the Philadelphia Press which contains this characteristic sentence: "A will like that of Charles T. Yerkes does more to stifle Socialism in this country than tons of preaching." The vast fortune that he made goes back to the intelligence of the American people.

Socialism is, after all, the demand of the people for right relations in society. If right relations existed, a Charles T. Yerkes would be impossible.

He "made" his fortune by taking more than he gave.

He "made" it by "acquiring" wealth really made by others. Like others of his class he left impoverishment in his track.

But his case was even worse than this. He did not simply "acquire" his millions in the ordinary "legal" way of business, he was a large-bore thief a past master at corrupting public officials into surrendering to him opportunity to exact tribute out of the public. Indeed, he began his career by stealing city funds in Philadelphia. The law scourges the poor man who gets drunk and quarrelsome, or who steals a pair of shoes when hard pressed by poverty, but it will

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But with the Parry-sites it is selfish interest first—and to the Devil with the rights of society. The wolfish desire to drive the working class, which is a certain sense at their mercy, since they control the means of work, to the last notch of exploitation is inherently strong, and, besides, they are jealous of their economic mastery. It is "to the bitter end for control" with them—and the only thing to budge them is the force of the compact organization into which the printers have banded themselves.

We Social-Democrats deny that the capitalist class have a moral right to run business as they see fit. There is hardly any business that is not in some degree a social service. Society is moving toward the day when all these activities will be collective undertakings, and in the meantime capitalism is only in control on sufferance.

Calling the eight hour day proposition grafting on the part of labor, will not help Mr. Parry. Sooner or later, but with absolute certainty, the hours of labor will be progressively decreased, and more and more the right of his class to make private profit out of the industry of the people will be put in question and finally abolished.

There is hardly any doubt that nameless and irresponsible leadership will never again be obeyed in Russia.

So the Russian movement had its bloody lesson and its slaughter of working people, as had the early English (Chartist), the French and the Belgian movements. The German proletariat fortunately escaped, thanks to its great organization. There can be no doubt the Russian nation will have to pass through the same growth to follow the same path as the other white peoples of the world.

There is no short cut to the millennium. In spite of what some enthusiasts at first believed, the Russian proletariat will have to organize, educate and work politically and socially for years, before they are able to become even a great factor in the International Socialist Revolution. They will have to build a large, compact and well-disciplined organization and develop a wise leadership. And possibly, they may even have to undergo the obvious failure in Moscow.

But at the same time, while the Russian people, being masses, could not show how to fight, they have shown how to die. The course lies in the Russian character, in which passive resistance is the strongest part. And their heroism in that respect will furnish a brilliant example to all nations.

But this nameless character of the uprising also proved to be the source of its weakness and its failure.

There was no Bebel, no Vollmar, no Jaures, no Vandervelde, no Turati, no Guesdes, to lead, to advise, to unite, to organize and be responsible for the results; responsible to his comrades, to himself, and to posterity. The uprising was very much like a snow drift blown together by one wind, and blown apart by another.

This lack of responsibility was especially glaring in the case of the insurrection of Moscow. Many now claim that this was precipitated by the police, in order to get rid of the "Reds." Now the same was attempted by the police in Germany dozens of times. But the advice of the German leaders was invariably "Last each night prepare your gun." Don't furnish targets for the machine guns. And the German comrades steadfastly obeyed their leaders. But if there had been no responsible leadership in Germany, there might have been many bloody outbreaks; and the chances are that the Social-Democracy would have been wiped out long before it reached its present commanding magnitude.

A very similar state of things occurred in Belgium in 1902. A general strike had been declared in order to do away with the equality vote, and gain full franchise for the working people. When the army was called out, Vandervelde and the other leaders would take the responsibility of a clash between the disarmed workers and the troops. The leaders declared the strike off, although it appeared to be a great defeat.

Not so the nameless committee of Moscow. They simply called upon the people for armed resistance, when the best arms at the disposal of the people were cheap revolvers and old shot-guns. They forgot or did not know that the time of the barricade has passed. Frederick Engels has pointed out in his classic introduction to "The Civil War in France" Engels' well-considered views were substantiated, we are grieved to say, by the butchery in Moscow where over 2,500 members of the proletariat fell, to about nine officers and gendarmes. And any man who knew about the modern machine guns and the modern small calibre rifle of to-day, could have foretold the result. Probably German, French or American soldiers would have made even shorter and bloodier work of it. And yet the anonymous committee carelessly called for an "armed uprising" when it simply meant wholesale suicide. Leaders, if there had been any of note, would have considered this call twice, especially as there was nothing particular to gain by the uprising—the establishment of a Socialist republic being simply out of the question. Yet such anonymous calls to arms were actually repeated in some places even after the obvious failure in Moscow.

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peers are well aware of this fact. And when a Yerkes closes his career of rascality-in-gross by turning over some of his plunder to public uses, the editor of capitalist morals is ready to hail him as the sort of career that will make the people contented with existing conditions and wean them away from the great demand called Socialism! How little they understand the temper of the people.

Yes, utterly base are the morals of the average capitalist newspaper, but they reflect the rottenness of the passing capitalist era.

The leading article in the current number of Parry's American Industries bears the caption: To the Bitter End for the Control of the Printing Industry.

It has reference, of course, to the contest now on to establish the eight hour workday in the printing industry of the country. The proprietors, some of them, insist that the question of hours is entirely their affair, the men who do the slaving contend that they have a right to a voice in a matter that so vitally affects their health and their citizenship.

It would be an easy thing for the proprietors to concede the shorter work day, inasmuch as quite a large number have already conceded it and more are giving in every day, so that if all establishments ran on the same time schedules they would all be effected alike and there could be no loss. The last hour of a long work day is never so profitable but that it would not be made up for by better work in the shorter day. A worker is pretty near "all in" when he approaches the final hour of a long day's toil.

And from the standpoint of society, which benefits by the improvement in citizenship of its units, a shorter work day is an undoubted gain. Every toiler should have leisure in which to improve himself and mingle with his fellows and enjoy the company of his family.

But with the Parry-sites it is selfish interest first—and to the Devil with the rights of society. The wolfish desire to drive the working class, which is a certain sense at their mercy, since they control the means of work, to the last notch of exploitation is inherently strong, and, besides, they are jealous of their economic mastery. It is "to the bitter end for control" with them—and the only thing to budge them is the force of the compact organization into which the printers have banded themselves.

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An Anonymous Uprising.

By VICTOR L. BERGER.

THE Russian Revolution has developed a few peculiarities never before known in any uprising.

In the first place, the Russian uprising was a characteristically anonymous movement—a movement without any visible directors. There was not a single leader anywhere in Russia, not scarcely one personage who came out prominently, since the day when the priest Gapon led a few thousand petitioners towards Tsar-skoe Celo. Nowhere was there a great organizer or an eloquent orator, nor even a demagogue. Committees appeared, but they were anonymous. They never signed their names. In fact, no one knew whether they were committees of three or of three hundred. No one knew where they assembled nor what they did. Occasionally the police got hold of some men who were thought to be a committee of the revolutionists, but usually were a committee of a trade union. At any rate, a new committee, equally anonymous and equally insurrectionary, appeared in its place or rather—did not appear. It simply issued its proclamation, signed the "executive committee" or the "committee of committees." These facts were pointed out with great glee by the Anarchist papers as showing the fallacy of the Social-Democratic theories of organization.

This anonymous character of the uprising was at the same time the source of a great deal of strength and of its downfall.

It was the source of strength, because the Russian movement was badly organized and the Social-Democratic part of it, in particular, was very weak in numbers and discipline. According to the best authorities, there were never more than 3,000 Social-Democrats and so-called "revolutionary Socialists" in St. Petersburg, and this number included the members of the "Bund." In Moscow the total number was even considerably less. Some claim that the Socialists and Revolutionists were comparatively better organized in Livonia, Courland and Finland. And this being the case, the anonymous character of the leadership, simply calling itself the "Executive Committee" or the "Committee of Committees" without any name attached, not only shielded the leaders, but also concealed the weakness of the members.

A leader could have gathered around him, with all the Social-Democrats and the Social Revolutionists (Anarchists), only a small number. And this would have shown the nation and the bureaucracy how very few are the men who form the leaven for 140,000,000 Russians. A mere handful! They could easily have been blown assunder, had they stepped to the front.

Yet as a committee, a board, a group, their orders, demands and programs received attention because they expressed the hopes of the day, the wishes of all the dissatisfied. And the so-called intelligence of Russia, (doctors, professors, teachers, etc.) were only too glad to have some one else do for them what they were too cautious to do themselves.

The Russians, while decidedly gregarious by nature and great believers in the church, are nevertheless iconoclasts in politics. If Ivan Ivanovitch, Maxim Maximovitch or Abram Abramovitch had appeared as the signers of a proclamation, the Russian common people would have asked, "Who are those men? What do they have to say?" But signing as a "Committee of Committees" and speaking in bold revolutionary language, and moreover striking the popular chord, they were obeyed to a remarkable extent. Of course the workingmen who were best organized, for instance, the railroad men and telegraphers, did not obey these commands after their own demands had been granted, simply on account of the anonymous character of these proclamations.

Moreover, the brains of the revolution in Russia being largely Hebrew, had the names of the leaders been signed, they would have raised a prejudice against this leadership.

So much for the strength of the anonymous revolution.

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Victor L. Berger

Child Labor in the United States!

NEARLY TWO MILLION, IS THE NUMBER OF THE CHILD SLAVES IN AMERICA! A SERIES OF PAPERS ON THEIR LIVES AND THEIR PERILS.

By IRA F. CROSS, University of Wisconsin.

The subject of "Child Labor in the United States" is one of national importance. Search where you will, there is no industry free from this cursed offspring of our industrial system, no state of the Union without its quota of crippled and prematurely aged child workers, no family but what has felt or realized the effects of this shameful blot upon our unprecedented development as a manufacturing nation.

The employment of over one and three-quarters millions of children under the age of sixteen in factories, shops and mines, is a matter which demands serious attention from the people of the United States.

