

NINTH  
YEAR

No. 31

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,  
10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

WHOLE  
NO.

435

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
SEE THE FOURTH PAGE.

A Milwaukee clerk has taken the poor man's oath. And yet he has been receiving a "salary" instead of "wages".

The natives of Africa are said to have given up the making of cloth out of bark and are now calling for Yankee calico. Another lost art!

One day of Thanksgiving prosperity at the hands of "charity" makes more dreary the half-famine rations of the poor when the day of feasting is past.

By the way, the Social-Democrats of Wisconsin have elected a "walking delegate" to the state legislature. Now what has capitalism to say!

Atlanta, Ga., has a grafting secretary of state among its population. This worthy capitalist official refused our party access to the returns and then held it up for \$5 for a tabulation of the party vote.

Give the working class economic justice and they will not need any of your hypocritical charity on Thanksgiving day. Give them a social system that guarantees them the wealth their labor creates and there will be no parvenue rich to mock them with "charity".

Natives of British India are being imported into British Columbia by the capitalists, and the people are protesting. Nothing strange about it—capitalism gets its labor power where it can get it the cheapest. That's why Uncle Sam is importing coolies for the Panama canal.

The dispatches say Sec'y Cortelyou is not in favor of a parcels post. Of course not. Neither are the senators sent to congress by the express companies. When the people get anything in the way of progress they must set up such a howl that the capitalist politicians cannot afford to dodge.

Pierpont Morgan told a Chicago reporter that the "prevailing prosperity" would continue "unless some agitator is successful in arousing public clamor and public passion against the property interests of the country." But how public clamor could be aroused if the people were really sharers in the "prosperity", he conveniently neglected to state.

At Miners precinct, Marion county, W. Va., there were counted six Socialist votes. E. B. Hibbs, our candidate for Congress in the First district demanded a recount by presenting 21 affidavits of men who had voted a straight Socialist

## Some Late Election News.

In Arizona our party made good headway, especially in the mining districts. In Gila county the vote was about 400; Yavapai county, 535; Maricopa county, 133; Cochise county, 400; Graham county, 400; Pima county, 195; Yuma county, 100; Navajo county, 100. An increase of about 100 per cent.

COLORADO: Hinsdale county (a mining county) 81 votes; 1904, 35 votes.

CONNECTICUT: Second congressional district, 1772; 1904, no candidate.

IDAHO: Shoshone county about 950; 1904, 380. Fremont county, about 600 or 700; 1904, 300. Blingham and Idaho Falls more than doubled their vote.

ILLINOIS: Socialist vote of Cook county, 1006 (official) 30,414.

INDIANA: Fifth Congressional district, 850 votes; 1904, 1,227.

IOWA: Adams county, 49; Appanoose county, 417; Lucas county, 33; Ringgold county, 8; Decatur county, 70; Taylor county, 65; total, 444.

MARYLAND: Washington county, 123 votes; 1904, 73. Five of six Congressional districts report over 3,000 votes as against 2,247 in 1904 for the whole state.

MISSOURI: St. Louis vote for heads of state ticket for eight years: 1898, for Supreme court, 480; 1900, for governor, 2,436; 1902, for Supreme court, 2,407; 1904, for governor, 4,429; 1906, for Supreme court, 5,033. Tenth Congressional district: 1902, 1,256; 1904, 2,799; 1906, 3,102. Eleventh Congressional district: 1902, 427; 1904, 1,170; 1906, 1,265. Twelfth Congressional district: 1902, 255; 1904, 708; 1906, 778. The foregoing is the official vote of St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY: Second Congressional district, 385; 1904, 354. Ninth Congressional district, 1,044; 1904, 1,183. Tenth Congressional district, 1,138; 1904, 1,453. Hudson county, 2,182; 1905, 2,081; 1904, 2,862. Pleasantville: 16 votes; last year 5 votes. Atlantic county, for Congress, 44; for Assembly, 47. There were six parties in the field including Labor party.

NEW YORK: Second Congressional district, 970; 1904, 1,471.

OHIO (Cleveland): For Sec'y of state, 1,901 votes; for member of board of public works, 1,895; for

member of common schools, 1,873; for dairy and food commissioner, 1,879; for judge of Court of Common Pleas of Third subdivision of the Fourth judicial district, 1,767; for judge of Court of Common Pleas of Third subdivision of Fourth judicial district, unexpired term, 1,816; for judge of Court of Insolvency, and judge of Juvenile court, 1,762; for sheriff of Cuyahoga county, 1,627; for recorder of Cuyahoga county, 1,787; for member of the board of county commissioners, 1,791; for coroner of Cuyahoga county, 1,823; Twentieth Congressional district, 662; Twenty-first Congressional district, 1,376. Total Socialist vote for state: 1906, 18,432. This is a gain of 637 votes over 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA: Seventh Congressional district, Chester county, 36; Delaware county, 116; total, 152. Twenty-ninth Congressional district, 700; 1904, 584; Allegheny county, for governor, 1,907; for lieutenant governor, 2,093; for secretary of internal affairs, 2,015.

PHILADELPHIA: Socialist party vote (official) gives Maurer, for governor, 2,529; and Cohen, for district attorney, 2,514. This is about double the vote of 1905, but 700 less than 1904. Our vote is four times that of the Prohibition party, and nearly nine times that of the S. L. P., who got 299. Most of this was intended for us, as the DeLeonites did not even have one meeting during the campaign, in fact, have no section here, nor have had, for practically two years. Indications point to the vote in the state exceeding that of 1904, passing that of the Prohibition party and entitling us to official standing.

TENNESSEE: Incomplete returns show: for Governor, 924; for railroad commissioner, 1530; for congress, 1,025; for state senator, 1,519; for legislature, 2,243. Jackson (official): for governor, 13; at previous election, 11; for congress, 25; 1904, no candidate; for railroad commissioner, 55; 1904, no candidate.

TEXAS: Second Congressional district (approximate), 255; 1904, no candidate. Colorado county, for Congress, 34; for state ticket, 27; last election, 12.

ticket, and the recount showed we had 27 instead of 6. Scattered returns show fraud in many places. One precinct in Ohio county showed no Socialist votes, yet one of our candidates lived there, and he said he, his son, and a clerk voted straight Socialist tickets, yet in spite of this, West Virginia shows 50 to 70 increase over 1904, but we must await the official count.

The curator of the Milwaukee public museum says it is not practicable to maintain a coin collection on exhibition as it would form a continuous temptation to those in "desperate financial straits." Trying to "knock" the capitalist system, again! It's a fine system of society that produces "desperate financial straits" in the midst of loudly vaunted prosperity!

Under the capitalist system people live a sort of topsy-turvy justice. The workers are the poor and the shirkers are the rich, and the shorter work-hours go to the workers who have the least hard jobs and the longest hours of labor are required where the work conditions are most dangerous—the Panama canal, for instance. Oh, the capitalist system is a most moral affair!

Workingmen who are gushing over Roosevelt, the friend of labor, are singularly blind to the fact that Teddy immediately rushed the original labor injunction judge, Taft, to assist Cannon in the Illinois district where that big Republican grafter was being opposed by labor and then out to Idaho to help the governor who was doing Standard Oil stunts in keeping labor's officials in prison without trial.

According to the comrades of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, the most lawless ballot box manipulations were engaged in by the capitalist parties in the recent election. It became so flagrant that a contest was finally started which resulted in the arrest of forty election officers in the Hazleton district. Hazleton has a record already by reason of the shooting down of strikers by a sheriff's posse at the time of the great coal strike.

Even in Germany the governing classes are beginning to feel that the working man must be reckoned with. Speaking of the excitement and discontent among the miners of the Ruhr, the official organ, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a curious article, in which it chides the masters for not returning a more favorable answer to the men, and thus inciting them to strike. It admits that the men's wages have improved, but then the

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## Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before!

Says Sydney Brooks in *Harper's Weekly*:

"The politicians are always the last people to see what is going on under their noses. They will jeer at me when I prophesy, with the utmost confidence, that at the next presidential election the Socialists will poll over a million votes. They (the politicians) do not realize the masses have sickened of the buncombe and insincerities of the old parties or that politics as played in the United States is no more than a game between two sets of sharp-headed politicians. The public, I believe, is growing less and less muddle-headed. It is having a pretty severe training in actualities; it is getting to see things as they really are. It sees, for instance, that in America the scale dips down on the side of capital more heavily and wantonly than in any other country in the world; it believes—is it wrong in believing?—that the millionaire and the boss rule and own this land and everything that there is above and beneath it, that together they can control all the functions of government; that the courts and the ballot box are merely instruments of their power; and the constitution a hand-maid of their iniquities; that all legislation is conceived in their interests, drafted and voted for by their henchmen; that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor; ten thousand dollars for the protection of property and only twelve dollars for the protection of human life; that under the forms of democracy the American system and the American ideas have been warped and perverted into a conspiracy of plutocrats and professional politicians against the common weal; that justice and equality—not only social equality of opportunity—have vanished from the American soil; and that many millions of Americans, women and children as well as men, fatuously calling themselves free, are held in the grip of wage slavery more horrible than that of the new Congo or the old South."

price of the necessities of life has also risen. Following on this article, meetings have been held between the representatives of masters and men, with the result that in the course of the next few weeks the main demands of the men will be granted. No wonder that at a by-election held last week in Saxony the Socialist obtained 12,716, and the Liberals only 3,642 votes.

In speaking of the fact that during the first nine months of the year in England there had been 483 fatal cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers and 48 cases from anthrax among wool combers, while exclusive of seamen there were 237 workmen killed in accidents for the month of September alone, the *London Labour Leader* says: "If we had lost the same number in a fight with the Boers the details would have been telegraphed round the earth, but there is no crown of glory for capitalist's victims." Just so.

The government consular service appears to be manipulated just now so that no municipal ownership news can be had from Europe. Up to some six months ago these reports were full of public undertakings abroad, so much so that we collected together a large file of the reports and had them bound together as a reference work on this subject. Since that time, however, there appears to have been a change in policy, and not a line of that kind is given. It seems as if the Republican capitalists now in control of the people's government were intent on giving the people no more information on this important public subject.

The people are waiting with some curiosity the impending report of the men sent to England by the Civic Federation to investigate municipal ownership. Being sent over by an organization of economic pirates like August Belmont, the American representative of the Rothschilds, no one will be surprised if the report is a studied effort to give municipal ownership a black eye, for plutocracy cannot be expected to favor any move that tends to limit the sphere of capitalist exploitation of the people. On the other hand it will be a surprise if the committee reports in favor of municipal trading, as it is called in England, for it will then be doing a thing that will show the committee to be actually unbiased. The committee is in the position that it cannot hurt municipal ownership if it tries to give it a black eye, while there will be no suspicion of its motives if it reports favorably.

"Many a foreigner, living on our side streets, in what our reformers call poverty, graduates into business which gives him independence, the fruit of his years of simple self-denial." So says one of our preachers. Did you ever notice that such men are careful never to picture a man becoming wealthy on mere wage labor! In all such cases of alleged workmen getting rich it is always by means of alleged savings put out at speculation or put into trade! But as to the quotation above, it is arrant misrepresentation—unless he is referring to the saloon business, and even that business produces a good many failures. The real fact is that, while the ranks of the small tradesmen keep filled up, it is only because new victims venture into the places made by the many who are unsuccessful. The proletariat is full of men who have staked their all in little stores and then been forced to the wall.

What a docile fellow your workman is! If he makes a claim for better conditions, and does it without using hysterical language, the capitalist press promptly dubs him an incendiary. But it's different with the swollen rich. They do not hesitate to agitate whenever any of their grafts are threatened, and the way they do it is well illustrated by Hetty Green's recent declaration that "the people are going to revolt against the oppression of the trusts and there will be a deluge and the streets will run with

blood when the people are aroused." Nothing incendiary about that! That's why the newspapers are mum about it. If Hetty's millions were in trusts instead of land, she would doubtless have her antipathies to landlords instead of to trust lords. It is always the economic motive with such people. And they are always much more excitable than the average down-trodden and plundered workman.

Bishop Potter says the founders of this country had no right to expect that no caste would develop in America, and that is was a "grotesque" expectation. It was grotesque, wasn't it! To expect that the capitalist system could go on robbing the many and loading up the few with economic power and yet not stratify society, was a funny expectation. Still the Revolutionists of 1776 were courageous according to their lights. They met the big problem of political injustice that confronted them and they certainly thought that their descendants would inherit enough spunk and humanity to tackle the other problems when they developed to the right importance. However, it took the colonists some time to get ready to tackle their problem, and even to the last they did not expect to do as much as they did do when they really got down to business. The present time is a sort of making-ready time, and we may yet honor our American ancestry by proving to be as much the right kind of revolutionists for our time as they were the right kind for theirs.