THERE has never been a time in the history of this country when there were no child laborers. In the early years of the Nineteenth Century we find the children working at different occupations scattered here and there among the cities of the Atlantic Coast. Not until ten or fifteen years ago, however, did the subject of child labor begin to appeal so strongly to the public as a crying evil which must be remedied. The rapid development of the resources of the nation, the introduction of almost human-like acting machinery, together with the growth of large manufacturing cities throughout all parts of the country, had resulted in greatly increasing the demand for child workers. This demand, with its consequent abuses, has lately called forth overwhelming condemnation from the public press, has caused those interested in humanity's progress to devote their time and energy towards checking its extension and has evoked many restrictive and beneficial laws from the majority of State Legislatures.

These and other remedial influences have succeeded in reducing the percentage which the number of child laborers bear to the total number of employes from 6.7 in 1880 to 3.2 in 1900. This small percentage of 3.2 assumes enormous proportions, however, when we learn that it comprises over 1,680,000 children under 16 years of age. It becomes still larger when we realize that it does not include those little tots employed on the farms, in domestic service, or in the sweat shops. Neither does it include the children to be found working in the mines of the eastern coal states. The Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Bureau of mines estimates the number of boys employed in that state alone as slate pickers, drivers, door keepers, and helpers in the mines at over 34,000.*

W. S. Waudby of the U. S. Dept. of Labor states that over 1750,000 boys and girls between 10 and 15 years of age are at work at gainful occupations in the United States.

Be that as it may, it is safe to say that if it were possible to obtain accurate statistics from these sources, the number of child laborers would be so appalling that it would strike terror to the most hard-hearted employer, and put to shame the laziest and most brutal of parents.

BUT in what trades do we find these little white slaves? No industry is entirely free from their presence. We find them in all places. Where swiftly-running feet, nimble fingers and agile bodies are required, there it is that the largest number of children are employed. We see them in the home and upon the farm, in the textile mills and tobacco factories, in laundries and department stores, and in various other industries where, with the aid of machinery, childish hands and brains have displaced the strength and skill of the adult worker.

In no trade does child labor play so important a part as in the textile industry. The demand for speed and dexterity has succeeded in drawing into the cotton, woolen and silk mills over 67,600 children, or more than 40 per cent. of the total number of child workers in the United States. The ages of these youthful employes range from four to sixteen years. Large numbers of them fall below the age of ten, and many investigators attest the fact that hundreds are below seven and eight. Says one authority, "I have seen a boy under four years of age beginning his life of drudgery in the cotton mill by pulling yarn from the bobbins with which to make bands."**

During the early years of the textile industry in New England, there were a large number of child workers employed in the factories, but of late, the increasingly stringent laws of public-minded legislators have succeeded in greatly reducing their ranks. It is to the South that we must turn if we wish to see the child slavery of the Twentieth Century in its worst possible form. Absorbed in the development of her lately-acquired industries, the South is blindly pushing onward to the conquest of the textile world, utilizing every tool at her command to attain the much-desired end. No sacrifice is too great for her. The lives of babes, the joys and pleasures of childhood, the intelligence and

health of her future citizens, are all cast into the commercial struggle. Little does she realize that she is piling up future disaster for her victims and her industries.

Unreliable as statistics are, they bear eloquent witness to the conditions which have arisen in the South within the last decade. Although child labor has greatly decreased in all the other sections of the country, it has more than doubled in the South. From 1890 to 1900 the number of children employed increased from 23,061 to 43,938 while in the cotton mills alone, the number has risen from 8,815 to 24,439.

This rapid increase partially explains the migration of the cotton mills from the North to the South. An unlimited supply of available child labor, practically freed from all legal restrictions, the absence of all factory laws and abundance of unexcelled water power, together with the close proximity of the cotton fields, all these have been the fundamental reasons for the investment of Northern capital in these new industrial regions, and for the rise of the New South to a foremost place in the textile world. This unprecedented development accompanied as it is by the utter lack of all factory laws, has produced unheard of abuses. Says Elbert Hubbard, "I know the sweat shops of Lester Street, New York, I am familiar with the vice, depravity, and degradation of the Whitechapel District of London, I have visited the Ghetto of Venice, I know the lot of the coal miners of Pennsylvania, and I know somewhat of Siberian atrocities, but for misery, woe, and hopeless suffering, I have never seen anything to equal the cotton-mill slavery of the South."

Hundreds of little tots under ten years of age are found in these mills working twelve hours a day for a pittance so small that it would not suffice to keep a well-fed dog alive. In most cases the wages paid vary from 10 to 15 cents a day, and do not provide the child with comfortable clothing. Many of the more intelligent parents, after a short time, take their children from the factory because of the ill health which follows from this employment, and which always more than discounts the wages earned by the little ones.

According to the testimony before the industrial Commission, "most of the factory hands come from the white people who have made a failure of farming and have moved to town." "On their arrival at the factory village the family is obliged to sign a contract promising the work of four or five members of the family before they are allowed to rent a cottage, or the children, from the sheer pressure of the habit of the place, have gone in to the mill. Three little ones count more than one father, and are given a heartier welcome."

Children too small to be left at home are brought by their mothers to the mill-room, and the factory floor, covered with grease and dirty lint, becomes the playground for many a child of toddling age. Almost before they are able to walk, they are taught how to piece ends and to doff, and there are many children found at this work whose words are not free from the boyish lisp. After having spent a few years in the mills, the little workers are employed as spinners and work from 6 in the morning to 6:30 at night, with but a half hour at noon in which to swallow a cold lunch. When, because of a rush of orders, the shops are forced to run all night, the children must endure the strain of night work, and are often kept awake by the watchful superintendent throwing a dipper of water in their faces.

The diminutive spinners run up and down incessantly before long rows of swiftly-revolving spindles, stopping now and then to patch together the broken ends of a thread. Weary from the ceaseless whirring of the spindles and breathing the hot close air of the factory room, the child sometimes becomes careless, and while stooping over the unguarded machinery, a hand slips accidentally from its work, and is crushed to pulp between the wheels. Accidents in the cotton mills are of frequent occurrence. Says Mrs. McFayden in the American Federationist, "In Huntsville, Alabama just before I was there, a child of eight lost an index and middle finger of her right hand. Another child had lost her thumb. In one mill the doctor told me that he had personally amputated more than a hundred baby fingers mangled in the mill. A cotton merchant said that he had frequently seen mill children without fingers or thumb, sometimes without the whole hand."

The hot vitiated air in which these little slaves work, is filled with flying lint, which settles in the throat and upon the lungs, and this sooner or later causes consumption. A doctor in a Southern mill says that 10 per cent. of the children who go to work before twelve years of age contract active consumption after five years' employment in the cotton factory. The sudden change from the warm mill-room to the chilly night air frequently brings on pneumonia and consumption. No cotton mill children look healthy. These small workers are already weakened by descent from parents whose youth and health were destroyed by this same factory life. They soon lose the healthy glow of cheek, the laughing eye and elastic step. They become sallow and narrow chested with drooping shoulders, and their entire appearance is indicative of disease and ill health. Ignorant and neglected, they toil on day after day, looking forward to no brighter future than a continuous life of toil and misery. But the day soon comes when the fingers grow less skillful, and the feet less rapid, and the once useful child laborer in his turn is forced to give up his position to some other youthful worker who is beginning a life of dreary serfdom within the factory walls.

* Ashby, World's Work, Vol. II—1290.
(A further installment next week.)

The Modern Work Girl, How Does She Live?

COMMERCIALISM DOES NOT CARE, SO LONG AS IT CAN EXPLOIT HER. PLENTY TO TAKE HER PLACE IN CASE SHE FALLS!

One day I overheard a conversation between my boss and a girl employe. He was inquiring why another girl was not at her machine. He was told that she was sick. "Where does she live?" he asked. The reply was that she boarded at a certain address.

"Does she not live at home?" "No, she is an orphan."

"Then how does she live?" "I heard no more, but I went away with a little more positiveness added to my Socialist convictions."

What was behind that question: "How does she live?" The fact that the girl received in wages the sum of \$2 per week, and the man who paid her the paltry amount knew that upon it she could not live decently, honorably and respectably. The question showed that he understood the wrong that was done the girl, the temptation to which she was exposed.

Is he a bad man? No, not according to his lights. He is a pillar of his church, he carries the collection plate around on Sundays, singing as he walks.

Does he consider it a crime to pay a defenseless girl \$2 for a hard week's work? On the contrary he brags and boasts about it. He loves to show his visitors his wonderful machinery and explain to them how it enables him to dispense with the expensive "help," and use only what he calls "cheap, ordinary help." He considers it proof of his shrewdness, of his business ability, and no doubt he is right. He loves to drive a hard bargain, to buy something at a very low price, not solely because of the extra profit, but because it enables him to pat himself on the back and congratulate himself upon his shrewdness.

To him this thing which he calls "help" has no personal, no human side. To him it is only so much raw material to be bought for the lowest possible price. This "help" is less to him than his iron and steel machinery, for there is no such competition among the sellers of iron and steel machinery as there is among those who sell human flesh-and-blood machinery. The machines are patented, and he must buy them from one firm or not at all, while the human machines are everywhere.

To the capitalist the labor question is but an arithmetical problem. So much money for raw material, so much for labor, so much for machinery equals so much finished product which sells for a certain price, and the smaller the cost of either of those three items, raw material, machinery or labor, the greater is his profit.

Capitalist ethics do not require that the purchaser shall concern himself with the welfare of the seller whether it be iron, sugar, cattle, or labor power which is the subject of the bargain. To get it for the lowest figure possible is the only consideration.

There was a news item in the papers the other day which said that the Chicago drivers of the Standard

Oil Co. asked for an increase in wages, and they asked the manager if he thought he could live on what they were getting. "No, I don't believe I could," he replied, "and probably you can't either, but the fact is I can get plenty of teamsters who are willing to work for that pay."

Our capitalist paid two dollars for the girl, knowing that she could not live upon it, because \$2 is the market price for girls, and to give more would be charity, and he does not mix business and charity.

No doubt if his church takes up a collection to provide funds for the "home for fallen women" he will contribute liberally.

There is but one thing that will end the wrong, and that is Socialism. Study it; work for it; join the Socialist party.—Union Sentinel.

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WHAT SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS STAND FOR!

National Platform, Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.

The National Headquarters of the Socialists are at 289 Dearborn St., Boylston Building, Chicago. The National Secretary is J. MAHLON BARNES, who may be addressed care of the National Headquarters.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, as the means of routing out the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole society.

To the idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They ally struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of routing out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great proprietary interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using them to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or a voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preventing the free exercise of the individual's right to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public schools, the press and the arts and literature. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought the free press of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the ideals to which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the necessary and designed essential nature of property. Its development is through the legalized concentration of all that the world has produced, and the production of the means of employment. The private ownership of the means of employment prevents society in an economic

slavery which renders intellectual and political freedom impossible. Socialism comes to us as a social and economic system that every individual shall be secure in the private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of belief, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are inseparable from national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure of the level of its entire condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriots which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these forces give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of combating capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement sees its birth and growth in that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments that the world's real work has created. The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinctness from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever the means of employment and tools, and by them produced, are common to all, economic independence is made, and the making of goods for profit shall cease to be an end. The workers of all nations, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

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ADDRESS ORDERS TO THE Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Public Interests vs. Corporate Greed.

EX-SENATOR DAGUE OF CALIFORNIA'S REPLY TO A SMART CAPITALIST PAMPHLET.

[Written to a local paper, but intended for general application.]

Sir:—Yesterday there issued from the "Argus" office a thirteen page pamphlet, by L. A. Redman, entitled, "Eighteen Years of Municipal Ownership," in which the City Trustees are charged with having grossly mismanaged the Electric Lighting Plant of Alameda.

That the booklet is, at this time sent forth, raises the suspicion that some grasping private monopoly has designs on Alameda, and has commenced to prepare the way for the consummation of their schemes. The object of the pamphlet is clearly not so much to bring out the alleged mismanagement of our lighting plant, as to educate the public to the idea that the people are incompetent to manage public affairs, and should let the trusts and benevolent private parties manage them for them.

Mr. Redman, in the pamphlet alluded to, states twenty-two objections to the public ownership of public utilities. Within the limits of this communication I have space in which to name but four of his objections. He says: "Because it would increase the number of politicians and office-holders. "Because, like all governmental undertakings, it would be extravagantly and inefficiently conducted.

dragging us downward into the Socialist pit."

Mr. Redman seems to be ignorant of the fact that all that we now enjoy which we call civilization, are public utilities—the fruits of collectivism, or co-operation, established and secured by government. The union of these states, the congress, the army, the navy, the postal system, the common schools, the universities, the organized states, the counties, and cities; the public libraries, and streets, and parks, and fire protection, and asylums, and prisons, and public infirmaries, and hospitals—everything that constitutes civilization is the result of legal, methodical co-operation, or the administration of public necessities by the people acting collectively in a governmental capacity.

This being so, how amusing it is (not to call it by another name) to hear men with owlish wisdom declare that "public ownership is a failure." It is not a failure, unless all civilization is a failure. In all the past, one by one, have all the public utilities, above enumerated, been wrested from kings, and tyrants, and plutocrats, and greedy men who sought to despoil their fellow man. They were taken over by the people for the benefit of the people. Civilization is the fruit of evolution, but it has not yet reached perfection. Some other utilities of a public nature, now monopolized by private persons, must be taken over. Future generations will, from time to time, find it necessary to convert many interests considered of a private nature now, into public uses.

The man who would seriously consider that the "touch of the government" (all the people make the government) takes the "living flavor" out of everything, and then insists that the law of industrial evolution has worked itself out, and is now dead, and imperatively, and that henceforth all remaining public utilities should be monopolized by a few capitalists for their own benefit—such a man is painfully behind the spirit of this progressive age.

"But," Mr. Redman says, "governmental undertakings are extravagantly and inefficiently conducted." Doubtless that is true in rare instances, but the same objection can be urged against PRIVATE management. The logical inference from Mr. Redman's argument is that because this republic is sometimes extravagant and inefficient, it should therefore be abandoned and some benevolently disposed king or pious Rockefeller be given a franchise to administer the government. Because there is some mismanagement on the part of officials, then the army, the navy, the congress, the courts, the mails, the schools, and other public utilities, should be

ernment" and turned over to some kind-hearted capitalist.

Mr. Redman is afraid "this public ownership idea may drag us down into a Socialist pit." King George and the Royalists, were also very much afraid that George Washington and his associates would go straight to destruction for proposing to get along without a king.

Now I have unbounded faith in the American people, and in the wisdom of the working of the law of evolution. I do not fear even the Socialist pit. All that the Socialists contend for is a pure democratic government in which all the people shall have equal opportunities. I will trust the people, and if in trusting them, we all go into the "Socialist pit" together, and it is found to be undesirable, the people, under a pure democracy, can get out of the pit. I do not just see that a "Socialistic pit" could be much worse than the monopolistic-trust-pit we are now in.

Mr. Redman thinks the "touch of the government" takes the "flavor" out of everything." Well, I had never thought of it before. I do not even now see how the "government touch" makes our public libraries, our thousand and one things created and maintained by law, so INFERIOR to the schools and mail facilities etc., etc., of the olden times when our GRANDFATHERS, tainted things. It occurs to me that it might be a good thing if the government would "touch" the Standard Oil, the Life insurance companies, the railroads, the steel trust, and take some of the "flavor" out of those grafting combinations. They already have too much "flavor," but it is not of the right sort. Mr. Redman gives twenty-two reasons why government ownership is unwise—is bad. The Anarchists also contend against government interference with private rights, and personal privileges, but I have never heard them state more than half as many reasons to sustain their position as does Mr. Redman.

In conclusion, while I have not gone carefully into an investigation of the management of the Municipal Lighting Plant of Alameda, I am yet of the opinion that the enemies of the plan, and of the principle of municipal ownership, have exaggerated the mistakes made, and have greatly misrepresented the true history of the matter. One thing I do know and that is that several hundred cities and towns in this country and Europe, have demonstrated municipal ownership to be an unquestioned success. Any candid and unprejudiced man can ascertain the truthfulness of this statement by a little diligent investigation.

Alameda, Ca. R. A. Dague. In the bye-election for member of Parliament in Dorlian, England, the issue was squarely drawn, the old parties having combined against the Labor party. The vote was: Capitalist, 1,818; Labor, 1,055.

Social Life of the Future

Social life will in the future become more and more public; the tendency in this direction has already made itself apparent, and more clearly in the totally altered position of women in comparison with earlier times. Household life will be reduced to the narrowest possible limits, and the widest field will be opened for the gratification of social instincts. Large places of meeting for lectures, debates, and the discussion of all social concerns, will then be decided by the sovereign voice of the entire community, halls for games, eating and reading rooms, libraries, concert halls and theatres, museums, playgrounds, gymnasia, parks and public works, baths, schools and universities, laboratories, hospitals for the sick and invalided, and all these institutions arranged, and fitted out with the greatest possible perfection, will perform the objects for which they are intended, and offer abundant opportunity for every kind of recreation, as well as for art and science.

How small our own much-lauded epoch will look beside such an era; this cringing for favor and smiles, this fawning attitude, this envious struggle for the best place with the lowest weapons of malice; this suppression of the real convictions, the concealment of good qualities that might offend, this hypocritical display of untrue feelings and opinions. All that elevates or ennobles a man or woman, real self-reliance, independence, incorruptibility of thought and conviction, a free confession of opinion, is retarded under present circumstances as so many failings and weaknesses. They are characteristics that inevitably ruin their owner, unless he suppresses them. The explanation why so many do not feel their degradation is that they are accustomed to be degraded. The dog sees nothing remarkable in having a master who lets him taste the whip when out of temper.

Along with all these gigantic changes in social life, our entire literary production will as a matter of course assume a totally different aspect. The mass of shallow literary productions, the publication of which is only made possible by perverted tastes, patronage, or the vanity of the author, who prints them at his own expense, will vanish from the scene. Judging from present conditions, one may affirm without exaggeration that at least four-fifths of the literary wares in the market will disappear without the slightest loss to civilization or culture, so great is the amount of superficial and pernicious productions of a low order which are published.

The press will be overtaken by the same fate as light literature. It is impossible to conceive of anything more dreary, more devoid of intellect or shallower than our modern newspaper literature. If the contents of our ordinary papers were to be made the criterion of the condition of civilization and scientific progress, the latter would seem to be at a low ebb indeed. The actions of persons and the conditions of

to be ridiculous and untenable. This is not remarkable. A considerable number of our newspaper literati are people who have "missed their calling," but whose education and claims on remuneration suits the bourgeois interest from a business point of view. At the same time it is the function of the daily papers, and of the majority of belletristic periodicals to favor the lowest speculation and fructify bourgeois morality in their advertisement sheets; their money and exchanged articles are enlisted in the same service on another field.

Belletristic literature is on the whole no better than newspaper literature; its object is mainly the treatment of sexual subjects with all their excesses; it represents sometimes shallow enlightenment, sometimes the most imbecile prejudices and superstitions. The raison d'etre of the whole thing is to make the bourgeois world appear as the best of all worlds, in spite of small failings, whose existence must be conceded.

On this large and important field the future will undertake very radical reforms. The ground will then be occupied only by science, truth, art, the conflict of opinions of those who seek the best, and everyone who is capable of taking part in the contest will have the opportunity of doing so.

Let us Own the Trusts.

Do you expect Congress to smash or curb the trusts? What an ideal! The present government is a government of the people, by the trusts and for the trusts. Every United States Senator is a stockholder in one or more trusts. Will they vote to make their holdings less valuable? We guess not.

We do not condemn the trusts, but quite the contrary. The trust is a good thing with which we would not care to part. We want labor saved. We don't want to do two days' work if the job can be accomplished in one. The trust saves competition. It saves waste. Therefore we want the trust.

THE TRUST IS A GOOD THING FOR THE MEN THAT OWN IT. It is an elegant thing for the man on the inside.

But you say "we don't own it, we are not on the inside." That's easy. We can get on the inside. We can vote ourselves on the inside. We can vote to have the trusts made the property of all the people, and have them run for the benefit of the people.—E.v.

Timely Observations.

Socialism is an economic necessity, and economic necessity needs no justification. Let the nation own the Trusts. If you feel that you have to denounce the capitalist class, do it with your vote. Your ballot speaks louder than your mouth. When the world market can no longer take the goods we produce,

the only way out of the dilemma will be for us to take them ourselves.

Have you noticed that the Tsar didn't even mention compensation when he turned over that landed property of his to the peasants? Life is cheap because the labor that supports life is cheap. The competitive wage system cheapens both and must be abolished before life becomes really valuable. You couldn't get the Tsar interested in the question of whether it is evolution or revolution that is taking place in his dominions. He has no time for such academic discussions at present.