The following from our Japanese exchange, *Heimic Shimbun*, is self explanatory:

Our paper tried the press laws violation case of the leaflet headed "War between the Rich and the Poor," issued as an extra of our paper on the 24th ult., was brought up for a public trial on the 5th inst., at 9:40 A. M. in the second court room of the Tokyo Local Court. At 9 A. M. on the 11th the verdict was given which sentenced Mr. Giso Yamaguchi, defendant in this case not guilty. "Had the defendant," said Mr. Imamura, chief justice, explaining the reason of the defendant's guiltlessness, "declared in his leaflet that such administrative organs as the police, the army, and the government, were radically the tools of the rich, his must not doubt have been a statement quite dangerous to the social order. But he simply concluded that the three organizations had alike stood by the rich on the occasion of the tramway affair from this attitude, his indignation led him to describe them as the tools of the millionaires. Whether there be any fact or not in this case, therefore, he is not guilty etc." The public procurator, however, at once appealed.

Says a Milwaukee preacher, who holds forth from a "people's" pulpit supported by the corporation scabwags of the city, "Vice and its correlative, poverty, are still in evidence. No prosperity can eradicate the misery which depraved life brings upon the innocent." So it is vice that makes poverty? We always supposed the reason the working class had to live in poverty was because the capitalist system did not permit them to keep the wealth they create. Or, in other words, that under the capitalist wage system the wage to labor is too small for labor to buy back the things it itself produces. But this capitalist preacher says vice is at the bottom of poverty. If there were no vice, then, would the working class be the rich class, as in all justice it ought to be? Would ten hours' hard work in a factory mean that the worker's family would dress in silks and ride in automobiles? There are lots of men who do not work at all, unless traveling for pleasure or clipping coupons may be called work, and yet whose families live in superabundance, and if this class has a superabundance out of the common store without work, wouldn't it follow that many others got less than a necessary abundance, with almost

all members of the family out as bread earners? The great social question is up for discussion and cannot be dodged. Trying to lay the fault of poverty at the door of vice is not a very honest thing to do, but then we have never considered this particular preacher a very honest man.

The Milwaukee capitalist press tortured a remark of our late candidate for district attorney, with regard to corrupt judges in the West, into an attack on the local judges, but they had no word to say when Democratic Congressional Candidate Donnelly also attacked the integrity of the judicial empire. At about the same time a letter written by former Dist. Atty. Bennett, to the officials of the street railway company asking them to help him get the district attorneyship appointment after Brazee had been made a judge, was printed and still again the papers had no comments to make. The letter, composed by Bennett and copied by Joyce, a street railway adjuster, was addressed to the general manager of the company, asking him to use his influence with the governor. In it Bennett is alleged to have agreed in precise language to shield the company in case he became district attorney by appointment through the company's stand-in with the bosses of the Republican administration. The papers that had been saying things about the Socialist candidate's "attack" were guiltily silent as to the true significance of the Bennett case, for it scorched the leather too near home. And the Social-Democrats had no daily paper in which to give it the necessary publicity.

One of the worst blotches on our modern civilization is the private detective agency which makes a specialty of supplying strike breakers and armed thugs to capitalists when they have dirty work to be done during labor conflicts. A writer in *Appleton's Magazine* for October who is said to be an American representative of the Scotland Yards detective force, has the following to say as information from the inside, on the private detective system that flourishes in manufacturing centers in this country:

"There is another phase of the private detective evil which has worked untold damage in America. This is the private constabulary system, by which armed forces are employed during labor troubles. It is a condition akin to the feudal system of warfare, when private interests can employ troops of mercenaries to wage war at their command."

"Obviously, these armed private detectives are hurried to the scene of the trouble to maintain order and prevent destruction of property, although this work should always be left to the official guardians of the peace. That there is a sinister motive back of the employment of these men has been shown time and again. Have you ever followed the episodes of a great strike and noticed that most of the disorderly outbreaks were so guided as to work harm to the interests of the strikers? It is not going too far to state that many of the great strikes have been lost to the workers because after a time public sympathy and support were withdrawn. And this change of public sentiment invariably follows the alleged lawless and violent acts of the strikers. Therefore, instead of preventing these acts, it is to the interest of the employers that they should occur."

"In this, perhaps, lies usually the reason why private detectives are brought on the scene. Before every duty to the public as a whole, their duty consists in bringing the result desired by their employers—that is, breaking the strike. Time and again it has been shown that private detectives employed every effort, fair or foul, to accomplish this end by turning the public against the strikers. Private detectives, unsuspected in their guise of workmen, mingle with the strikers and by incendiary talk or action

sometimes stir them up to violence.

"In one of the greatest of our strikes, that involving the steel industry, over two thousand armed detectives were employed supposedly to protect property, while several hundred more were scattered in the ranks of strikers as workmen. Many of the latter became officers in the labor bodies, helped to make laws for the organizations, made incendiary speeches, cast their votes for the most radical movements made by the strikers, participated in and led bodies of the members in the acts of lawlessness that eventually caused the sending of state troops and the declaration of martial law. While doing this, these spies within the ranks were making daily reports of the plans and purpose of the strikers. To my knowledge, when lawlessness was at its height, and murder ran riot, these men wore little patches of white on the lapels of their coats that their fellow-detectives of the 'two thousand' would not shoot them down by mistake."

"In no other country in the world, with the exception of China, is it possible for an individual to surround himself with a standing army to do his bidding in defiance of law and order. The conditions I have outlined could never under any circumstance obtain in England. During labor troubles the government looks after the policing, and under no circumstances permits the meddling of private detectives."

Here's a woman accused by the police with poisoning three children to get their insurance. Here's a Denver girl accused of running down a man on the street with her automobile and refusing to let him be taken to the hospital in the auto for fear his blood would stain her finery and the man dying while waiting for a regular ambulance to be secured. Here's a lot of more leading business men arrested for gigantic land frauds out West by which the people at large were despoiled. Here's a report that manufacturers and jobbers in adulterated, painted and tainted foods are scrambling to work off the poisonous stuff on the people before the new pure food laws go into effect. And so on. Pick up any paper and this is the sort of thing you see.

The heart is taken out of vast numbers of people by the sharpness of the struggle for existence under capitalism. A daily newspaper is a daily record of crime, of deceit, of sharp practice and of demoralization. It is a picture of human degradation, and it is all because we live under a system that stifles the good impulses and develops the bad. The capitalist mouthpieces lay it all to human nature and say that human nature must be changed before we can have Socialism or any perfect form of society.

It is a gross libel. Human nature is all right. It is the system that is wrong. And that we are going to change.

What a fine game it is! Giving labor a few crumbs more to keep down the growing cry of distress and then raising the cost of living to more than meet it. All along the line the prices of the necessities of life are being screwed up, which means that the value of wages is steadily going down. As indicating the movement in merely one line, we print herewith three postal cards received by a furniture and hardware dealer within the past few weeks:

"Nov. 14, 1906.

"Owing to the continued advance in price of raw material used in the manufacture of iron beds, we are compelled to withdraw all prices."

"New prices will be quoted on application."

"Marion Iron and Brass Bed Co."

"Ironton, O., Nov. 20, 1906.

"In consequence of the sharp and continued advance of pig iron and other material entering into the cost of stoves and ranges, we are compelled to advance our prices five per cent, to take effect at once."

"The Foster Stove Co."

"Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 7, 1906.

"On account of the sharp and continued advance of pig iron and other material going into stoves, we are compelled to advance our prices five per cent, to take effect at once."

"Home Stove Co."

Probably every trade could show up the same evidences of the turning on of the screws if it were possible to get the inside information. Someone in trying to describe rheumatism said that it was like having your finger clamped up in a vice as tight as was comfortable, and then giving the screw four or five more turns. And that by adding five more turns you would have gone. The capitalist have been turning the screw on the cost of living vice until the limit of endurance was reached, and now they are giving it a few more humorous turns. No wonder there are small wage raises here and there. Safety to the capitalist class makes it imperative.

The A. F. of L. Wind-up.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 23.—

Editors of labor papers and delegates that are down on the labor press had it hot and heavy at today's session of the American Federation of Labor, in a contention raised by the report of the education committee on a resolution which had been presented by Sam DeNeirey of Washington, D. C.

It was apparently a simple request, but it raised a lively discussion. Delegate Llewellyn Lewis of Pittsburg, Pa., made some remarks about the majority of publishers of labor papers being in unionism for what they can get out of it. He said the two labor papers of Pittsburg supported Congressman Dellzell for reelection, although he was one of the main men on "labor blacklist" as published by the executive council.

Editor Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee called attention to the fact that the Socialist papers are never accused of graft. If labor politics would simply follow class lines, as the trades union does, in the economic field, then such cases as the one referred to in Pittsburg could not happen. He said he felt rather sorry for the editor of a labor paper who is not a Socialist, because such an editor has no ideal that holds him up and helps him bear the misery that was invariably connected with the work of editing a labor paper.

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"You are to blame yourself," Berger declared, "for the grafters among the labor editors. You can get the kind of papers and editors you want if you will only support them as you should."

Finally the resolution was amended and passed with the provision that where the labor paper owned a job office the labor organizations are to patronize it.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 24.—

Samuel Gompers was today re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor.

There was a spirited debate on the resolution introduced by Berger, asking the Federation to instruct all members to stay aloof from the militia until the system in vogue in Switzerland is introduced in the United States. The com-

mittee on resolutions non-concurred.

"The killing of union men during a strike is not union work," Berger declared, "and we should not allow our members to join the militia."

James Duncan said the resolution was "one of the hardy annuals." Pres. Gompers joined the debate. The resolution was defeated.

NEW LABOR PLATFORM.

The new labor platform declaration is as follows:

Free schools and compulsory education.

Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.

A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day.

A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work, and at not less than the prevailing rate per diem wage of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.

Release from employment one day in seven.

The abolition of the contract system on public work.

The municipal ownership of public utilities.

The abolition of the sweatshop system.

Sanitary inspection of workshop, factory and home.

Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.

The passage of anti-child-labor laws in states where they do not exist, and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.

Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.

Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children of all cities.

Continued public agitation for public bathhouses in all cities.

Qualifications in all permits to build in all cities and towns that there shall be bathroom and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.

We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.



## To What is Economic and Political Development Tending?

By PAUL KAMFFMEYER.—Translated by E. H. THOMAS.

*Changes in the Condition of the Economic Power of the Proletariat.*

According to the view of the catastrophe theorists, the consumers' associations and productive co-operative societies can develop only in a very narrow limit under capitalist society. The productive associations were supposed to be restricted to a small local scale. Now, however, the English consumers' associations have already united into national wholesale purchasing societies. Large productive associations work to supply the extensive sale of these societies.

Rosa Luxemburg stoutly maintains that the productive societies of such an important trade as the textile industry are excluded, and yet the English co-operative societies today own large woolen mills. And these co-operative societies have started up only in the last decades. Yet Rosa Luxemburg is now cock-sure and ready with her decision on the future and eventual significance of the co-operative societies.

So excellent an expert in the trades union and co-operative movement as Beatrice Webb sees in the trades unions and co-operative societies two means of revolutionizing the capitalist industrial system by a direct elementary overthrowing force, while a Rosa Luxemburg passes by this co-operative and trades union movement with utter indifference.

"In conclusion," says Mrs. Webb in her well-known essay on the Trades Union Movement, "I would emphatically repeat that the social administrative and economic limits of the co-operative state by no means limit the power of the co-operative societies in our national life. The combination of the entire working class in one union of co-operative societies on the one hand, and of a federation of trades unions on the other hand, would actually give the power in the state to the workmen."

"The organization of workmen as consumers would effectively oppose every attempt on the part of the capitalists and landlords, should they make the attempt to corrupt certain portions of the working class by promises of higher wages, in order to get their support for a protective policy, whether by law, in the form of protective tariff, or industrially, in the form of trusts and coalitions of capitalists, for raising prices."

"And if the officers of these twin federations, representing the most primitive interests of use and production, bound themselves in a solemn agreement, it would then be comparatively easy to clear

out of the association those who use without producing, the parasites of all classes. While on the other hand those who produce without using their full share, would be moved up to a higher place at the national feast."

"That this result cannot be attained without recourse to legislation, the expression of forced co-operation—experience, as I believe, has clearly proved. But before we can have a perfectly developed democracy, the entire nation must possess those moral qualities, which have enabled the co-operators to introduce democratic self-government in a portion of the industry, the trade and the finances of the nation."

The co-operative societies are only a means of strengthening the economic power of the working class. Besides these, the state and municipality must of all broaden and deepen the foundations of the economic power of the working class. The more constantly the workman acts upon the various branches of production by means of strong industrial and political organization, the more he permeates the present social and political bodies with powerful organs serving his own interests—so much the more effectively can he influence wages.

If he can make his demands felt in strong national and international trades unions, in far-reaching co-operative associations, in the great municipal institutions so deeply affecting his weal or woe, then he has in his hands the main lever of the conditions of wages.

"The workman," as I said in a recent leaflet, "is his own employer under an industrial system controlled by workmen's organizations. He then himself directly regulates the conditions of the sale of labor power. He plows deeper and deeper furrows in the soil of the present industrial system. This system changes continually in form and make-up. This capitalist industrial system, at any rate, has never remained the same unchangeable system. The giant trusts of today, the immense co-operative consumers' societies, aiming at becoming their own producers, the trades unions combined in international federations, and the municipalities fully accomplishing their social tasks, had not grown up on this foundation one hundred years ago. Therefore do not abuse the idea of a change from the basis of the present system."

In truth the basis of bourgeois society does not stand fast, it turns and turns continually.

[A further installment of this translation will be published in our next issue.]

## TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

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, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for 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 democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike 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 rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, 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 unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even 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 assailing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls

the university, and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms 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 faiths in 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 enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II. As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no 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 wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal 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 patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and

to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic 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.

III. The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction 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 man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV. The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative

force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V. To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may

be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lead their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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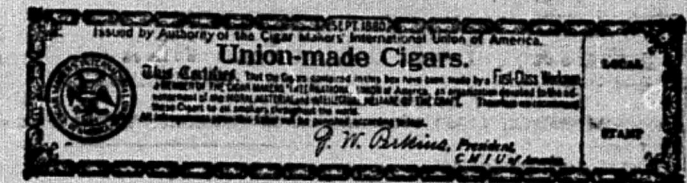
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## How Workingmen Vote for Low Wages.

THE REV. HUGH PENTECOST SHOWS WHY THERE ARE TWO CLASSES IN SOCIETY AND WHERE THE WORKER'S INTERESTS LIE.

At present the world of human beings is composed of classes. However, we may dispute as to the lines of demarcation between members of these classes, there is no dispute that there is a capitalist class and a working class.

The capitalist class lives by rent, interest or dividends—that is, profits. The working class lives by wages. The welfare of these classes is antagonistic. The more the capitalist class gets, the less the working class gets. The more the working class gets, the less the capitalist class gets. This is self-evident, since wages, rent, interest or dividends (profits) are taken out of the produce of labor.

### TWO CLASSES.

All men and women belong to one or the other of these classes. To which class you belong is not determined entirely by whether you are a wage earner or not. It is determined to a great extent by what you think; by your mental attitude toward the world of human beings; by your moral code, and, especially, by how you vote.

If you are a wage earner, and, as such, believe that you belong to an inferior class; that you need to be ruled by your betters; that you could not support yourself without an employer; that you should be contented in the place where it has pleased God to put you; or where you are by the laws of nature; that if you are industrious, economical and faithful to your employer you may some day arise out of your class into the capitalist class, and so cease to live by wages, and live henceforth by rent, interest, and profits—if you think these thoughts though you be a hod carrier, ditch-digger, sweatshop worker, or street sweeper, you belong to the capitalist class—you are theirs—for these are capitalist thoughts, and "as a man thinks so is he."

### A WORKINGMAN VOTING HIMSELF LOW WAGES.

If you have no thoughts on the subject of your place in life, but, when election day comes around, you vote the Republican or Demo-

cratic ticket, you belong to the capitalist class, for both these are capitalist parties. These parties represent the wage system. They advocate child labor, wife labor, and man labor for the cheapest possible wage.

The saddest thing in the world is a workingman with a capitalist mind. He is not to be blamed, for we are all the creatures of circumstances, but he is to be pitied and saved, if possible.

One could shed an ocean of tears at the sight of workingmen by millions voting themselves low wages, their children into mills, mines and houses of prostitution.

### LET THOSE WHO ARE WORKERS THINK AS WORKERS.

Socialists do not provoke class hatred. They invoke class consciousness. They ask workingmen to have working class thoughts; to think that they do not need capitalists, either to rule them or employ them. They do not ask them to vote for their candidates, but to vote for themselves. They ask them to try to understand that if land and machinery were common property instead of capitalist individual property, wages, rent, dividends, all profits, would disappear, and each workingman would receive all that he produced as a member of a Co-operative Commonwealth of self-respecting, free people, living human lives instead of animal-like lives, as at present.

### PEACE INSTEAD OF WAR.

Socialism is very simple, very easy to understand by anyone who has not an animal mind or a capitalist mind, or a mind incapable of comprehending a co-operative and fraternal civilization instead of a competitive or fighting barbarism.

There is no good reason why a workingman should not be a Socialist. There is every reason why he should be a Socialist.

The appeal of Socialism is so strong that some capitalists have acquired the minds of class conscious workingmen. They have

renounced their class and come over in to the working class, not literally, but in their minds and hearts. They are thinking and acting as if they were workingmen. But these cannot save the workingman from wage slavery. There are not enough of them. Workingmen must save themselves, by thinking and voting for themselves.

### WORKINGMEN, FREE YOURSELVES.

Chattel slavery was easy to overthrow. That could be done and was done by war. It is easy to liberate men from prison. A mob can do this by overpowering the keepers and opening the doors.

Such slaves can be freed by others. But workingmen must free themselves, for they are enslaved by their own ignorance. They can only free themselves by ceasing to think capitalist thoughts and thinking workingmen's thoughts.

There is a great opportunity open to workingmen in the ballot box. It is the only opportunity workingmen have in the capitalist world. But it is enough. And now that Socialism has entered the political field and offers the ballot box to the worker, it will be sadder than death if he does not use it for himself, his wife and children.

## Socialistic Miscellany.

### School Baths Abroad.

In the schools of Germany and Holland the teaching of cleanliness appears to be part of the school curriculum. According to a report which has been issued by the London county council, the medical officer and the assistant educational adviser of the L. C. C. have recently been on a tour of inspection to the schools of Germany and Holland. In these countries they visited twelve cities and thirty-five schools, and they found that in every town they visited the schools had bathing accommodation for the school children. In Germany, wherever a permanent water supply is available, even in small towns with only 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants bathing arrangements are provided in the schools.

### Symptoms of Disease Americanitis

Dr. John Balcom Shaw.

The American conscience is threatened with fatty degeneration.

The American heart is beating too rapidly to stand the pace.

The American brain is awirl with money-madness.

These three complications are the principal ones which make up Americanitis, a disease with which the nation is suffering at present.

Speaking as a doctor I should say this is a very complicated disease. I find, as I lay my hand upon the patient's heart, that it is beating with abnormal rapidity. It cannot keep up that pace very long.

I find extreme nervousness and restlessness. The American does not walk, he runs. When he eats he does not masticate. It is no wonder men who are dying long before they grow old are traveling around trying to keep the spark of life in their bodies. In one block not far from where I am standing are 34 widows whose husbands burned

out their nerve force and hearts by overwork.

There is another complication in this disease of the nation. As I examine the conscience I find a strange sluggishness. It does not respond to the touch. It seems to be threatened with fatty degeneration. And it is not surprising when one considers all the terrible recent exposures of graft and dishonesty among insurance companies, among the packers, among the railroads. One does not know where to look for absolute integrity. Graft of all kinds seems to abound—commercial graft, educational graft, political graft and medical graft. But back of the other complications of Americanitis is the trouble with the brain. The American head is turned on the question of greed and gain. Without question we are getting money mad. Gold is our great besetting sin. The simple fact is that unless some cure is speedily found, the nation will perish.

### Butchery and Famine.

In the native districts of Natal the British have made a desert, and they call it peace. The first scene was butchery; the last is famine. The conditions to which the native survivors of the late war in Natal have been reduced is described in a letter which appeared in the "Natal Mercury" of October 4. This letter was written by a minister—the Rev. H. D. Goodenough—who travelled for weeks over the scenes in which the battles had taken place; and this is how he describes the frightful state of things which now exist amongst the victims:

No one who has not seen with his eyes can realize the desolation wrought by the troops in this district. From Esidumbi to Noodsberg, ten or twelve miles wide, and

from Tongast River to Mapumulo, twenty-five miles long, and from Glendale to Otumati Mission Station, and on to the Tugea, thousands of houses and huts have been burnt. Most of the mealies were still unshelled in the little grass granaries. These were buried, and the mealies with them. Cattle and goats are gone. Hoes and ploughs and carts were destroyed. Since the burning of their mealies many of the people have been living on their sweet potatoes. These are now nearly all gone.

In some places already (says Mr. Goodenough) the natives are destitute of food. Speaking of the Esidumbini Station, at which a meeting of natives was held in his presence, Mr. Goodenough states: "As a matter of fact, more than half of them have nothing. Some are already gathering in the leaves for food. They will not be able to get anything from their gardens before March 1. For five months, then, food must be found, or the people will starve."

"I am confident," says Mr. Goodenough, "from my study of the situation, that unless generous help is given . . . photographs taken four months from now will be like those taken during the Indian famine."—*Labour Leader.*

### On Life's March.

Only a man! As he calmly lay On the bare, unyielding ground; Place a covering over his head, Till a relative may be found. Just drop a tear, for the rank and file Will forget that he lived, in a little while.

Only a man! Yet a home is so dear, 'Tis darkness where all was day: Only a man! Yet earth's boasted wealth, Can never bring life to clay.

Elizabeth E. Morgan.

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A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

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Sept. 12, W. U. Tel. Co., telegram to W. T. Mills	.25
Sept. 12, E. H. Thomas, postage	.45
Sept. 14, Soc. Dem. Publ. Co., printing leaflets, on	
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Sept. 22, Smith-Premier Co., typewriter ribbon	.75
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## As a Catholic Sees It?

[A series of three short articles on Socialism, written by a well known Catholic citizen of Milwaukee in implied disapproval of the speeches at a recent meeting of the Knight of Columbus in Milwaukee, have been received at this office. They will be printed serially. The writer is not a member of our party, although somewhat sympathetic. As the envelope was addressed to Comrade Victor L. Berger personally, it was not opened until his return from the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L., hence could not appear in last week's issue.]

### I. SOCIALISM AND PROPERTY.

It is unfortunate that in all human affairs the points at issue are often obscured by misapprehension. Some of the acrimony that has characterized discussions on Socialism has its source in misapprehension arising from a faulty historic perspective.

Like all great human movements, Socialism is a matter of growth. It has a right to insist that too much streets shall not be laid on the imperfection and mistakes in its past history. The vagaries and errors of some of its adherents, of some of its leaders, even on matters pertaining to the vital questions, do not detract from value of its principles. In the forum of public opinion, Socialism must be judged by its present intentions and the value of its practical aims. It is important to distinguish Socialism from some movements with which it is sometimes confounded. Socialism is not communism. The latter is the denial of the right of private property. Socialism is based on the principle that a man has a sacred right to the product of his labor.

Property is a sacred right, but there are rights more sacred. It has important limitations which are sometimes forgotten. There are different kinds of property. First, there is the right of a man to the product of his labor. In all ages, religion has declared it a

"heaven crying" sin to deprive a laborer of his just compensation. Yet even this kind of property has a moral limitation. It must not be used to the detriment of others.

Secondly, there is the property in land and the resources of nature. This right is limited by the right of every one to use the gifts of God, the common heritage of the children of Adam. Every state has the right of "eminent domain."

A man's property in land is exclusively only against another individual, but must give way to common right of all. The joint owners have a right to insist that the resources of nature shall be used in such a way as to bring the greatest returns to society.

Thirdly, there is the right to the services of others. In the complex economic organization of society this is the most extensive form of private property. It has a vital limitation. In extent it ought not to exceed the value of the service rendered in return. Can a man render a service that shall entitle him to the extent of millions of dollars to the services of his fellow men and their children? Can a man lay a moral claim on the service of his fellows, because his father accumulated a million?

These are some of the fundamental limitations of property that Socialism is emphasizing. It denounces the present economic system because it does not recognize these limitations and because it is based on many of the ruthless exploitations of the ignorant and the poor.