In a short time the necessity of Socialism will become so plain that people with no better mental equipment than an empty stomach will be fully qualified to perceive it. Socialism isn't an invention, but just the same it will "revolutionize modern warfare" by making it impossible.

Child labor is not so much a disgrace to the community as is the existence of the system that makes it impossible to do without it.

Proprietor of Big Iron Works—If I understand you correctly, you wish to place an order for armor plate that no cannon shot can pierce. We are turning out that kind of thing every day—

Agent of Foreign Government—No; you misunderstand. I wish to know if you can manufacture a cannon that can pierce any armor plate?

Proprietor—Certainly, sir. We are doing that kind of thing every day, too.—Answers.

"To what do you attribute your wealth?" "To industry, frugality and good associations," the great man replied. And then with the air of one wishing to tell the whole truth, he added: "The secret rebate also helped some."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Revolution can only occur when the historical conditions have arisen, and be successful only when evils exist that bear heavily upon the mass of the people. Such re-

volutions are always successful. Whatever we may have to do against the Social-Democracy can only overcome them by reform, and if we do not meet the just demands of the laborers they will finally become Socialists.—Cath. Echo, of Germany.



DISCRIMINATION. Shows in bold figures, illustrated by diagrams, the comparative strength in NUMBERS and in WEALTH of the Three Great Classes, mutually antagonistic, into which CAPITALISM has divided the people, namely, the PLUTOCRATIC CLASS, the MIDDLE CLASS, and the PROLETARIAN CLASS.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER NO. 1. It is the first in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucius Sanial, with the utmost care, from the Census of 1890 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Business Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized statistical mouthpieces.

EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have it framed (or pasted on wood or card board), for display on the walls of its meeting rooms or at the open air meetings.

PRICE, POSTPAID: Single copies Five cents. Twelve copies Fifty cents. Twenty-five copies One dollar. One hundred copies Three dollars.

For Sale at the Office of the Social-Democratic Herald.

Address all orders to the Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

where advance orders are also received for SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2 (containing the TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION in the United States and the SHARE OF LABOR IN ITS PRODUCE).

Union Labels and Shop Cards. Familiarize yourself with the various Union Labels and Shop Cards and ask for them when buying goods or having work done.

Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter. Union Label of the United Brewery Workers.

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box. Union-made Cigars. It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the trust.

Buy Shoes Bearing this Stamp. BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION. UNION STAMP. Factory No.

WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL. ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL MILWAUKEE. INSIST UPON IT! IT COSTS NO MORE!

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



By a recent referendum in the state of Ohio, Comrade Margaret Prevey, has been elected a member of the National Committee for the unexpired term of 1905. Comrade Bandlow and Prevey have been elected national committee members for the term 1906.

The constitution having been changed by the amendments recently adopted which provides that "the executive committee shall meet whenever it shall deem necessary to do so." National Executive Committeeman Work has submitted a motion that no further meeting be held by the present national executive committee.

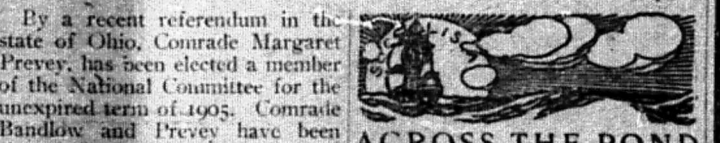
"Will you walk into my I. W. W. parlor," said the DeLeon spider to the S. P. fly. But the fly was over seven and he winked the other eye. These are days when party treachery moves about in an I. W. W. coat.

The New York Worker speaks of the state convention in Minnesota as the "convention called by the Nash-Holman state committee," which is quite in line with the Worker's attitude toward the party in Minnesota for some time.

Those wishing propaganda matter in Italian are reminded that Comrade Teofilo Pietrella, the national Italian organizer, has written a book in Italian as a text book in Social-Democracy. It sells for fifty cents and may be ordered through this office.

New York Social-Democrats will hold a big parade in commemoration of Bloody Sunday, ending with an open-air mass meeting at Union Square, where addresses will be delivered by Ben. Hanford, Abe Cahan, the author, Algernon Lee, late candidate for mayor, Morris Hillquit, Meyer London, Alexander Jonas, B. Feigenbaum, Alex. Debsky, M. Gurewitz, and Dr. Chidlovsky.

Jack London will deliver a Socialist lecture in Carnegie hall, New York City, next week, the proceeds to go to the fund which the New York comrades are massing together in order to start a daily Socialist paper. He will afterward speak in behalf of the inter-collegiate Social-Democratic society, at which meeting J. G. Phelps-Stokes will preside.



ACROSS THE POND. A correspondent of the Sheffield Daily Independent writing on "Socialism and Liberalism," says among other good things: "We have your Liberal leader, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, acknowledging that twelve millions of our population are living at, or about, the bare subsistence level. We have our filthy shams, our deteriorating national physique, our starving little ones, our vast army of unemployed; jerry-built houses, insanitary areas, preventable infant mortality, and degradation of the worst kind; each and every evil due to the fact that the development of capitalism is assisted by the misery of the workers, because that misery forces them to sell their labor at any price to obtain the means of subsistence."

Editor: It is too weak a term to describe the results of our social system today. We were not fighting Mr. Neal, nor was his return the issue of the election. The issue was the workers' cause against the capitalists, and the bitterest enemies we Socialists have to fight are the men of Mr. Neal's stamp, who, invariably, when Socialism grows to such a power in any constituency as there is a likelihood of its representative's return, throw in their lot with the Tories and combat together their dreaded enemy the Socialist." Mr. Neal, to whom reference is made, is a capitalist councilman.

Prince Von Bulow, the prime minister of Germany, has replied to Babel's speech, in which the latter warned Kaiser Wilhelm that he could not depend upon the workingmen to fight in the wars that the ruling class seemed to court. Von Bulow denounced the Socialists as being unpatriotic and threatened that if they attempted to carry into execution what they had in mind they would reap dire consequences.

Get after the other fellow. You had to be shown yourself, you remember!

DRINK... Schlitz. The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous. The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you ill. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthy. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

The Four Orphans

A TALE OF TWENTIETH CENTURY SLAVES. A deeply interesting narrative of the stirring events of the great Colorado miners strike. This is a book that should be in the hands of every active socialist—the kind of socialist that makes it his business to spend a part of his spare time trying to make other socialists. Hand a copy to your neighbor and await the result. If he has an ounce of gray matter in his brain he will be ready to give a little serious thought to your arguments in favor of a system of economic equality. You can then hand him a copy.

"SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN." 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. The retail price of "The Four Orphans" is 50 Cents; the retail price of "Socialism Made Plain" is 15 Cents when sent by mail. For a short time only, we will send both to any address for only 35 Cents. Order now, before the edition is exhausted. Address all orders to THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ORDER AT ONCE!

The Struggle for Existence

By Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. of Chicago, Ill. This is a Study in the Foundation Principles of Social Economy and their Application to the Collective Struggle for Existence.

A THOUSAND QUESTIONS of the greatest importance in the working class struggle are here clearly stated and discussed. This book will make you understand what the political warfare is all about and how to work with those whose interests are the same as yours for a definite victory for yourselves. There are no men or women who can read this book and not learn how, collectively, to put into their own hands the means of their own liberation. More of Existence. You can't afford to talk or vote till you have read this book. After you have read it you will have your own views on all national political and economic discussions. Every Printer ever engaged in setting type or reading proof on this book has been a Socialist. This Book is the Result of Thirty Years of Constant Study of Political Problems. First Hand, and of Active Participation in Political Debates, together with four years of active Social Preparation in this form, with the suggestions, questions and criticisms of some of the best students in Special Training School Work or in Correspondence Classes. Three Thousand Students in Special Training School Work or in Correspondence Classes. Found Notes with Book and Page References covering every important item in the book, containing questions from Two Hundred and Forty-nine of the best workers in the Economic and Political field. It is a whole library in itself. It is written in the Plainest English. If you can read a newspaper you can understand this book. WHAT THEY SAY: Judge Bennett of Denver says: "It will make a great mark in the world; it will convince those who will read it, and it is readable; it will become a text book in the public schools." J. B. Stoddard says: "I would not sell my copy at any price if I could not read it." J. B. Stoddard says: "It is the best book in the field." Eugene Listermann says: "It will do more for the working class than any other book I have ever read." Y. S. Dalton, Editor of the N. Y. People says: "Is it interesting? Well I don't know, at the moment in cobwebs reading it." It contains 18 chapters, 460 pages, handsomely bound in English linen. Price, Single Copy, \$2.50, postpaid. Two copies \$4.50, postpaid. Send for your copy to THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY 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.

XXIII. WHERE THE CITY LIES.—Walt Whitman. The place where a great city stands is not the place of stately wharves, docks, manufactures, deposits of produce merely.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone Main 2894.

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 that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only. The farm and factory statistics contained in the 1900 census reports. The following table shows the difference in the prices of food as quoted in the census reports and the wholesale prices as quoted by the Bureau of Labor.

Answers to Correspondents.

"Jonson."—The facts in that particular case were these: The school teachers agitated the public mind so successfully that when the Board of Equalization of Cook county (Chicago) assessed the Gas Monopoly at \$7,000 the supreme court ordered a reassessment. The second assessment was \$645,000! Think of that for a jump!

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The success of the demand for an eight hour day on the part of the Printers of the country suggests a thought or two. The printers are well equipped for the struggle, for they have practically an industrial organization, through their Allied Printing Trades agreement, and can bring no little pressure to bear by force of numbers and inclusiveness and discipline.

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

California.

The streets of Los Angeles, after being closed to Socialist meetings for over a year, are now open again. It was supposed that the authorities, learning that a desperate "fight to the finish" was about to begin, decided to save themselves a world of trouble by gracefully backing down.

To think of it! Here's a local town in Illinois passing resolutions of censure against that profane, clear-cut Socialist, Robert Rives LeMonte for attempting to "harmonize the interests of the middle class." They are after Wilshire too, on the same grounds.

Table listing names and amounts for the Social-Democratic Fair, including J. H. Nash, Athanase Bragon, C. F. Hitzner, etc.

Table listing names and amounts for the Social-Democratic Herald subscription drive, including Chr. Haller, B. H. Hill, Stove Mounters, etc.

Mass and Class By W. J. Ghent. An up-to-date socialist work by one of our foremost American writers. No student of socialism should be without it.

German Readers Should Read the Foremost Constructive SOCIALIST Weekly in this Country, the Wahrheit. Edited by Victor L. Berger.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET.
Telephone Main 1742.



The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, at Frodo Germaine Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
FREDERICK HEATH, 84 1/2 North St., Rec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 218 Chambers St., Sec. Secretary
WILLIS E. ACKER, 254 Washington St., Treasurer
M. WEISENFELT, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms
Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1815 Kewland Ave.; Edw. Rosenberg, J. J. Handley, W. N. Fischer, James Sheehan, Emil Brodke, W. Coleman. Meets half hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES:
ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: Wm. Schwab, Thos. P. J. J. Jos. Wittman, F. E. Neuman, Wm. Griebling.
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: Chas. Dippel, Frederic Heath, F. J. Weber, Fred Stearns, Geo. Knepp.
GRIPPAKE AND ARBITRATION: Robt. Koltz, Wm. Frohn, W. Hinkforth, Jas. Hendrickson, Martin Goretal.
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, F. J. Weber, Albert Plats.
NOMINATIONS: J. J. Handley, Wm. Griebling, Fred Stearns, Adolph Neumann, Edw. Berner.

LABOR SECRETARIES:—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. W. J. G. Secretary, 318 State Street; John Reichert, Chairman.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION:—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State Street. F. L. Wittes, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops

Before getting shaved or having your hair cut, be sure the shop is a Union Barber Shop.

ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR

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The Model Hair Shop!

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HOT AND COLD BATHS.
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FRED. GROSSE,

577 East Water St.
...Shaving Parlor...
The Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. GAUER,

Shaving Parlor,
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opposite South Bay St.

"KWITCHER KICKIN"

AND COME TO
Hammer's Barber Shop,
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Only Union Shop on Vliet St.

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FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT ON
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First-class work guaranteed.
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Water with every Shave.
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To clear out our entire Winter
Stock our prices on Overcoats
and heavy-weight Suits are
cut to a minimum.
Do not miss the opportunity.

SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY

1043 TEUTONIA AVENUE
Union Clothing Store

The Herald, ten weeks for ten cents.

ORGANIZED LABOR

With the Workers.

The Gympie (Queensland) Mine Owners' Association has promised to give every consideration to the request of the local Ministers' Union for the granting of a half-holiday on Saturdays to the mine employees, so that they can indulge in football, cricket, or other forms of recreation on that day instead of on Sundays, as at the present.

John B. Lennon, the national treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and who is also the national secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of North America, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Danvers, Ill., on a recent Sunday. He spoke in response to an invitation upon the subject, "The Church and the Workingman."

Preference to unionists is granted in the last four awards given by the New Zealand Arbitration Court. In every case the usual provision for incompetent workmen, to work at less than the minimum rate is also included. The awards apply to the carpenters and joiners and operative bakers in the Auckland district, and the Gisborne district carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators.

Judge J. P. Gregory at Louisville, Ky., ruled in a \$6,000 damage suit brought against the Ox Breaches Company by women formerly employed by the concern, that employers have the right to list discharged workmen whom they refused to take back and furnish other companies with such lists, provided no misrepresentation of the facts be made. The complainants alleged that the defendant company had blacklisted employees who were in a strike.

The Canadian Trades Union Congress will meet at Victoria, B. C., in 1906, at the urgent request of the sea coast unions. The session recently concluded at Toronto, showed the organization to be growing.

A new wage scale making an advance of \$2.50 a week (about 9 1/2 per cent) for skilled labor has been agreed upon by the Wage Committee and Executive Board of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

Milwaukee Notes.

James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, and a member of Pres Gompers' cabinet, will speak at an open meeting at the South Side Turn hall, Tuesday eve., Jan. 30.

The barbers are up in arms at an affront they received last week from the proprietor of Giljohan's hall, 274 Third street. They had ordered a lunch to be served to them at a smoker at the close of their meeting, but Bro. M. H. Wittaker discovered when the food came in that non-union bread made up part of it, and registered a protest. To this the proprietor replied angrily that he didn't care a rap for the unions, nor for their trade and said several other things that left no doubt as to his hostility.

Report of executive board approved and recommendations concurred in.
The S. D. P. Fair committee reported that since last report 2,020 tickets had been disposed of.
Report approved and committee given further time.
The label section report. Label agitation committee reported having visited 26 unions. Further complaint that Trimmel's Hungarian restaurant was serving union men with scab bread. On motion report approved and bills allowed.
Complaint as to non-union attitude of proprietor of Giljohan's hall, 274 Third st. Business agent instructed to investigate and take proper action.
Bro. Tomlinson reported on printers' strike. Bro. Weber reported that the State Labor Commissioner had met with the Wis. State Federation of Labor and a new set of labor statistics blanks bearing the union label would be issued.
The meeting was then declared open for the discussion of the interests of the Woman's Label League. Remarks were made by Bro. Weber and Griffin and Sister Mrs. M. U. J. Crowley.
Receipts for evening \$165.28, Disbursements \$87.40.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date. Notify John Reichert, Corresponding Secretary, 318 State street, as soon as any change is made.

- American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 27—Meets every Thursday at 318 State st. Her. Oldenburg, 848 16th st.
- Architectural Iron and Wire Workers' Union No. 33—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Rich. Strasse, Secy., 1312 Lloyd st.
- Bakers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. Chas. Winternitz, Secy., 318 State st.
- Barbers' Union No. 50—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 216 Grand ave. Hy. Bock, Secy., c. o. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.
- Bartenders' Union No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State st. F. J. Hauerwas, 157 Wind-lake ave.
- Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, A. M., at 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. Hamann, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.
- Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 10025—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State st. Wm. E. Mick, 220 3rd st.
- Blacksmiths' Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at National ave and Reed st. Jas. Howard, Secy., 418 14th ave.
- Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union No. 301—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Harmonie Hall, 1st ave. and Mineral st. Geo. Hennessy, Secy., 176 7th st.
- Boiler Makers' Union No. 107—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 1st ave. and Mineral. Frank Greenwald, Secy., 677 Muskego ave.
- Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 302—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday. Greenfield ave and 9th ave. John E. Hang, Secy., 2966 Meinecke ave.
- Book Binders' Union No. 49—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Freie Gemeinde Hall, W. G. Schurr, Secy., 765 Astor st.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Emmet Healy, Secy., 165 Harmon st.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 3rd st. and Reservoir ave. Geo. Becker, 1148 8th street.
- Brass Molders' Union No. 331 I. M. U.—(Formerly No. 141)—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Wm. J. Weber, 977 Orchard st.
- Brewery Teamsters Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth and Chestnut sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.
- Brewery Maltsters' Union No. 85—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.
- Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday mornings at 602 Chestnut st. Otto Schults, Secy., 950 Winnebago street.
- Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut st. Oscar F. Schneider, Secy., R. R. No. 1 St. D.
- Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 318 State st. B. J. McEvoy, Secy., 309 15th st.
- Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Secy., 973 Holton street.
- Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Franke, Secy., 318 1st av.



Daily Paper: "Workingmen demand their rights."

MILWAUKEE UNIONISTS.—II.



Frederick Brockhausen.

Frederick Brockhausen is secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, and is serving his fifth term in that capacity. Has held several positions in the Cigar-makers' union and has been a worker in the ranks of organized labor for many years. While in Germany in 1878 came in conflict with the police for contributing financially to the campaign funds of the Social-Democrats and was threatened with transportation. Brother Brockhausen was a Social-Democratic member of the Wisconsin legislature at the last session and scored in his efforts to have the Assembly include an eight hour clause in the bill to rebuild the capitol building, although the capitalist interests in the Senate managed to kill the measure. He is a native of Denmark and 48 years of age.

as a union meeting place will be a thing of the past.

The barbers have taken their card away from the following shops: A. C. Henning, 914 National ave. A. Hovermeyer, 732 National ave. and Al. Goetsch, Mitchell and Kimmickinnic.

The garment Workers have in preparation a list of firms handling union goods which will be ready for distribution shortly.

The Herald, ten weeks for ten cents.

The Eight Hour Struggle.

Pres. Lynch of the I. T. U. continues to receive the most gratifying reports of success in the eight-hour struggle in the printing trade. Following are some of the latest items:

New York.—213 offices have signed, 34 on strike.
Washington.—Judd & Detwiler, the largest office in the city, has signed; 12 firms still to be conquered. Two-thirds of union membership now working eight hours. Hoorary!

Pittsburg.—54 offices have given in, employing 180 men; 20 offices on strike, employing 66 men. Situation a very encouraging.

Chicago.—Situation keeps getting better. Now have 2,200 men at work under shorter hours, besides 700 newspaper men. We have practically won! The Chicago University Press is fighting us.

Winnipeg, Canada.—The party of British printers that was imported have addressed a memorial to King Edward showing the shameful misrepresentation that was used to trick them into making the trip, under the delusive advertisement of "A Personally Conducted Printers' Tour to Canada."

Philadelphia.—About 550 members out.
Indianapolis.—D. M. Parry has written a letter to the Typotheat urging the employers not to lose heart and claiming that if they can manage to stick it out three months they will be able to crush the men. "Let us be a Unit in this Matter," he says. Oh no! There's no class struggle.

Typographical union No. 23 held a largely attended meeting last Sunday and every man present by show of hands renewed his obligation in view of the eight hour struggle and the strike assessments. President Thomas of the St. Paul union was present, as was also Bro. John C. Harding, organizer of the Chicago union.

If the Cannon Printing Company thought it could take work from other cities to help out firms who are fighting against eight hours and get its union men to work on it without suspecting that they were helping to do up their brothers elsewhere, it doesn't think so any more. Very slyly the firm arranged to take part of the Minnesota code printing, which a St. Paul firm is under heavy bond to the state to print, but which it cannot handle because its men are striking for eight hours. The president of the St. Paul union quietly dropped into Milwaukee and exposed the game of Mr. Cannon. Cannon promised to give up the work, but did not keep his word, and now the men have walked out and he is scanning the horizon for stray scabs. The walkout was complete: even the apprentices quit.

Under date of Jan. 9, the secretary of the Trades and Labor assembly of Springfield, Ohio, writes: "For the past eighteen weeks the Typographical Union has been making an effort to unionize the Women's Home Companion, with (Continued on Page 6.)"

Building Employes (formerly Juniors) Union—Meets 1st Thursday at 318 State st. Anna Kock, Secy., 1075 Teutonia ave.