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Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.  
VICTOR L. BERGER, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

**FOR OUR NEW READERS:**  
**THIS COUNTRY** is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.  
We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere handful of the people own **OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION**, and the concentration is going on at a fearful speed.  
The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the **MANY**, instead of to the **FEW**.  
Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.  
The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.  
To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.  
The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.  
To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:  
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2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.  
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6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.  
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.  
**IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.**

**SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF THE WORLD.**

1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1893	2,585,000
1898	4,515,000
1903	6,285,000
1905 (estimated)	7,000,000

**SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

1888	2,000
1896	35,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

**EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.**  
A Rev. Father Stafford has been writing on Socialism for the *Catholic Sun* of Syracuse, N. Y., and some portions of his articles are worth quoting, if only to show that not all clericals of his church are united in the attempt to besmirch Socialism and Socialists. Thus he says:  
"We are now going to face a question which began with the decline of the feudal system and which has been accelerated by the liberation of the serfs and the acquisition on the part of the people of political rights and which has received a mighty impetus from that advance of science which might be said to have begun with the discovery of America by Columbus, which has created what might be called a new social system."  
"That problem which is facing the world demands a hearing from every system of religion, every philosophy, every church. It is a question which cannot be put aside. We cannot refuse to give it a hearing. It is a thing we must reckon with, which we must weigh, master and understand. It cannot be put aside with a sneer or with ridicule. It is a mighty, palpitating, all absorbing question, and it demands from us and all the world serious consideration, and if so, can be a happy solution."  
Here Dr. Stafford asserted that if such a solution were not found, we would face a social revolution compared to which the French Revolution was mere child's play.  
"In inaugurating this pulp it we could not do better than to enunciate Catholic principles and the Catholic message to the moral world. Socialism is the question of the day. It is not agnosticism. It is not atheism. It is a solemn question, and we must approach it with profound sympathy, for when we say 'Socialism' we say ten thousand things. When one proclaims himself a Socialist he conveys no definite idea of his beliefs. The title conveys a thousand ideas, from the wildest Utopian dreams to the highest ideals. It is our duty to understand it, to enter into it, to treat it with sympathy, to endeavor to find out the truth in it, and when found to accept that truth. We must give the right hand of fellowship to every man who is working for the amelioration of the workingmen's condition, no matter how wild his dreams. Let us not forget that these views are held by men with devoted hearts, and men animated by such a spirit as our brothers and must be met in such a spirit and with understanding."  
"We must show them what is the true Catholic teaching and show them that the Catholic Church is the highest Socialism; that the Catholic church is the totality of Socialism, which contains for humanity not only what is best in eternity, but in time. Her desire, as that of her Divine Founder, is that when the children shall cry for bread they shall not receive a stone. He and she prays: 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven—that is, that justice shall reign on earth as it does in heaven. And again, 'Give us this day our daily bread.' God intended that man should have bread to sustain this life as well as the bread of the soul. He intended that every child of God should have food for his intellectual, spiritual and physical needs. Any other intention is not Christian."  
Whether the opposition to the Socialism-smashers is dictated by policy or conviction, the fact remains that this tendency is setting in, just as revolt set in some years ago, headed by a Father Zahm, against the attempt of the priesthood to decry evolution. Mark Hanna's claim that capitalism expected to make use of the Catholic church to beat down the growing demand for Socialism is not at all refuted by Catholic workingmen, and the Catholic intellectuals also feel revolt against the idea that it is a sin for them to think freely on the social problem and to consider the great growing movement for the abolition of capitalism. With this situation confronting them, those priests who have been seeking to make us out everything that is vile, do not have the easiest sailing. And there are heads in the church astute enough to see the danger of repeating the mistakes made during the agitation for the abolition of chattel slavery, and who believe that the church ought to at least keep hands off, in the now swelling passion for social justice and for the stamping out of wage slavery which is taking possession of the people.

pity that the names of such good and capable comrades were ever associated with it. It is a great pity that the thing was ever started; but as it was bound to come to grief, it is best that it should have happened so soon. Justice pointed out the folly of it from the first. We Socialists in England have great hopes of the American proletariat; we realize that owing to the extraordinarily rapid economic evolution of the United States, the workers there have come to hand-grips with rotten-ripe capitalism. The final struggle has commenced. That is why we think it a pity that the I. W. W., with its meteoric, or rather, opera-bouffe existence, should have ever tended to cloud the horizon and cause dissension in the really splendid American Socialist movement.  
Like the abortive Anarchistic policy of direct action, all such movements as this of the I. W. W. have their origin in impatience and inexperience. The extreme Anarchist, impatient at the slowness, the contemptible meanness and inefficiency of political action, is amazed and disheartened to discover in time that all his denunciations of politics are but the echo of the old-time thunders of laissez-faire politicians. It is for that reason that we find so many disappointed ultra-revolutionists become reactionaries. They are tired of the hard, slow, plodding work which is involved in the class-conscious organization of the proletariat for the conquest of political power. They try a short cut, and find that it only brings them out on the old road, but far to the rear of the positions already conquered, and they are disheartened. It is the same, in a degree, with this I. W. W. movement, although we have no reason to fear that the good Socialists who have given it a helping hand will be disappointed or even disheartened by its failure. Experience will teach them, as it has already taught others, that however unsatisfactory trade union organization may be, it is the form of economic organization of the working class which has grown out of existing industrial conditions, and the only form possible in such conditions. The combination of the unions on the basis of class, as distinct from sectional or craft interests, and the elimination of sectional antagonism and jealousies, is to be sought for and achieved by federation, not by smashing of existing organizations and making a sort of mish-mash of the whole. We in England have long ago learned that lesson and even in unions which comprise a variety of industries it is found necessary to organize each in a separate branch. The solidarity of an army is none the less because it is composed of a number of regiments, and horse, foot, and artillery are organized separately. If they were all jumbled up together, it would be a mob, not an army.  
The difficulty in America is largely due to the fact that the economic development has been so rapid, and has so far outdistanced the organization, both economic and political, of the working class. Every British trades unionist who has visited the United States is agreed that there trade union organization is at least a quarter of a century behind the trade union organization of this country. Take one illustration. The American Federation of Labor has only just now made up its mind to go in for parliamentary labor representation; whereas the British Trades Union Congress has been in favor of such

representation from the outset, and it is more than thirty years ago that the first organized effort was made to return trade unionists, as such, to the British House of Commons. It is probable that the comparatively greater prosperity of the American workman has been due to the backwardness of organization, but whatever the cause, the fact remains, and that fact has constituted one of the greatest difficulties of the Socialist movement in the United States. Had there been no trade union organization at all, the position would have been simple. Even in his country the pre-existence of the trade unions constituted a difficulty for us. We had to fight their jealousy and misrepresentation, as well as their reactionism. How much more difficult would it have been had our trades unions been as little advanced as

those of the States? In this country, now, we have practically, in theory, at any rate, converted the trades unions to Socialism, and can largely count on their co-operation. In the States, however, our comrades have not only still to contend with their hostility in a large measure, but they have had to contend with an element from which we have been entirely free—that is what is known as "graft"—i. e., the utter venality and corruption of many of the trades union leaders. Our trade union leaders have too often been stupid, reactionary, timid, antiquated, and, politically, the decoy-ducks of middle class politicians; but they have, in the main, been honest according to their lights, and it could never be rightly charged against one of them that he had deliberately, for money, sold the men he was supposed to serve.  
**Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.**  
Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.  
On page 3 this week we print the first of three articles in respect to the Socialist propaganda, written by a non-Socialist and a member of the Catholic church. Accompanying the articles was a letter from which we make bold to quote the following, as showing a spirit of toleration and humanity that certain others might well pattern after. The letter, in part, says:  
"A morning paper publishes what purports to be a report of a discussion in a society of which I am a member, where special prominence is given to the mistaken apprehensions of a young priest recently from the seminary.  
"I have been pleased by the course of your party leaders, and of the party paper, to keep clear of ecclesiastic discussions which only arouse bitterness and do not help to clear the difficulties that obstruct the view concerning the vital questions at issue.  
"While I am not a Social-Democrat, I sympathize with the earnest and intelligent manner in which the leaders of the party have sought to arouse the workmen to the necessity of right civic action, their appeal to the civic conscience, their insistence on the principles of economic justice, their emphasis on democratic principles and methods of political action.  
"As a Roman Catholic, about whose intelligence and loyalty to his church there can be no doubt, I deplore the senseless apprehension of which the remarks reported in the *Free Press* this morning are a type.  
"Enclosed I send notes which formed the basis of remarks by me in the course of the discussion. If you think it will tend to give a clearer view of the opinions of many Catholics, you are free to print them. But I am not seeking publicity, and desire that my name be withheld from everyone except any priest who may doubt the genuineness of the Catholicity of the author of these contributions."  
We have received a long letter from L. D. Mayes of New York, who appears to have contracted the disease that will be recognized by Socialists when we refer to it as Danmyitis. He proceeds to read the *HERALD* a sermon for daring

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**Socialists in Action!**  
fact that a notorious gambler like John Slaughter had been fined for breaking the law and the chief not only did not ask to have his license taken away by the council, but actually fought to protect him when he had been put on the so-called council blacklist. He also referred to the bed-house keeper Janke, whom the chief had protected, and who was subsequently put out of business by the probation officer, who had taken little girls out of the place. The chief came in for imputations of suspicious conduct when the application of one Hubert Deuster was up. Deuster wanted a license for a saloon at the corner of Martin and River in a place where the chief had already caused the committee to refuse a license to another applicant because he "wanted to keep saloons out of that district," it was said. In this instance the chief had no objection and Add. Stoetzer (R) said that the place could not possibly succeed as a saloon unless the upstairs was used, it being one of those red light hotels. He also found that the chief favored a saloon there now because a favorite brewer was to supply the beer. The license was denied, but motion of reconsideration at the next meeting was given by Ald. Corcoran.  
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## The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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127 The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 O'clock, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

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LEGISLATION and LAWS: F. J. Weber, Jas. Sheehan, Edw. Berner, Wm. Hamann, Jas. Meindelson.

GRUVE AND ARBITRATION: Wm. Coleman, Henry Eastrow, Chas. Dippel, Chas. Jeske.

RANKING CONDITIONS: Frederick Heath, Henry Thore, Frank Meister.

NOMINATIONS: Wm. Griebling, Fred. Wilson, Jacob Camiller, Robt. Hahn, Chas. Witt.

**LABOR SECTION:** Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. H. Book, care of St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank Meister, Chairman.

**BUILDING TRADES SECTION:** Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State St. Fred. K. Heise, Secretary, 15 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

## Union Barber Shops

We make the Blackest STOVE POLISH on earth and your dealer sells it. Yours truly,  
**CROW STOVE POLISH CO.**

## 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.

Bakers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, at 526 Chestnut St. Wm. J. Ehrenpfer, Sec'y., 318 State.

Barbers' Union No. 50—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Henry Book, Sec'y., c. o. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

Bartenders' Union No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 318 State St. F. J. Haerwas, 957 Windlake Ave.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 173—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, A. M., at 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. Hamann, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut St.

Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 1025—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 av. and Reed at Otto Schmetze, Sec'y., 275 28th St.

Blacksmiths' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Geo. Hennessey, Sec'y., 176 7th St.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 107—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 1st av. and Mineral St. Jos. Doyle, Sec'y., 639 Dover St.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 302—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Clybourn and 20th sts. Jas. A. Heaney, Sec'y., 345 25th av.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 347—Cudahy, Wis. Steve Antisdal, Sec'y., South Milwaukee, Wis.

Book Binders' Union No. 40—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Freie Gemeinde hall. Mart. Imhoff, Sec'y., 127 14th St.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Emmet Healy, Sec'y., 165 Harmon St.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 3rd St. and Reservoir av. Geo. Becker, 1148 8th St.

**AUCTION! AUCTION!**  
On account of sickness I must sell entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, etc., at public auction to highest bidder, regardless of cost or value. Two sales daily, 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., until the entire stock is disposed off.

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## ORGANIZED LABOR

## Pay of Painters.

Painters are paid less in Milwaukee than in any other city of its size in the country, according to the local agent. The wage scale here is 35 cents an hour, while the average in other parts of the country is 50 cents an hour. The painters are kept busy just now on account of the fall rush in building, and all of the union men in the city are employed. Outside work on buildings ceases about Christmas time, and from then to March 1 there is little doing in the trade, and many of the men are laid off. Few of them leave the city or do any other work during this time of enforced idleness, but remain at home and rest up after the labors of the year. It is an unusual time to take a vacation, but painting is in full tide during the summer and the painter is forced to wait until the slack season for his.

The painters are one of the largest, numerically, of the trades in the city, there being about 1,600. Of these about 75 per cent belong to the union which has five locals in Milwaukee. The eight-hour day is everywhere in force, the wage scale depending on local conditions. The next convention of the national body will be held some time next June, at a place that will be decided by a referendum vote, according to the custom of the organization.

Judge Sanburn is expected to hand down his decision in the United States Court in the Molders' case on Monday.

Brass Molders' Union No. 331, I. M. U. (Formerly No. 131)—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Tivoli Bldg., Grove St. and National av. Wm. J. Weber, 977 Orchard St.

Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth and Chestnut sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut St.

Brewery Maltsters' Union No. 85—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut St.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday morning at 602 Chestnut St. Otto Schultz, Sec'y., 950 Winnebago St.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut St. Oscar F. Schneider, Sec'y., R. R. No. 1 Sta. D.

Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut St.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 2—Meets every Friday at 318 State St. W. E. Reddin, Sec'y., 120 1/2 Seymour St.

Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and Sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Sec'y., 1745 11th St.

Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State St. Geo. J. Franks, Sec'y., 318 First av.

Building Laborers' Union No. 1—Meets every Friday, cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Dietrich, Sec'y., 705 22nd St.

Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Sec'y., 476 27th St.

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

Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut St. Jul. Burger, Sec'y., c. o. N. W. Cap. Mfg. Co., 500 Center St.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State St. Jul. Scharneck, Sec'y., 732 6th av.

Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at North and Teutonia av. P. J. Van Roo, Sec'y., 823 10th St.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut St. Wm. Teichert, Sec'y., 1524 Groehling av.

Carpenters' Union No. 1579—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12 and Wine sts. Adolph Hinkforth, Sec'y., 1273 11th St.

Carpenters' Union No. 1053—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 335 Chestnut St. Leonard Dorn, Sec'y., 1000 West 24th St.

Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday cor. Greenfield and 9th av. John Schallitz, Sec'y., 506 5th av.

Carpenters' Union No. 1586—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 1432 Green Bay av. Jul. Wittke, Sec'y., 1439 11th Street.

Carpenters' Union No. 1748—Meets every Friday, cor. Bond and Lae and North av. Wm. Griebling, Sec'y., 1225 20th St.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut St. Ed. J. Grisbaum, Sec'y., 1151 Buffum St.

Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State St. Ph. Jacobi, Sec'y., 712 5th St.

Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 105—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North av. and 3rd St. E. H. Hafemeister, Sec'y., 1025 Hadley.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Sec'y., 318 State St.

Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets every Thursday at 157 Reed St. Frank J. Weber, Sec'y., 318 State.

Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand av. (Empire hall). L. G. Reinhard, Sec'y., 606 Wells St. Flat 4.

Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut St. John Ritter, Sec'y., 1062 1/2 18th St.

Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 602 Chestnut Street, 3rd floor. Samuel McGinnis, Sec'y., 610 10th Street.

Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Schenck's hall, Cudahy, W. E. Powell, Sec'y., Cudahy, Wis.

Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and Sixth av. C. I. Kuchinsky, Sec'y., c. o. 825 Garden St.

District Board No. 10 of the International Association of Machine Meets 1st Saturday every month at



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

## Important Labor Legislation.

Of vital interests to labor is the work to be now undertaken by the Social-Democrats in the legislature. The Milwaukee quorum of the state executive board of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, consisting of Fred. Brockhausen, J. J. Handley, Walter S. Fischer and Frank J. Weber, will meet on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock at 318 State Street to discuss legislation that the Wisconsin Federation will ask when the legislature convenes. Among the bills that the unionists will introduce is an eight-hour law, restriction if not abolition of woman and child labor, better protection of workmen against accidents resulting from machinery, state accident insurance laws.

The semi-annual meeting of the entire executive committee will take place in January, and it also will be held at 318 State Street.

## General Labor Notes.

The Switchtenders' Union, the first organization of this class of railroad employees in the country, was perfected in Chicago last week. The new union starts out with a membership of nearly 600. A unique feature of the organization, which has gained for it the facitious though not unkindly intended sobriquet of the "Cripples' Union," is the fact that the large percentage of the members are minus a leg or an arm, or have suffered some other serious bodily injury while employed in various capacities for railroads. The purpose of the union in addition to establishing an insurance feature is to secure from the railroads better wages and hours.

As a result of the friend-endorsing, enemy-punishing plan of politics, the New York Central Federated Union in now in a critical position. Charges and counter-charges of boodling have been made at the last two meetings and a number of the unions have threatened to secede. The original Hatch committee, which was appointed to form a political organization and dicker to secure recognition from the old parties, and which reported that Hearst had turned them down cold, was charged with having received all the way from \$10,000 to \$25,000 to take an anti-Hearst position. A committee of seven has been appointed to investigate the Hatch committee. The Board of Business Agents of the building trades

Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Bruemer's hall Eleventh and Washington St. F. Breutzmann, Sec'y., 472 15th av.

Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Thursday at Harmonie hall, 1st av. and Mineral St. Fred. Grundmann, Sec'y., 500 Grove St.

Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. Fred. Braatz, Sec'y., 834 20th St.

Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 318 State St. Wm. Bauman, Sec'y., 1316 Booth St.

Lake Pilots' No. 2, W. L. Fulston, Sec'y., 134 4th St.

Lake Seamen's Union—Meets every Monday at 131 Clinton St. Martin Farrell, Sec'y., 133 Clinton St.

Lithographers' Union No. 7, Chas. Buchta, Sec'y., 35 20 Galena St.

Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield av. Herman Seefeld, Sec'y., 557 3rd St.

Licensed Tugmen No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water Sts. W. Gnewuch, Sec'y., 748 Van Buren.

Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 226 Grand av. Oscar Boim, Sec'y., 1207 Louis av.

Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand av. J. A. Sargent, Sec'y., 644 1/2 15th St.

Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 P. M. at 306 National av. Chas. Meyer, Sec'y., 251 First av.

Machinists, Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Bull's hall, 3rd and National av. P. A. Stein, Sec'y., 941 Mound St.

Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th St. J. H. Schulz, Sec'y., 1120 Richards St.

Machinists' Union No. 432, S. Milwaukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, O. Q. Brown, Sec'y., Box No. 432.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9, H. Du Penn, Sec'y., 2708 St. Paul av. Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 1326 Bond and Lae av.

Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1206 Fond du Lac av. H. A. Plennig, Sec'y., 1123 Barleigh Street.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. Henry J. Du Penn, Sec'y., 2708 St. Paul av.

Marine Cooks and Stewards' Ass'n No. 32—John Egan, Sec'y., 312 Florida.

Meat Packers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 18 State St. Geo. J. Berner, Sec'y., 836 1st St.

Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 208 4th St. H. Jacobus, 208 4th St.

Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9, E. H. Thomsen, Sec'y., 344 Sixth St.

Painters' Local No. 1066—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 274 Third St. W. C. Gang, Sec'y., 566 3rd St.

Painters' Local No. 150—Meets every Tuesday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd St. J. L. Reisse, Sec'y., 612 3rd St.

Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 3rd and Chestnut sts. 1st and 3rd Wednesday. John Schweigert, Sec'y., 595 2nd St.

Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at cor. Chestnut and 3rd St. John Schweigert, Sec'y., 505 15th St.

Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday, 3rd and Chestnut sts. G. A. Lund, Sec'y., 274 36th St.

Pattern Makers' Association—Meets

Continued on page 6.

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FEDERATION OF LABOR  
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD:**  
FRANK GAUTHIER, 115 Fifth Ave. E., Ashland, Wis.  
DONALD LOGAN, 114 E. Main Street, Madison, Wis.  
J. H. CARNEY, 70 Jefferson Street, Green Bay, Wis.  
J. J. HANDLEY, 306 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.  
WALTER S. FISHER, 1107 8th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,  
318 State Street, Milwaukee.

FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas.,  
608 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

**UNFAIR LIST:**  
Light Horse Squadron Clear Co. of Milwaukee  
The Hoagor Brewing Co., Beaver, Wis.  
The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.  
The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.  
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber's fixtures.  
Chas. Potolchek Bros. Co., 125-124 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of pianos.  
Hers. gas and electrical fixtures.  
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.  
The Oswald Jacoby Bakery, Milwaukee.  
Pamper & Wiegman, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.  
The Riverside Clothing Co.  
The Fick & Gerner Co., manufacturers of the Madison House Line Stores.  
The Carrol Coal Co. of Green Bay.  
Chas. & Simon-Breiter Co., Manufacturers of Wells Building, Milwaukee.  
AUG. BOHN, Merchant Tailor, 254 W. Water St., Milwaukee.

## Spencerian

**BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.**  
Abstract of HENRY HUNT and NATIONAL REPUTATION  
Illustrated catalogue free.  
Spencerian Business College,  
Cor. Wisconsin St. and Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

is also in hot water, having announced two weeks ago that it was ready to endorse "friends" of labor. The action is resented by local unions, which claim that the board had no business to go into politics.—Ex.

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Union Labeled Bread

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Deuster, Frank .... 2101 Lloyd St.  
Ebling, T. .... 617 Third St.  
Rich, John .... 2715 North Ave.  
Eisenhardt, Ad. .... 2126 Kilbourn Ave.  
Ertle, G. .... 514 14th St.  
Fleischer, Alvin .... 622 5th St.  
Graeven, Louis .... 307 National Ave.  
Gruettner, Wm. .... 1124 Lincoln Ave.  
Gutzke, V. .... 1030 23rd Ave.  
Hach, Caspar .... 1227 Kinnickinnic Ave.  
Hackbarth, O. E. .... 372 Lincoln Ave.  
Hertzberg, Ed. .... 2812 Lisbon Ave.  
Holl, Albert .... 607 State St.  
Kadler, Emil .... 304 Reed St.  
Kauter, D. .... 696 Forest Home Ave.  
Lemberger, Jos. .... 680 10th St.  
Lindner, Paul .... 2102 Cherry St.  
Lueenburg, Wm. .... 685 Pearl St.  
Mayer, Frank .... 528 Sherman St.  
Matyas, Emil .... 801 Holton St.  
Mauer, Lor. .... 486 Maple St.  
Meyer, Chas. .... 1629 Galena St.  
Mueller, Hubert .... 672 3rd St.  
Oswald, William .... 1201 Chestnut St.  
Puls, John .... 1173 6th St.  
Reinhardt, Chas. .... 916 8th St.  
Ritterberger, Ernst .... 2430 Lisbon Ave.  
Sammer, George .... 602 25th St.  
Schneider, Louis .... 506 6th Ave.  
Schneider, Ernst .... 1250 9th St.  
Schlathann, Karl .... 1161 Sixth St.  
Siehling, Geo. .... 241 4th St.  
Singer, Fred .... 291 Lake St.  
Weis, Leo .... 501 Harmon St.  
Weingart, Fred .... 630 21st St.  
Wilde, A. .... 776 15th St.  
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If you need shoes, you need our services. We offer you for your money first-class value in shoe leather, first-class value in fit and first-class value in style. These three combined in a pair of shoes at a popular price is all that any person can expect to find on the face of the earth. This we give you every day in the week and accompany it with our well-known guarantee that what we say about our goods is a fact which time will show the truth of.

**THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE**  
Louis Ruppel  
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makes Special Offerings in OVERCOATS for the next 10 days. 25 Per Cent. Off on all Overcoats. We will also make a Special Discount of 15 per cent. on Trousers for the next 10 days.

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First-Class Carriages For Funerals \$4.00 Carriages for Weddings \$4.00  
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## WISCONSIN.

### How Milwaukee Wins Her Battles.

Every real victory in the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin has so far been won by the splendid fighting force here in Milwaukee. And, what is most important of all—they hold all they get. They never lose ground.

Massachusetts comrades once had some men in the state legislature, but they lost them the very next election.

Illinois comrades have just lost the two assemblymen they had. But Wisconsin never goes back. At least never so far. We hold every inch we gain in spite of all the combinations, tricks and treachery capitalistic politicians are able to organize against us.

How does Milwaukee do this? Hard word, comrades, that's the method.

The Social-Democratic victories in Milwaukee are not accidents. They didn't come down like manna out of Heaven.

Every precinct, every ward, every assembly district has been canvassed, house to house, over and over again, every Sunday morning, for weeks before every election, and this has gone on for years. Every member of the working force has gone out to get men to join the party, gone out personally to ask men to subscribe to our paper; has gone after his acquaintances and talked with them, asked them to study Socialism, and read the literature; has even handed individuals a leaflet, pamphlet or book that he thought would interest them.