Building Laborers' Union No. 113—Meets every Friday cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. John Kutowski, Secy., c. o. 602 Chestnut street.

Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Secy., 497 27th st.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Chas. Seifert, 583 Island ave.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burgier, Secy., c. o. N. W. Cap Mfg. Co.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. A. Hinkforth, Secy., 1040 5th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at North and Teutonia aves. P. J. Van Roo, Secy., 823 10th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Secy., 1524 Groeling ave.

Carpenters' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12th and Wine sts. K. K. Ferber, Secy., 1207 27th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1053—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Jul. Scharnek, Secy., 732 6th av.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:
FRANK GAUTHIER, 601 5th Ave. E., Ashland, Wis.
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NURT P. TOMLINSON, 497 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED'K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 689 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

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The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
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The Carrol Coal Co., of Green Bay, Casey & Strawn, Secy., Co. Merchants Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Semi-Annual Meeting.

(Continued from last week)
Milwaukee, Jan. 10th, 06
In the matter of a defence fund, referred to the 'B. by the last convention, the discussion developed the necessity of such fund owing to the increased antagonism by the employing class. Action at the proper time will be taken in conformity with instructions by the Marinette convention.

The secretary and the general organizer submitted requests from Sheboygan to assist the Central Labor Union. Moved and carried that action be deferred till tomorrow morning.

The situation in Racine was discussed at length and on motion further discussion was deferred till the evening session.

A resolution passed by the Milwaukee Board of Business Agents endorsing the 8-hour amendment introduced during the special session of the Legislature, but at that time refused publication in the daily press came up for discussion and on motion the general organizer was given permission to make use of the resolution in the city central bodies of the state.

On motion the secretary was instructed to furnish the members of the E. B. the vote of the Assembly and Senate on the 8-hour amendment which was finally killed by the extra session. The request to endorse the agitation by the Junior order of United American Mechanics of Ohio was, on motion, filed, after some discussion.

A resolution adopted at the Pittsburg convention of the A. F. of L. to abolish convict labor was on motion referred to the next convention.

A resolution by the same convention to protect Bakery and Confectionery Workers against accidents through the introduction of modern machinery in bakeries, was referred to the next convention.

Recess till 8 p. m.
Evening Session.
Reconvened at 8 p. m., Frank Gauthier in the chair.

With a committee of Racine present the Racine situation was discussed at considerable length.

On motion the secretary was instructed to solicit the co-operation of every national and international union having locals in Racine.

In the matter of a circular to be issued on the Racine situation it was moved and carried that the State Federation bear the expense of printing, and further on motion, final arrangements relative to Racine was referred to the secretary.

On motion the session adjourned till tomorrow at 10 a. m.
Second Day Session, Tuesday, Jan. 9.
The meeting was called to order by the secretary at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. E. Spiering of La Crosse was elected chairman for the day.
The necessity of taking up at open meetings of all city trade councils of the state certain economic subjects received considerable attention and on motion the general organizer, Neelen, was instructed to arrange for such meetings.

Deputy Organizer Frank G. Neuman for Milwaukee tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and on motion the secretary was instructed to secure the services of Thomas J. Feeley to fill the vacancy.

The Sheboygan situation was again discussed for some time, and on motion it was decided to donate \$25 to the Central Labor Union for agitation purposes.
The question of the absence of the union label on the question blanks for statistical purposes sent (Continued on page 6)

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State Federation Meeting. (Continued from page 5) out by the Bureau of Labor and Industrial statistics came up for discussion. The secretary announced that the chief commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, Mr. J. D. Beck, had promised to meet with the E. B. and a committee of the Milwaukee Federated Trades council in the afternoon, whereupon a recess was taken till 1:30 p. m.

Afternoon Session. Reconvened at 1:30 p. m. Mr. J. D. Beck of the Labor Bureau was present and Mr. Fred Wilson, for the Milwaukee Trades council.

After some discussion as to how the union label should be placed on the next issue of question blanks, it was moved and carried that if Mr. Beck could arrange to have the question blanks printed in a union shop, the State Federation of La-

bor agrees to pay for the printing. It was further moved and carried that the secretary complete the necessary arrangements with Mr. J. D. Beck.

Chapter 416, Section 7, of the laws of 1905 provides as follows: It shall be the duty of any physician to report any accident to any person whom he is called upon to care for professionally when such person is thereby incapacitated for pursuing his usual vocation for a period of at least two weeks. The cause, nature, and results of such accident, the place where and the condition of the person at the time it occurred shall be fully described in the report of such physician. The returns of such accidents shall be made by the physician and by the public officers, and the fees therefor and the penalties for non-compliance on the part of either the physician or public officer, shall be the same as in cases of births and deaths.

It is observed that, so far, physicians fail to comply with the above law. It was therefore moved and carried to urge all wage workers to report accidents coming to their knowledge to Dr. C. A. Harper of the State Board of Vital Statistics, Madison, Wis., as such reports will assist him in securing obedience of the law. The locking of doors of certain shops during working hours, which may result in the killing of many working men and women and children in case of fire, was also considered with the labor commissioner.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

FRED BROCKHAUSEN, Secretary.

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ORGANIZED LABOR CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

(Continued from Page 5)

whom they have been in conflict over the eight-hour day "Horlick's Malted Milk Co. of Racine is one of the largest advertisers." All union men and sympathizers will please take notice of the attitude of the Women's Home Companion. It is antagonistic to human progress.

On December 27 the Crowell Publishing Co., of Springfield, O., had seven members of the Typographical union cited for contempt of court. They are charged with boycotting. The company publishes the Women's Home Companion. Some time ago the firm locked out its union printers for the purpose of forcing the eight-hour day issue, and is now seeking to protect the circulation of its publications by resorting to the courts. In this particular, at least, the Crowell Co. will get but cold comfort from the courts.

Lets in Some Light.

David Gilmour, one of the fraternal delegates to the A. F. of L., made a speech in Toronto that aroused much comment. Speaking of the men sent into the halls of legislation by workmen, Gilmour said: "You send landlords, agents and lawyers—who at election time promise everything—then you beg and pray of this class to get this little clause and that little amendment, thinking they will alleviate your conditions—while they are there for their own interest alone, and both parties are alike. There's not a particle of difference. Boiled down they just amount to this: one party introduces something to allow the other party to kick holes into it. We have arrived at that stage whereby we should be properly represented. Thirty-five million workers toil to keep five millions in idleness. Have not the thirty-five million a right to be represented? We have not the money and within ten years will be conscious of our position."—Ex.

Bridge and structural iron workers suffer more injuries from the dangers of their work than any other Chicago trades union. A report for the past eight months shows the Chicago local No. 1 has paid to injured members \$1,780, for total disability \$4,000 and for deaths, \$1,300.

Directory of Unions.

- Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. Wm. Burnmaster, Secy., 1381 5th st.
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 195—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North ave. and 3rd st. Chas. A. Hornburg, Secy., 1022 Booth st.
Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J. Reichert, Secy., 318 State st.
Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets every Thursday at 157 Reed st. Frank J. Weber, Secy., 318 State st.
Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand ave. (Empire hall). L. G. Reinhold, Secy., 606 Wells st., Flat 4.
Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. F. Galinsky, Secy., 3216 Meinecke ave.
Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1306 Fond du Lac ave. Wm. DeShane Secy., 2106 Lloyd st.
Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. W. E. Powell, Secy., Cudahy, Wis.
Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and sixth aves. W. H. Naylor, 512 1/2 Frederiek st.
Dock Hoisting Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 328—J. H. McIntosh, Secy., 799 HiBernia ave.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets every Tuesday at 630 Chestnut st. G. G. Rehfeld, Secy., 228 8th st., Flat No. 10. Witters, business act., 318 State street.
Elevator Constructors' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fond du Lac ave. and 13th st. F. H. Mayer, Secy., 3416 1/2 Park Hill ave.
Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 298 4th st. John Reichert, Secy., 318 State st.; F. J. Weber, Bus. Agent, 318 State st.
Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 13th st. and Fond du Lac ave. Peter Graf, Secy., 774 23rd st.
Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27—Meets 1st Friday at State and 3rd sts. Geo. Braun, Secy., 653 6th st.

Furriers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 325 Chestnut st. Chas. Barz, Secy., 461 16th st.
Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 809-11 Teutonia ave. Anton Papez, Jr., Secy., 648 14th st.
Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday A. M. at 961 Kinnickinnic ave. Fred Jackson, Secy., 241 Howell ave.
Glove Cutters' Union No. 27—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 216 Grand ave. Fred Koepke, Secy., 704 Greenbush st.
Glove Workers' Union No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Anna M. Egan, Secy., 381 Washington street.
Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 700—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday evening at Freie Gemeinde hall. Emil J. Kasik, Secy., 500 Center st.
Horseshoers' Union No. 11—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Wm. Jenks, Secy., 1110 Teutonia ave.
Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union No. 44—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 318 State st. N. H. Verfurth, Secy., 430 Reed st.
Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Bruemer's hall, Eleventh and Washington. Albert Morbeck, Secy., 834 Greenfield ave.
Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Saturday at Grove st. and National ave. Fred Grundman, Secy., 566 Grove st.
Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. Ernst Holz, Secy., 387 18th st.
Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 318 State st. Wm. Bauman, Secy., 1316 Booth st.
Lake Seamen's Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. Alf. Pease, Secy., 133 Clinton street.
Leather Workers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. A. Hayes, Secy., 528 Cass st.
Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield aves. Jos. Fischer, Secy., 852 Grove st.
Licensed Enginen No. 390—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water sts. W. Gnewuch, Secy., 748 Van Buren.
Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 408 Grand ave. Edw. Carlson, Secy., 306 National ave.
Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand ave. Wm. W. Grossett, Secy., 406 30th st.
Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 P. M. at 309 National ave. Jos. B. Hoffman, Secy., 374 19th st.

Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and National ave. J. C. Gressler, Secy., 676 6th ave.
Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Otto Bochert, Secy., 1008 North ave.
Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1326 Fond du Lac ave. H. A. Pfennig, Secy., 1123 Burlleigh street.
Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. Fred Hacha, Secy., 603 Union st.
Machinists Union No. 432, S. Milwaukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday. O. Q. Brown, Secy., Box No. 432.
Marine Cooks' Ass'n. No. 52—John Egan, Secy., 133 Clinton street.
Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st.
Millwrights' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 12th and Wine sts. Conrad Bittner, 305 Ring st.
Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 318 State st. W. H. Witte, Secy., 318 State street.
Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9—E. H. Thomas, Secy., 344 6th st.
Painters' Local No. 1066—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. W. C. Lang, Secy., 566 3rd ave.
Painters' Local No. 150—Meets every Tuesday at 7th and Chestnut sts. J. L. Reisse, Secy., 612 3rd st.
Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 3rd and Chestnut sts. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. John L. Reisse, Secy., 612 3rd st.
Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at Lipp's hall, 3rd and Prairie sts. John Schweigert, Secy., 505 15th st.
Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday 3rd and Chestnut sts. C. A. Lund, Secy., 551 Union st.
Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Sauer, business act., 399 National ave. Chester Desing, 879 National ave.
Pattern Makers' Apprentices meet 2nd and 4th Monday at 396 National ave. R. Schmitz, Secy., 1240 5th st.
Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at Lipp's hall, 3rd and Chestnut sts. J. Braun, Secy., 1116 9th street.
Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. R. Saeger, 818 17th st.
Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Meets 2nd Tuesday at 413 East Water st. E. Hambacher, care of Wetzel Bros.

Photo Engravers Union No. 19—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 208 4th st. H. Schwarz, 658 27th st.
Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Painters' headquarters, s. w. cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. A. R. Mermer, Secy., 1346 Fond du Lac ave.
Sign Painters' Union No. 922—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. Henic, Secy., 1709 Walnut st.
Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. W. Rogge, Secy., 1250 Holton st.
Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Greenfield and 6th aves. Henry Wetzel, Secy., 208 Williams st.
Stationary Engineers' No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. Chas. G. Griffiths, Secy., 517 Dover St.
Stationary Firemen No. 123—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 516 Chestnut st.
Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Henry McNulty, Secy., 605 Holton st.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 12—Meets every Tuesday 6:30 P. M. at 421 E. Water st. Geo. N. Mehm, Secy., 2016 Chestnut st.
Suspenders Workers' Union No. 10833—Jennie Schneider, Secy., 546 20th st.
Tanners and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Kofeld's hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. Emil Riesling, Secy., 1517 Green Bay Ave.
Telegraphers' Union No. 2—Meets 1st Tuesday at 351 Broadway. H. C. May, Secy., 366 Newhall street.
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 216 Grand ave. Chas. Joergensen, Secy., c. 6. Academy of Music.
Tile Layers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday cor. 12th and Wine sts. Ed. Behling, Secy., 844 14th street.
Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. J. Kaslokwitz, 753 Grove st.
Travelers' Goods and Leather Workers' Int. Union of A. No. 23—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. A. Demske, Secy., 887 9th st.
Truck Drivers' Union No. 749—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Nick Decker, Secy., 407 Pabst ave.
Typographical Union No. 23—Meets 2nd Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. A. J. Welch, 318 State st.
Typographical No. 10—Meets at 325 Chestnut st. 4th Sunday. Christ. Thren, 653 25th st.
Upholsterers' Union No. 29—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. H. H. Isermann, Secy., 531 1st ave.
Wood Workers' Union No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 1326 Fond du Lac ave. August Christ, Secy., 1330 12th st.

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A NEW FAMILY MEDICAL WORK by DR. J. H. GREER CHICAGO. DR. J. H. GREER, the author, is a practicing physician in Chicago, is Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physician-in-Chief to the Harvard Medical Institute, and has written many works of value to the profession and public. A COLLEGE PRESIDENT'S TESTIMONY. Prof. Wm. H. Cook, for thirty years Dean of the Cleveland Faculty Medical College, writes to the author as follows: "I have examined your book, 'A Physician in the House,' and am much pleased. Its contents and tone are family should know how to care for the needs of the household, which is a human right and duty. Your book gives me the information needed and in language the people can readily understand. I congratulate you on not naming the use of any poison, but adhering strictly to the use of non-poisonous remedies—the one true principle that should guide all treatment of disease, and which I have advocated in my practice for forty years or more. Yours truly, 'Dr. W. H. Cook.'"

This book is up-to-date in every particular. It will save you hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills. It tells you how to cure yourself by simple or harmless home remedies. It recommends no poisonous or dangerous drugs. It teaches simple common-sense methods in accordance with Nature's Law. It does not endorse dangerous experiments with the surgeon's knife. It teaches how to save health and life by safe methods. It is entirely free from technical rubbish. It teaches prevention—that it is better to know how to live and avoid disease than to take any medicine as a cure. It teaches how typhoid and other fevers can be both prevented and cured. It gives the best known treatment for La Grippe, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Consumption, Appendicitis and every other disease. It is the best medical book for the home yet produced. It is no way advertisement and has no medicine to sell. It tells you how to live that you may prolong life. It opposes medical fads of all kinds and makes uncompromising war on vaccination and the use of antibiotics. It has hundreds of excellent recipes for the cure of the various diseases. It has 16 Colored Plates, showing different parts of the human body. The chapter on Painless Midwifery is worth its weight in gold to women. It has a large number of valuable illustrations. The "care of children" is something every mother ought to read. It teaches the value of Air, Sunshine and Water as medicines. It contains valuable information for the married. It advises people with regard to marriage—tells who should and who should not marry. Those contemplating marriage should get this book at once. This book cannot fail to please you. If you are looking for health by the safest and easiest means, do get this book. This book has eight hundred pages, is neatly bound in cloth and will be sent by mail or express prepaid to any address on receipt of \$1.00. ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO Social-Democratic Herald, 244 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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 Popular Priced M. Wednesday
 The Natural Singing
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BARNEY GILMORE
 In the Comedy Drama Success
A Rocky Road To Dublin
 By Daniel L. Hart,
 Author of "Marching through Georgia"
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 Hear Mr. Gilmore sing his new songs
 and perform Harry Noble.
SEE The Native Dances
 The real Irish Janting Car
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HAVERLY'S MASTODON MINSTRELS
 NEXT WEEK - THE BEST SHOW OF THEM ALL
70 In New York Town
 Mirth Provokers
 By special agreement with Hurlitz & Seaman Popular Prices will prevail.
 With an All Star Cast including
 Chas. Howard May Ward
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 Direction, LEON WACHSNER
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 Harrison Grey Fishes Introduces
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 First Time Here in English
 Prices: \$1.50, \$1.75, 50c, 25c
 Best Sale Monday. Mail Orders Now.

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 We think we can make a trade on footwear this week if you give us a call.
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 We were here first, and our stock of Winter Footwear, consisting of warm slippers, shoes and over-shoes, is most complete; in fact, we are overstocked with them, and we must get rid of the surplus; therefore, we are going to cut the prices so that you will wonder how we can do it. Give us a call next week and be convinced.
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A Shameful Tale of Plunder!

A SAMPLE OF HOW, UNDER THE VERY SHADOW OF LAW, THE WORKING PEOPLE ARE VICTIMIZED.

JOHN F. NICOU, INJURED IN A FACTORY, IS AWARDED DAMAGES, BUT OTHERS GET THE MOST OF IT, AND HE IS NOW A CANDIDATE FOR THE POOR HOUSE.

That the poor workman who is injured by defective machinery and tries to get damages through the courts is usually beaten out by having his case appealed to a higher court, where he has not the money to follow it or to hire lawyer's suitable to cope with the high-priced legal talent on the other side, is a pretty well established fact in the people's minds by this time. But how about the man who succeeds in getting damages in the lower courts and has the verdict sustained in the supreme court? How about him?

In answer to the surprised inquiries of Nicou, said that it was necessary to have two lawyers. No agreement was signed with Wegner, however, as there had been with Officer. Also, just as this last trial was about to come on, Frelson told the Nicouids that expert medical testimony was needed, and tried to have them sign an agreement to pay a Dr. Faber two hundred and fifty dollars, for which he was to testify in Nicou's favor. Nicou said the amount was too much and then an agreement was drawn up

for testing meters and the quality of gas, as an expert. Now a political coffee-cooler named Merriam, who signed his name to expert gas articles in the daily papers some time ago, which were in fact written by someone else, is boasting that the whole affair was a cooked-up-before-hand scheme to get him a political job, and that Rose has promised him the appointment. In common decency the citizens should rise up in protest against such a prostitution of the public service. If gas is to be inspected, it should be really inspected.



THE TELL TALE FRELSON RECEIPT.

The least that can be said is that if he is not extraordinarily lucky he will get the short end of it just the same. Let the following facts of a case in point tell the story. On April 11, 1896, a workman named John F. Nicou was injured in the machinery of the works of J. G. Wagner & Co. His skull was fractured and his brain injured. He was taken home, where his wife was already sick in bed, and kind-hearted neighbors, realizing the plight of the little household, reported the matter to the Associated Charities. Agent Gustav Frelson investigated the case, and after learning the facts about the accident, told Mr. Nicou that he had a good case against the Wagner people and could get damages if he took his case into the courts. Mr. Nicou felt that he was entitled to such relief, and so Frelson sent Atty. J. C. Officer, a close friend of his, to arrange with Nicou to begin proceedings. Officer drew up an agreement by which he was to get one-half of whatever damages were secured, and suit was started in the late Judge Sutherland's court. Frelson kept up a fatherly interest (as will appear in the case, as agent of the Associated Charities.

The trial in Sutherland's court resulted in victory for Nicou, and then the Wagners appealed to the supreme court, hoping to thus discourage their opponent. He kept up the fight, however, and the supreme court ordered the case back to the lower court to be tried over. It came on before Judge Ludwig—the judge before whom the corporations like to try their cases, but still again Nicou won out. When the case was on before Ludwig another lawyer friend and business associate of Frelson was worked into the case. This was John W. Wegner. Frelson, in an-

for \$100 and the Nicouids signed. (Later on Frelson made out the receipt for Dr. Faber at \$200 which Nicou signed.) Another expert was Dr. Harris, who at one time was the East Side county physician, which doubtless made him an expert. He was paid \$25, but the Nicouids insist that the testimony he gave was in favor of the Wagners. Well, the judgement given Nicou by the jury was for \$3,500. Again the case was taken to the supreme court and the verdict was this time sustained, with costs of \$211—a total of \$3,711, with interest at 6 per cent from July 1890 to March 1900.