And not only that, the comrades raised money. They have put in all they could themselves, and then they have asked their friends and neighbors for more. They are almost never without a list in their pockets and never lose an opportunity to ask a friend for something to help the fight along.

The workers, I'm talking about. There are drones, of course, in Milwaukee. They shirk, they let others do the work. But the workers pay no attention to them. They go right on anyway. Because one is lazy, they say, is no reason why all should be.

So everybody works—even father himself. They actually work. They are working, men and women. It's work, comrades, that wins in Milwaukee. And it will win anywhere.

And, mark you, this work has been going on for years. These Milwaukee veterans have learned that you can't sow a crop today and harvest it tomorrow.

It takes time and work. Mostly work.

Some comrades get discouraged if they raise a few dollars, distribute some literature, hold a few meetings, and then find that they did not carry the next election.

Comrades, that isn't the spirit that wins. It's the fighting force that is beaten ninety-nine times, but goes on with increased vigor and wins the hundredth battle.

That wins Milwaukee.

And, comrades, what others have done you can do. Follow their methods. Work and stick to it. Keep at it. Never give up. Talk to others. Follow them up. Get them to subscribe to the HERALD. Distribute literature in your precinct and ward, and city, if possible. Not once, but many times.

## Acquire the Saving Habit

Put something by each week—put it where it will be safe and earning something every day of the 365. Then, if anything happens to stop the wages, you'll have something to fall back on. Come in and get a Pocket Savings Bank—it will help you save. We pay 3 percent interest on savings accounts—one dollar or more starts one.

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Get others to help. But if they don't help, stick to it anyway.

Do this and stick to it for years—do this and you will have a chance to shout for victory right in your own field.

What others have done you can do.

### State Secretary's Financial Report for October.

Cash on hand Oct. 1	\$ 35.43
Dues Received:	
Members at large	\$ 3.48
1 of Ladysmith	2.25
1 of Eau Claire	4.00
9 of Milwaukee	4.00
14 of Milwaukee	7.50
7 of Racine	3.00
2 of Racine	4.05
5 of Racine	5.00
1 of Waukesha	0.00
5 of Milwaukee	6.00
1 of Boyceville	.46
12 of Milwaukee	32.90
1 of Green Bay	6.50
1 of Butternut	2.70
9 of Racine	15.75
1 of Odanah	3.15
1 of Clatsop	2.55
1 of Sheboygan	5.00
Finnish Branch, Racine	3.30
11 of Milwaukee	6.00
2 of Milwaukee	6.00
23 of Milwaukee	15.00
1 of Town of Greenfield	12.00
1 of Town of Milwaukee	4.50
1 of West Bend	6.00
2 of West Bend	2.25
8 of Milwaukee	3.00
1 of Kewaunee	2.10
5 of Milwaukee	3.00
18 of Milwaukee	7.05
1 of Irma	1.20
1 of Waupaca	7.05
20 of Milwaukee	15.00
Finnish Branch of Milwaukee	5.00
10 of Milwaukee	6.00
1 of Kiel	3.15
5 of Milwaukee	3.00
1 of Madison	2.10
1 of Lannon	2.70
4 of Milwaukee	.90
1 of Kiel	4.05
1 of Suring	3.45
1 of Eau Claire	5.55
2 of Superior	18.00
1 of Grand Rapids	3.90
Total Dues	\$269.04
Proceeds from Fair	3.47
Proceeds from Picnic	27.71
Sale of Leaflets	30.10
Sale of Buttons	4.55
Total Receipts	\$329.30
Paid to C. B. Whitnall, Treas.	369.89
Cash on hand Oct. 31	\$ 9.41
E. H. Thomas, State Sec'y	
Received Oct. 8 from	
E. H. Thomas, Sec'y	\$ 45.00
Oct. 25	40.00
Oct. 31	284.89
Paid on Order	\$369.89
Oct. 1, to J. Vardeby for labor	1.00
Oct. 2, Social-Democratic Publ. Co. leaflets	30.00
Oct. 3, E. H. Thomas, postage	1.58
Oct. 3, Cream City Bill Posting Co., express	29.74
Oct. 3, American Express Co., on leaflets	3.60
Oct. 4, W. U. Tel. Co., to Sommers	.33
Oct. 5, U. S. Express Co., on leaflets	1.15
Oct. 5, E. H. Thomas, for postage	.20
Oct. 6, Social-Democratic Publ. Co. printing leaflets	20.00
Oct. 6, E. H. Thomas, postage	.45
Oct. 8, Social-Democratic Publ. Co. rent light, etc.	6.85
Oct. 8, E. H. Thomas, postage	.50
Oct. 8, Social-Democratic Publ. Co. printing account	20.00
Oct. 8, U. S. Express Co., on leaflets	1.55
Oct. 8, J. Mahlon Barnes	45.00
Oct. 9, C. D. Thompson	2.70
Oct. 9, E. H. Thomas, postage	1.00
Oct. 9, Hilgendorf, Kollege Co., twice	.20
Oct. 10, U. S. Express Co., on leaflets	12.02
October 10, E. H. Thomas	.10
Oct. 11, Hilgendorf, K. & Co., twice	.30
Oct. 11, Henn Co., for cut leaves	.40
Oct. 11, E. H. Thomas, postage	.30
Oct. 11, Goodrich Line, freight on leaflets	.25
Oct. 12, E. H. Thomas, postage	.12
Oct. 13, V. L. Berger, account express to Madison	5.00
Oct. 13, E. H. Thomas, postage	1.50
Oct. 13, M. Shultis, salary for Oct. 6th	5.00
Oct. 13, M. Shultis, salary to date	6.00
Oct. 16, U. S. Express Co., on leaflets	1.53
Oct. 16, C. D. Thompson, account, salary	2.25
Oct. 18, E. H. Thomas, postage	1.00
Oct. 18, Carl E. Schmidt, distributing literature	14.00
Oct. 18, U. S. Express Co.	1.60
Oct. 20, Social-Democratic Publ. Co. leaflets account	32.00
Oct. 20, Social-Democratic Publ. Co.	.32
Oct. 20, E. H. Thomas, postage	1.00
Oct. 20, E. H. Thomas, postage	.75
Oct. 20, E. H. Thomas, postage	.72
Oct. 20, E. H. Thomas, postage to date	.20
Oct. 20, M. Shultis, salary	6.00
Oct. 20, U. S. Express Co., on leaflets	.30
Oct. 20, U. S. Express Co., on leaflets	.45
Oct. 22, E. H. Thomas	4.37
Oct. 22, E. H. Thomas, postage	.48
Oct. 22, U. S. Express Co., on leaflets	16.85
Oct. 22, Vorwaerts Publ. Co., insurance	2.50
Oct. 24, C. D. Thompson, for express paid	.35
Oct. 25, E. H. Thomas	1.00
Oct. 25, Social-Democratic Publ. Co. printing leaflets	15.00
Oct. 26, E. H. Thomas, postage	1.00
Oct. 26, M. Shultis, salary to Oct. 23	1.00
Oct. 27, E. Ryan, 2 1/2 days work	2.50
Oct. 29, U. S. Express Co., on leaflets	.45
Oct. 29, U. S. Express Co., on leaflets	12.66
Oct. 29, E. H. Thomas, postage	1.00
Oct. 29, E. H. Thomas, postage	.20
Oct. 31, C. D. Thompson, salary and express	1.80
Oct. 25, J. Mahlon Barnes, national dues	40.00
Total	\$369.89
C. B. WHITNALL, Treas.	

Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

### State Organizers' Financial Report for Six Months Ending Nov. 10.

RECEIPTS.	
From State Secretary	\$191.18
Sale of Literature	1.50
Campaign Fund	449.39
Gaylord	50.00
Collections	22.49
Dues	18.00
Typewriting	1.50
Stamps	.50
From Mil. C. C. C. for Gaylord's services	37.20

EXPENDITURES.	
Thompson	\$456.73
Gaylord	103.65
Welch	3.86
Jacobs	2.20
Melms	3.54
Strickland	15.00
Literature	7.60
Expressage	1.61
Stenographer	48.25
Hall rent	14.30
Postage	93.81
Engraving	3.70
Nat'l Constitutions	.75
Railway and hotel	60.88
Office Supplies	8.22
Telegrams	6.10
Printing	58.00
Total	\$888.20

Total expended	\$888.20
Total received	771.76
Balance due Thompson	\$116.44
UNPAID BILLS—Nov. 10.	
Printing posters, lithographs, etc.	\$ 34.45
Balance due Gaylord, salary and expenses	120.53
Kruse, electrotypes	2.74
Kruse, electrotypes	1.25
Printing, advertising matter, letter, etc.	93.40
Balance due Thompson, salary and expenses	116.44
Total deficit	\$365.81

Picnic Tickets.	
Previously reported	\$529.65
V. Lando	1.00
J. Hampel	1.00
Ang. Kornbuerger	.45
Frank C. Buegel	1.00
Arthur Schwalbe	.10
Total	\$533.20

"One-Day Wage" Fund.	
B. Baemle	\$ 5.00
W. H. Baemle	5.00
R. Schufbauer	3.00
H. F. Hoeftmann	3.25
Ed. Knapper	3.25
W. P. Corrigan	2.00
W. E. Ackerl	3.00
E. T. Melms	2.25
Total	\$26.75

## MILWAUKEE.

Don't forget the large minstrel show to-night at the Humboldt hall, corner of Richards and Center streets.

The Twenty-first ward branch held a very successful entertainment and ball at the Humboldt hall last Sunday afternoon and evening.

The committee on arrangements for the Aurora Singing society reports everything in readiness for its entertainment, to be held at the South Side Turner hall, tomorrow, Dec. 2. A good program has been secured and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The "Doppel Quartette Freie Saenger" has arranged for a grand entertainment to be held at N. Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue, Saturday evening, Dec. 15. Everybody welcome.

Comrades, don't forget the campaign fund. Furthermore, the branches are requested to return the subscription blanks and amounts solicited thereon. If your branch has made no preparations to return them as yet, then be sure to take it up at your next meeting.

The Nineteenth and Twenty-third ward branches are going to arrange for a schafskopf tournament in the near future.

The Eleventh ward branch invites all the comrades to be present at their prize schafskopf tournament which will take place at Schmidt's hall, corner Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1906.



## Christmas Presents

No order will be so large that we cannot satisfy it; no order will be so little that we shall not thoroughly appreciate it. Our fine HOLIDAY STOCK OF JEWELRY

and Silverware, of Watches, Clocks, Glassware and Novelties, is the biggest; variety the widest; quality the highest; prices the lowest. Will you call at the store, or write to us?

**Bunde & Upmeyer Co.**  
69 TO 73 WISCONSIN STREET  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

The Germania Singing society held a successful concert, Thursday evening at Bittmann's hall, corner Sixty-first and Greenfield avenues.

**Campaign Fund.**  
[The following are contributions made before the campaign closed. Already the comrades are pouring in their contributions to wipe out the deficit. A report of these contributions will begin next week.]

Wm. Roecker, Chilton	.50
Chas. Sell, Chilton	.50
Louis Franke, Chilton	.50
Wm. Rothman, Chilton	.25
Chas. Grotzinger, Chilton	.50
Jos. Kuckert, Chilton	.50
Lizzie Emolf, Chilton	.25
Sympathizer, Milwaukee	5.00
Joe Koeing, Two Rivers	10.00
O. A. Smith, Hilbert	1.00
W. M. Hilbert	.25
P. H. McCormick, Hilbert	.25
F. B. Beck, Hilbert	1.00
R. J. Heim, Hilbert	.25
Geo. Dietrich, Milwaukee	1.00
M. Brandau, Milwaukee	.50
Wm. Prahl, Milwaukee	1.00
C. Capper, Milwaukee	.25
R. Kowalle, Milwaukee	.25
W. Cibulka, Milwaukee	.25
E. Hoefs, Milwaukee	.25
R. Mueller, Milwaukee	.25
H. Schiefelbeim, Milwaukee	.25
J. Hesse, Milwaukee	.25
W. Krueger, Milwaukee	.25
F. Reineke, Milwaukee	.25
H. Schaml, Milwaukee	.25
Chas. Winters, Milwaukee	.25
W. Hellman, Jr., Milwaukee	.25
Henry Musach, Milwaukee	.25
Rud. Stoltz, Milwaukee	.25
Henry Alt, Milwaukee	.25
Henry Gerhardt, Milwaukee	.25
G. Gerkhardt, Milwaukee	.25
Arnold Zander, Nahma, Mich.	1.00
Wm. Kaufman, Kenosha	20.00
E. Koehler, Wharton, Texas	2.00
Henry Wachtel, Two Rivers	.75
Annabell Weeks, Sharon	.50
Hans Engeland, Mishicot	.50

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2, 3 P. M. Finnish branch, Socialist home, 382 Washington street.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 8 P. M. Tenth ward branch, Wisconsin hall, Twelfth and Lee streets.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 8 P. M. Town of Wauwatosa branch, Lentschille's hall, corner Twenty-ninth street and Grand avenue.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 8 P. M. Third ward branch, 221 Wisconsin street.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 8 P. M. West Allis branch, F. C. Belan's residence.

Fifth ward branch, Socialist home, 382 Washington street.

Ninth ward branch, 1216 Cherry street.

Town of Greenfield branch, Starke's hall, 1116 Lapham street.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8 P. M. Thirtieth ward branch, Raasch's hall, corner Third and Wright sts.

Twentieth ward branch, Harrison's hall, corner Clark street and Teutonia avenue.

Twenty-second ward branch, Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue.

## WATCH THESE DATES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1. Grand minstrel performance at Humboldt hall.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2. Aurora Singing society. Entertainment and ball. South Side Turner hall.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8. Social-Democratic minstrels at South Side Turner hall.

SATURDAY, April 13, 1907. Sixth, Thirtieth, and Twenty-first wards' consolidated ball at West Side Turner hall.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1907. Twentieth ward prize mask ball. Bahn Frei Turner hall.

SUNDAY afternoon, Dec. 16. Eleventh ward branch, S. D. P. schafskopf tournament, at H. Schmidt's hall, corner Rogers street and Twenty-first avenue.

## Milwaukee County Campaign Fund.

M. Mies	2.00
Twenty-second ward branch	20.00
Theo. F. Kraschinsky	1.75
Tenth ward branch	5.00

## Union Directory—Cont. from page 5.

1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. R. S



**Grand Afternoon Entertainment**  
followed by Ball in the Evening  
**S. S. MAENNERCHOR AURORA**  
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1906  
AT  
**SOUTH SIDE TURN HALL**  
Admission 10c After 6 P. M. 25c  
A Good Time Promised All Who Attend

**WIRTH'S DANCING SCHOOL**  
DON'T BE TIMID. COME AND SEE ME ABOUT IT  
Winter Term for Grown Up Young People will Commence  
RECREATION CLUB HALL, 10th and Wells Sts. Saturday, Dec. 1st.  
NORTH SIDE TURN HALL, 10th and Wells Sts. Tuesday, Dec. 4th.  
RECREATION CLUB HALL, 10th and Wells Sts. Wednesday, Dec. 5th.  
ARROWAY HALL, 612 First Ave. Thursday, Dec. 6th.  
Children, Wednesdays at 4:30 P. M. at Recreation Hall, and Saturdays at 2:30 P. M. at St. Marks Hall, Bellevue Place and Downer Ave. PRIVATE LESSONS.  
Telephone Grand 2207.  
PROF. A. C. WIRTH, 114 Fifteenth St.  
Ex-Prof. Am. Nat'l Association Masters of Dancing. Member British Association of London, England. Member Genossenschaft Deutscher Tanzlehrer of Berlin, Germany.

**Classified Advertising**

**FOR SALE.**  
STOVE AND FURNACE repairs of every description at the STOVE SHOP, 290 West Water St. Tel. Grand 1748.  
NEW and old hand RANGE and HEATING STOVES at low prices; stoves exchanged. I. SOREK, 318 Chestnut St. Phone Grand 1417.  
**WANTED**  
WANTED—Orders for advertising novelties, buttons, society badges, etc.; union label on all goods. Address 200 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.  
WANTED—Felt H's, cleaned and reblocked at reasonable prices. HY. WIPERSUM, 125 Fifth St.

**BUY YOUR UNION MADE SHOES**  
FOR  
**MEN and WOMEN**  
OF  
**Geo. A. Shick**  
COR. GRAND AVE. AND THIRD STREET

**Byron & Reuss**  
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS  
NEW STORE NEW GOODS  
A FULL LINE OF UNION MADE GOODS  
Satisfaction or Money Back  
Corner Grove and Mineral Sts.

**CASPAR HACH**  
Baker & Confectioner  
...Union Bread...  
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
227 KINNICKINNIE AVENUE.

**H. F. STEINERT DRUGGIST**  
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED  
2110 Eastside Avenue

**DR. CHURCHILL**  
Specialist in  
Diseases and Surgery of the  
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT  
415 MITCHELL STREET

**ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy**  
Cor. Milwaukee and Grandfield Ave.  
Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

**Otto G. Laabs DRUGGIST**  
1929 Villet St., Cor. 29.

**Doc's Place**  
WINES AND LIQUORS  
Green City Keg and Bottle Beer  
261 Third St.

**C. D. WAUGH**  
Optician  
230 GRAND AVE.  
What you can't see with your eyes

measurably to his funisms. Marie Hylands, the polite soubrette of the company, is a nimble dancer and has a fine command of the cockney dialect. The chorus is a specially bright feature of this season's production.



"A Race for Life."

three horses in a real rain storm, showing the start and finish of a race, in all, making a scene never before attempted on the American stage.

"Billy the Kid" in which Joseph Santley is starring this season will be seen at the Bijou the week of Dec. 9.

**CRYSTAL THEATER.**  
A big bill will be offered at the Crystal Theater next week, including the sensational Bob. Stickney's pony circus, the old timers, Marion & Pearl in a comedy acrobatic stunt, Black and Leslie in a comedy sketch, and Cooper and Co. in a dramatic skit. The other numbers will be up to snuff, too.

**About Street Cars.**  
Just a word to the average citizen. Are you thinking of your own troubles alone when you express your indignation at the rotten street railway system of Milwaukee? Do you ever give a thought to the conditions under which labor must work for that soulless company? Do you know that the street car men who wait on you so patiently, and who have to keep a pleasant face or be fired, are really treated like beasts by the Beggis company? The following is from a letter written to the *Free Press* by a citizen signing himself I. M. Strong:

"Not long ago a man was killed on Reed street by a car. At the coroner's inquest was the motorman asked how many hours he was on duty? No. But the fact is this same motorman was required to take his car at 6 a. m. and work till 12:30 next morning and so on every day, with three reliefs during the day of two hours each. Now what rest can a man get out of such hours?"

"I had a man tell me he only gets five and one-half hours' rest every night, except when he has a day off, which is not very often."

"When people are hurt are they given the care they ought to have? Is it proper for the street railway company first to take the injured people to their shop on the third floor in the Public Service building and then send them to the hospital to die, as they did in the case of the man that fell off the car at St. Francis last week?"

**Mass and Glass**  
By W. J. Ghent.  
An up-to-date modern work by one of the foremost authorities on the art. No student of sociology should be without it.  
Price: Cloth \$1.25 (Postage 10 cts.) Paper 25 cts.  
For sale by  
**THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,**  
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**We're Wiping It Out!**  
Every Member and Every Friend of the Social-Democratic Party is Asked to Pay  
**ONE DAY'S WAGES!**  
There has hardly been time for the comrades to receive the call we sent out last week, and yet \$31.75 has been wiped out by the Milwaukee comrades, and \$28.30 more by the comrades outside. This makes \$60.05 already gone. The square already shows signs of battering. Watch it next week.  
The Milwaukee comrades response promises to be especially prompt and generous.

Milwaukee County Deficit \$1500							State Deficit \$1000	
\$60.05 Gone!							TOTALS	
	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	\$ 2.00	
	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	4.00	
			\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	8.00	
	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	40.00	
	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	200.00	
	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	400.00	
	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	800.00	
	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$220	1046.00	
Total -							\$2500	

**The Official Count.**  
Madison, Wis., Nov. 26.—Corrected official returns of the vote for state officers in all counties are now all in. The total vote for each candidate, the total vote for each office and the pluralities of the officers-elect are as follows:

**GOVERNOR.**  
Winfield R. Gaylord, S.-D. 24,437  
John A. Aylward, Dem. 103,311  
Ephraim L. Eaton, Pro. 8,211  
James O. Davidson, Rep. 183,558  
Ole T. Rossas, S. L. 455  
Scattering 31

**LIETENANT GOVERNOR.**  
William Kaufmann, S.-D. 24,910  
Michael F. Blenski, Dem. 104,302  
August F. Fehlandt, Pro. 8,887  
William D. Connor, Rep. 174,666  
John Vierthaler, S. L. 499  
Scattering 11

**SECRETARY OF STATE.**  
Charles V. Schmidt, S.-D. 24,408  
Clarence J. Noel, Dem. 100,180  
John E. Clayton, Pro. 8,177  
James A. Frear, Rep. 187,605  
Albert Waugh, S. L. 458  
Scattering 11

**STATE TREASURER.**  
Joseph Ammann, S.-D. 24,252  
Andrew Jensen, Dem. 101,057  
David W. Emerson, Pro. 8,224  
Andrew H. Dahl, Rep. 177,994  
Theo. Horn, S. L. 460  
Scattering 6

**ATTORNEY GENERAL.**  
Richard Elsner, S.-D. 24,419  
Martin L. Lucke, Dem. 99,392  
Byron E. Van Keuren, Pro. 7,988  
Frank L. Gilbert, Rep. 179,321  
Scattering 10

**INS. COMMISSIONER.**  
Herm. W. Bistorius, S.-D. 24,235  
Henry J. Neuens, Dem. 99,774  
Lincoln Abraham, Pro. 8,147  
George E. Beedle, Rep. 177,080  
A. B. Gunderson, S. L. 532  
Scattering 7

**Minstrel Show Tickets.**  
Previously reported \$106.75  
Geo. Baumann 1.00  
Robt. Meister 1.00  
Ed. Kickhafer 1.00  
Hy. Brueggemann 1.00  
Max Biner 1.00  
C. E. Hobbs 1.00  
O. T. Utzman 1.00  
Fischer 50  
Schultz 1.00  
H. Pumpiansky 1.00  
Ernst Schmidt 1.00  
Wm. Geisler 1.00  
Fred. Jone 1.00  
C. Menze 1.00  
R. Anglistein 1.00  
Paul Gerstenkorn 1.00  
W. H. Gladding 1.00  
C. Miller 1.00  
F. Brockhausen, Sh. 1.00  
Fred. Holm 1.00  
Hy. Breuer 1.00  
Reinhard Zellmer 1.00  
Jas. Johnson 1.00  
S. J. 1.00  
H. P. 1.00  
C. Grabow 1.00

**Union Barber Shops**  
UP-TO-DATE.  
The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list.  
West Side.  
Austermann, A., 559 3rd st. e. Walnut.  
Bartlett, Henry, 48th and State.  
Bianchi, J. C., 682 7th st.  
Benz, George, 1475 11th st.  
Benzhold, Chas., 488 11th st.  
Breutzmann, Ben., 221 Walnut.  
Dettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut.  
Ebert, J., 40th 2nd Grand av.  
Fabry, J., 73 13th st.  
Felsacker, J. P., 1422 Walnut st.  
Frans, Chas., 328 Chestnut.  
Frey, Adam, 1339 Cherry.  
Hammer, E. C., 141 North st.

**CHOICE OVERCOATS**  
It's the face of a woman and the clothes of a man that attract attention on the street. You can get here the Overcoat that will make people turn their heads as you pass by and wonder  
**"Who That Swell Fellow Is"**  
Our Overcoats are cut and tailored to live long and to hold their shape as long as they live.  
**We Have Overcoats & Suits From \$7.50 to \$25**  
**UNION MADE**  
**FURNISHINGS and HATS.**

**LACHENMAIER & CO.**  
COR. THIRD and STATE STS.  
Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.  
Herr, Henry, 1510 North av.  
Holzapfel, G., 301 3rd st.  
Holzhauer, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.  
Holzhauer & Son, L. Union Depot.  
Hubert, H., 470 14th st.  
Hubert, J., 1020 Cherry st.  
Kastner, Louis, 2627 Walnut.  
Kaufmann, Adam, 600 Chestnut.  
Lange & Wells, 281 Third st.  
Locher & Stiel, 106 Grand av.  
Lutzenberger, Peter, 910 Center.  
Marouillet, A., 273 4th st.  
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.  
Petri, Richard, 2731 Synamore st.  
Plaski, J., 614 3rd st.  
Pruessing, G., 311 Third st.  
Pruessing, G., 2727 Fond du Lac av.  
Reple, Val., 1531 Cherry.  
Rietz, A. E., 1329 State.  
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.  
Schmidt, John, 1208 Cherry.  
Schnecker, F., 1726 Walnut.  
Schoenecker, J. C., 1215 Vliet.  
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.  
Urban, George, 2006 Lisbon av.  
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.  
Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.  
Zedler, M. W., 89 16th st.