Above is shown a photographic copy of a receipt which Agent Frelson gave the Nicouids for \$27.50 as "attorney in fact" in the case—it seems to have been a case of plucking all around—and for a certain incidental expense, as will appear further on. Before the case was settled up by Frelson, Nicou's father died and he and his family went to Germany, and it was supposed would stay there. The Charity agent settled up the case and then sent the money that was to be Nicou's share to Germany, to a banker named Hertlein, in Erlangen, together with a paper that he said Nicou must sign before receiving the money. The banker informed Nicou he was ready to turn over the money as soon as the paper was signed, but as neither the banker nor Nicou could read English they did not know what the paper contained. As the only way he could get his money was to sign, Nicou finally affixed his signature and the money was paid over. The paper in effect read that Nicou agreed to accept from Gustav Frelson, his attorney in fact, the sum of \$658.07 in full payment of his share, which amounted to \$1,827.33, and that

tors of the Associated Charities made inquiries about the case: J. C. Officer, atty. . . . (was to get one-half, what he really got not known) John W. Wegner, atty. . . \$ 750.00 Dr. Faber, expert 200.00 Dr. Harris, expert 25.00 Rent to Mrs. Lohse (landlady) 41.00 Note to Mil. Trust Co., money advanced to buy certain household articles 84.07 Frelson, Atty in fact 25.00 Frelson, sending money to Germany 2.50 Total \$1160.26 Sent to Germany 658.07 \$1827.33

Now this \$1,827.33, is worth a little attention, for it is really a false statement, it would appear, of what constituted a half of the proceeds of the suit. One half of the judgement, with interest from July to March would be \$1,925 not \$1,827. The witness fees do not appear to have been paid. Nicou boarded one witness at his home so as to have him on hand during the trial, and Frelson, it is claimed, promised another witness \$50, which was never paid, and now this witness, Carl Muth, threatens to sue Nicou for the amount. Verily, for the workman the courts are not a place to secure justice but to fall among law-protected blood-suckers!

As a sequel to this history of the legal and illegal plundering of a defenceless man, comes the news that Nicou the past week was forced to apply to the county for aid. His declining years will probably be spent in the poorhouse, but life will continue to be pleasant to the vultures who picked him to the bone.

For years the Humane Society and the Associated Charities have worked at loggerheads due to the jealousies of the agents, and it looks now as if this feud would be ended. Whitehead is very wrathful at his let-down by a society he had carried in his pocket so many years, and it may be that in the row that ensues each side will tell some racy things about the other.

Some years ago an investigation of Whitehead was brought about by Comrade Victor L. Berger, who tired of the many complaints of his brutalities to people of the working class, and although the directors screened their representatives—perhaps because he knew too much about them—some interesting facts came to light. It was shown that he had solicited money with which to build the Berg fountain on City Hall Square from keepers of houses of ill-fame, that he was hot-foot on the trail of any state fees that might be had for taking children to the state home, and that the fees went into his pocket,—and so on, not to mention his brutalities toward the poor. Even the *Sentinel* said editorially that the investigation was a whitewash.

Since then Whitehead has been privileged to inflict himself officially upon the community and to disgrace the name of organized humanity. It was even proposed by the society that he be given police power in the state, but the attempt failed in two legislatures. It is a gain to the community that he is out. The society cannot by any possibility select another such an one to fill the vacancy. Henry Smith got a plan through the council, in accordance with a state law, to maintain a city gas inspector, "to be appointed by the mayor," and to draw a good salary

for testing meters and the quality of gas, as an expert. Now a political coffee-cooler named Merriam, who signed his name to expert gas articles in the daily papers some time ago, which were in fact written by someone else, is boasting that the whole affair was a cooked-up-before-hand scheme to get him a political job, and that Rose has promised him the appointment. In common decency the citizens should rise up in protest against such a prostitution of the public service. If gas is to be inspected, it should be really inspected.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.
 At the Davidson theater, on Monday evening, January 22, Mr. Wright Lorimer will begin a week's engagement, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, in his stupendous production of the four-act Biblical drama, "The Shepherd King," which, with the possible exception of "Ben Hur" is the largest and handsomest production on the American stage today. Mr. Lorimer will be supported by a company of one hundred and fifty players. The orchestra



Wright Lorimer in The Shepherd King will be augmented to twenty-five musicians. The evening performances will begin at 8 o'clock and the matinees at 2. Mail orders are now being filled at the box office the scale of prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1.50.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.
 The Haverly Mastodon Minstrels will be seen at the Alhambra starting with mat. tomorrow, with Billy Beard as the star comedian. The assisting comedians have been carefully selected for their funmaking proclivities. The singing contingent with a first-class minstrel company is one of the most expensive parts of the pay-roll. No better evidence of the care that has been taken to secure singers for this minstrel company can be given than the list of singers with the Haverly show. Among those quite prominently known are George T. Martin, Walter A. Wolfe, Richard Hunter, Bruce Waiman, F. P. Keeney and Walter Leon. In matter of fact, the Haverly show this season is stronger than in years. Hurtig and Seamon's latest musical novelty "In New York Town" will follow Haverly's Minstrels at the Alhambra.

BIJOU THEATER.
 The young Irish actor, Barney Gilmore, will present his new play,



entitled "A Rocky Road to Dublin," at the Bijou all next week, beginning Sunday Afternoon. In this play the author has avoided soldiers policemen, pigs, evictions and all the hackneyed horrors of Ireland. The hero is a well-bred Irishman, cashier in a bank in Dublin, who sacrifices his position and good name to save the erring brother of the girl he loves. Beautiful scenes of Ireland as Ireland is today

DAVIDSON
 Week of Monday, Jan. 22
 Matinee Wednesday and Saturday
Mr. Wright Lorimer
 In His Stupendous Production of the Dramatization of the Life of King David of Israel
The Shepard King
 Direction W. A. BRADY
 Company of 150 Players
 Prices, 25c to \$1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to \$1.00

33 1/3% DISCOUNT
 On all our Winter Suits and Overcoats
M. BENDER
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 By ordering your COAL, WOOD & COKE at me, All profits will be divided between the COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Social-Democratic Party and the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. In this way you are given an opportunity to increase your contributions to the cause without any real additional expense. Ask your friends to place their orders here also, and thus help swell the income of the party and the Herald. All orders will be delivered by UNION TEAMSTERS. Ask the teamster to show his card. Send orders by post, by telephone, or call at the office.
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SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY
 559 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.
 Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearses in the United States
FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS \$3.00 CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS \$3.00
 TELEPHONE MAIN 2736. 33 OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

are shown. There will be Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
PABST THEATER.
 Mme. Bertha Kalich will appear in Maeterlinck's celebrated play, "Monna Vanna," at the Pabst Theater next week, beginning Thursday evening. This is the first time this great attraction has appeared in Milwaukee in English and she will doubtless be greeted by packed houses. There will be a matinee Saturday.
STAR THEATER.
 The Campbell-Drew Amusement Co. present next week at the Star Theater, commencing Sunday, the "Avenue Girls" Musical Extravaganza Co.
CRYSTAL THEATER.
 "Our Country Cousin," a little bland comedy by the well known Jones and Walton, will head the bill at the Crystal Theater (Second near Grand) next week. The rest of the show will be of the usual excellence.

The Question of Management
 is of vital importance where a bank is concerned.
 It stands to reason that officers and directors, well-known for their own personal success, are worthy of your confidence and capable of conducting the affairs of "your bank", the bank whose officers are competent and whose directors direct.

DON'T FORGET
 the "Bloody Sunday" Meeting at the Liedertafel Hall, Prairie and Seventh streets, Tomorrow afternoon, at 2:30. Speakers: Carl D. Thompson and Elizabeth H. Thomas.

The Germania National Bank
 GERMANIA BUILDING
 West Water St., Cor. Wells

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 GENERAL OFFICE: Merrill Building, 211 Grand Avenue.
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 Successor to THE WHITNALL COAL COMPANY, INDEPENDENT FUEL COMPANY, WHITNALL & RADEMAKER SUPPLY CO., CREAM CITY FUEL COMPANY, DEVOS & WHITNALL COMPANY, CHAS. F. HASE COAL COMPANY.
COAL, WOOD, SEWER-PIPE, CEMENT, BUILDING MATERIALS.
 OWNED BY MILWAUKEE MEN.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Now that the Humane Society has gotten rid of its incubus, it should take steps to redeem itself by employing a man for agent who has at least some genuine humane impulses.

The Halfbreeds did not cover themselves with glory when they hit upon one of their workers named Maas to fill the office of register of deeds, and his reign so far has been replete with offensive conduct and with unlawful and shady acts. There is an adulterous relation between his office and the Abstract trust that has been already pointed out in these columns and it appears that there is still more to be uncovered. For one thing he is employing men contrary to law.

Chapter 278 of the laws of 1899 fixes the compensation for the register of deeds, his deputy, receiving clerk, two comparers, and thirteen copyists. It specifically states that the register shall receive a salary of \$4,000, the deputy \$1,800 and the receiving clerk \$1,200 a year, and that the register shall employ two comparing clerks and not less than 5 or more than 13 copyists at salaries of \$50 per month each. The register of deeds, without any authority of law, is employing a custodian and two entry clerks, and the county is paying the custodian \$75 per month and the two entry clerks \$60 per month each, in violation of the law. In this manner the county has been losing for some time back \$195 per month. When the legislature passes a law for the register of deeds' office

of Milwaukee county fixing the salaries of the register, his deputy and clerks and specifically fixing the number of employees, the Board of Supervisors have no authority to change either the salaries or the officials in that office.

After years spent in terrorizing the poor of the city and manipulating the board of directors, R. D. Whitehead, superintendent of the Wisconsin Humane Society, has resigned under pressure. It is mighty good riddance to bad rubbish. Whitehead was originally a mule trader down South, then a plantation overseer, (and a brutal one, we may be sure) and after the war drifted North, keeping a livery stable in Chicago, and afterward graduating into a "humane" agent. His long benevolent-looking beard and hypocritical features masked as vengeful and cruel a nature as ever got philanthropic work in this country.

He is a man of little education, but possessed of ignorant cunning and has displayed a remarkable faculty for bending the Humane society to his will, using the more plastic and docile directors to maintain his grip and driving out others who were conscientious enough to want to be directors in fact instead of being mere dummies. He never could get along with an ass-stunt—assistants might inform others as to the accuracy of the number of visits to stock yards or other places set down by him in his monthly reports—and the row that led to his tumbling out of his job was, as was to be expected, due to hatred and mistrust of an assistant whom the directors shielded from his insults.