**FOR MUSIC**  
Apply to FRANK KORSCH, THEATRE, 10th and State Sts., Milwaukee, Wis., for all musical instruments and accessories.  
**THEO. KOESTER.**  
WEST SIDE BUTTE MUSIC.  
Milwaukee and Ligon of Wisconsin Print.  
309 Chestnut Street.  
Phone 2100. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**100-TAMPANOLA-100**  
CIGAR  
Manufactured by **HERM. BUECH**  
575 16th Ave. Phone 8953  
**A. W. HAAS**  
Dealer in  
Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season.  
811 HOWELL AVENUE.

**FRANK KORSCH**  
HALL, SALOON and CAMPLE ROOM  
Cor. Union and Arrow Sts.  
Hall for Church Parties, Weddings, Banquets, Tournaments and Amusements.  
Phone South 320. Lady Assistant.  
**Borgwardt & Niemann**  
Embalmers and Funeral Directors.  
1061 Kinnickinnie Ave.  
Phone South 788. Lady Assistant.  
**EVERT VOTH, Undertaker**  
Open Day and Night 425 Grove St.

**Victor L. Berger**  
ARE YOUR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS INSURED?  
Four dollars for Five Hundred for three years is an extraordinary fire dwelling is a small cheap insurance for the household.  
Can you afford to risk the chances of fire when protection is so cheap? A paid and reliable policy will keep all the loss at once.  
PHONE GRAND 2304.  
344 SIXTH STREET  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN  
**LIFE INSURANCE FIRE**



**Verdict for the Molders.**

Judge Dick has handed down his decision in the suit brought by the Foundrymen's association against A. C. Humphrey, a striking molder, charging him with contempt of court in not obeying an injunction. The court holds that Humphrey is not guilty and that the Foundrymen have not proved their case. Labor men are much elated at the decision, as the feeling has been strong among them that the Foundrymen were trying to use the courts to intimidate the strikers so that the objects of the strike: Better hours and better citizenship, could not be secured.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

**DAVIDSON**

Entire Week, Beginning Sunday

**BARGAIN MAT. WEDNESDAY**  
25c, 35c and 50c

(Saturday Matinee at 2:15)

**WILLIAM A. BRADY Presents**  
the Evergreen Pastoral Idyl

**WAY DOWN EAST**

BY LOTTIE BLAIR PARKER  
Elaborated by Jos. R. Grismer

WITH

Phoebe Davis, Ella Hugh Woods  
Robert A. Fletcher, Uiric B. Collins, James T. Galloway  
and All of the Old Favorites.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00  
Box Seats \$1.50—Seats Selling.

**STAR**

Twice Daily 2:30 8:15  
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**Town Topics by the Town Crier.**

If there is a bitter man in Milwaukee just now it is Michael Kruska, the proprietor of the *Kuryer Polski*. Kruska has prospered in the past by making hay out of politics. In fact he has grown rich at it. Just because he was supposed to carry a large slice of the Polish vote round in his pocket he was able to get preferment out of the old parties. But now the thing doesn't work so well. So many Poles are coming out for Social Democracy that the politicians are looking upon Kruska as a "has-been," and then on top of this has come the strike of the printers against the starvation wages the *Kuryer Polski* has been paying. In his wild despair Kruska is venting all his spleen on the Social Democrats. Not an issue of his paper goes out without several columns of mud slinging at the Socialists. He figures that many of his readers are at his mercy and must read whatever stuff he cares to place before them, but his slanders have become so malicious and offensive that the Polish Socialists have decided to take a hand, and if he keeps up his lies, will issue answers to the same in circular form, printed in the Polish language, and give them a house-to-house distribution in the Polish districts of the city. One of Kruska's favorite lies is to the effect that Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco was put in office by the Socialists and that this shows that Socialists in office would be as dishonest as the Republicans and Democrats. See, he says, the Polish people of Milwaukee have raised sums of money to send to San Francisco, and now a Socialist

mayor has stolen it! Socialists are used to being lied about, but Kruska's lies are so persistent that they will be met, and in a way that will not be relished by him.

That debate on the labor press at the A. F. of L. convention was timely. And some of the criticisms were pat. But the Gompers policy of turning Labor votes over to promising politicians of the capitalist parties can only tend to make the conduct of certain mercenary labor papers still worse. These misrepresentatives of Labor fill their columns with paid pictures and laudations of old party candidates each election until the thing has become a regular sell out. And this leads to other sell outs. Recently the editor of the *Union of Minneapolis* printed a paid article in which a Molders' strike was condemned, an article paid for by the foundrymen, interested, and then reprinted for pay in the capitalist papers round the country where other molders were on strike, making it appear that the workingmen's own representative papers felt forced to condemn their strikes. This miserable article was reprinted in all the capitalist papers of Milwaukee for pay and was thus used to sway public sympathy against the striking molders. The Minneapolis Trades & Labor council removed the *Union* as its official organ and passed denunciatory resolutions, but this, of course, was kept away from the people who read these reprints. Capitalism is always fertile in tricks, but it is too often able to rely on traitorous "representatives" of the unions like the Minneapolis editor in question.

"In ordering these cars that have been heretofore left on the streets to be housed at the Twelfth street barns the company is not acting because of any orders or threats from the common council," said John I. Beggs, last Tuesday. How natural that sounds! Knowing that in such matters he has got to obey the law, Beggs usually gives in like a whipped school boy, yet all the while protesting that he is doing it of his own accord. Beggs hates to admit that the council has any authority over his company, and yet by law it has the right to make reasonable regulations. That it never used to do so was because the street car company was able to elect more aldermen than it does today. All these years that the people of Milwaukee have been packed in Beggs' cars like sardines to the injury of their health and comfort, it was not generally known that the aldermen, if they wanted to, could force the company to put one enough cars so practically every passenger could have a seat. This knowledge is now getting to be known and the public pressure is now so strong, thanks to the Social Democrats, that some aldermen who would like to side with the company do not dare to. Good progress is being made. Let us see that it does not stop.

Mr. Beggs is beginning to feel uneasy. It was a sad day for him and his kind when the Social Democrats entered the council. From that day the fight on his methods of disregarding the public comfort

and the public rights in the operation of his cars became positive instead of negative. And it has finally reached that pass where Mr. Beggs feels he must take notice of it and seek to square himself. Consequently he has allowed himself to be interviewed.

Of course he blames the public for the over-crowding! If the people were not so foolish as to crowd on to the cars the cars would not be crowded, he intimates, which is logical at least. He thinks there ought to be a law to prevent them from crowding his cars! He says he loses nickels by reason of crowded cars. And if people only had the sense the gods gave them they would stand on the corners and let the filled cars go by and wait for one that still has seats left—no matter if they get home too late for supper, or get down to the factory in time to be docked or fired for coming late, or whether they reach the theater after the curtain is up—they should lightly hum a pleasant tune and wait and wait for the car that has room. Sounds awful nice!

This is the age of rapid transit, and tired workers are not going to stand on dreary corners in all sorts of weather and let cars go by without trying to get on.

And Mr. Beggs' scolds at "the temper of the city as reflected in the council," and "lack of encouragement for him to try to make the city grow," are rather amusing when all the facts are taken into consideration. It reminds us of the day when he appeared before a council committee to answer the subject by telling the aldermen how much he was interested in seeing the city's money put into harbor improvement instead of a municipal lighting system!

The whole trouble with the street railway management is that they prefer crowded cars and the loss of a few nickels to the increased expense of putting on enough cars to handle the business properly, with the added wages of extra motormen and conductors and cost of new cars. In fact the fight between the citizens of Milwaukee and Mr. Beggs is over this one point. It is a demand for more cars. More cars would mean a seat for every nickel, except in emergencies. It would mean better work conditions for the employees. It would mean an end to the necessity of making each car make so many trips per day, that it rushes through the streets like streak lightning, and murdering every pedestrian who isn't quick enough to jump out of its way. More cars would mean an adequate service—that is, as adequate as the people can expect from a private company that must of necessity have profit-grinding for its motive. More cars, is the demand, and when Mr. Beggs finally feels forced to order as many more as he feels are necessary, then the people will cry for as many more as they think are necessary. For, after all, the street railway is the people's, although private capitalists are now in possession.

**A Lecture by Spargo.**

The Y. M. C. A. of Milwaukee has finally been able to secure a lecture date from John Spargo of New York, the author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," and "The Socialists, Who They Are and What They Stand For." The lecture will be given at Plymouth church, corner of Oneida and Van Buren streets, Monday evening,

Dec. 10, the price of tickets having been placed at fifty cents. The proceeds go to the educational department of the association. The lecture will lay bare the evils of child labor and abound in personal experiences among the little slaves of mill and factory during Comrade Spargo's travels about the country. He is a gifted speaker and an authority along this line. The sale of tickets is now in progress and indicates great interest in the subject.

**"Card-man" Cary at his Old Tricks.**

William J. Cary, sheriff and congressman-elect, who clings to his old telegraphers' card as a hobo in a strange country would cling to a stolen pass-port, is again giving a demonstration of his boasted "unionism". Cary is a unionist for political purposes only. That is his cut. Notwithstanding that his predecessor in the office of sheriff made it a point to buy union bread for that establishment, Cary the "card-man" made a deal with a non-union factory and kept it up in spite of the efforts of the Bakers' union to force him to recognize their rights. In spite of this he spent money right and left in the campaign for printed matter showing that he just dearly loved organized labor and that Sammy Gompers knew it. Now that election is over Cary doesn't care so much what is said of him and so when he started in to remodel one of his houses at 666 Wentworth avenue he went after cheap labor, not being as flush as he was before election. He hired non-union plumbers, non-union painters, non-union carpenters—and in fact not a single union man was employed on the whole job. Several conferences have been had with him by the business agents, and the effort is still on to bring him to time.

**Free School Lectures.**

MONDAY, Dec. 3.—"Wisconsin Pioneer Days," illustrated, by Henry E. Legler; eighth district school No. 1, Mineral street and Eighth avenue.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.—"Among the Pueblos," illustrated, by R. G. Thwaites; Twenty-second district school No. 1, Clark and Twenty-eighth streets.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.—"Venice and North of Italy," illustrated, by Prof. Grant Showerman; West Division high school, Prairie and Twenty-second streets.

**The Hit of the Year!**

Really, nothing has tickled the town so much as the Socialist minstrel show. Everyone has been more than delighted and the tunes that the funny mokes have sung are now hummed on the streets and in the shops. This Saturday evening the minstrels will be given at the Humboldt Turn hall, at Richard and Center streets, and as usual there will be some added features. Last Saturday night the big South Side Armory, one of the very largest auditoriums in the city was packed to the doors. And when the curtain descended the last time, there was not much of a thinning out of the crowd, for every one wanted to take in the dance. Mayr's orchestra never gave a better selection of dance music, and from the grand march to the last numbers, the occasion was flawless. Don't miss Humboldt hall tonight, and go prepared to dance.

**THE CROWD STILL CONTINUES AT THE HUB****Great Vacating Sale**

The large building has been crowded daily to its capacity with people from all over the state of Wisconsin.

**EVERYBODY Buying = Many for Future Use**

This is the greatest money-saving sale that has ever taken place in Milwaukee. One dollar positively has the purchasing power of three at The Hub's Great Vacating Sale.

**Good All-Wool SUITS and OVERCOATS for Men, Worth from \$10 to \$30, at**

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**Lots of Knee Pants Left at 5c**

If you have not been here, come. If you have been here, call again, as we are daily placing special bargains on sale. First come, first served.

Remember, this is a bona-fide vacating sale, as we must vacate. It will positively pay you to come hundreds of miles to this great vacating sale.

**\$150,000** worth of high-grade modern Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats for Men, Boys and Children must positively be disposed of in a short time, without reserve and regardless of cost. Come, see and convince yourself of this Gigantic Cut-Price Vacating Sale.

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**HUMBOLDT TURN HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1st**  
COR. RICHARDS AND CENTER STREETS

Performance Starts Promptly at 8 P. M.

South Side Turn Hall, Dec. 8

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**A Dazzling Array of BLACK FACE COMEDIANS**  
Admission 25c a Person

Tickets For Sale by Party Members and at 344 Sixth Street