

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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This Is Not Opportunism!

By Victor L. Berger.

IN the ranks of our party in New York the order of the day just now is an investigation, hinging upon the question: "Who killed cock-robin?"

Hillquit however allowed himself to be persuaded into making a certain William Maily—well known to Milwaukeeans—his "special" campaign manager.

These leagues were partly made up of Socialists and partly of non-Socialists and were controlled by William Maily, although they were not controlled by the party.

These leagues did most of the campaign work in the districts. Cards were given out intended to show voters of the "professional" class, that is, lawyers, doctors and rabbis.

In Milwaukee about one year and a half ago, the party had by a referendum vote decided not to put a ticket in the field for a judicial election.

Naturally this could not happen even in New York without some criticism being offered. William Maily had refused the executive committee of New York access to the minutes, the books and the vouchers of the Ninth district, on the pretext that they were "unfriendly."

Comrade Oppenheimer said, that he found, in his repeated visits in the district, every kind of meeting except Socialist meetings.

Thereupon followed long speeches by Maily, Hanford, Hillquit, and others. Maily contended that the election in Haverhill, Mass., had been conducted on similar lines.

The following declaration was also made: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Committee of Local New York that no member or group of members of the Socialist party shall be allowed to have membership in any political organization or association which does not support the ticket and platform of the Socialist party in their entirety."

But we will say that the "opportunists" and "heretics" of Milwaukee would never be satisfied with that kind of a campaign and with that kind of a resolution as a "wind-up."

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Congressmen are saying that too much prosperity would be unsafe. That's because the property is not shared by the people!

It is estimated by the Technical World Magazine that fully 6,000,000 women, or one of every five, are working for a living in this country.

If the wealth of the United States were equally divided it would mean nearly seven thousand dollars to each family. That wealth is made by labor bestowed by the working class.

The German Social-Democratic parliamentary group has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Of the seventy-eight men now in parliament, Comrades Singer, Dietz, Frohme and Stolle are the only members who have served continuously since Socialism first invaded the reichstag.

In considering the result in the Ninth district of New York it must also be borne in mind that the Socialists of New York city publish two Jewish daily party papers, one of them claiming a circulation of over 60,000, besides several Jewish weeklies, a German daily and an English weekly, and quite a number of weeklies in foreign languages.

Just as we expected, there is now a good deal of talk about reforming the "economics" of the railroads by which the roads are more deadly than war, now that an ur-ommon man, Pres. Spencer, of a Southern road, has fallen a victim to the careless system of which he was a part.

Says the N. Y. Mail: "Parents and guardians should not be alarmed because it has been discovered that four professors in Columbia University are 'sympathetically interested' in Socialism and a students' Socialist league is being formed.

Socialist editors are much struck with that portion of the Declaration of Principles adopted by the late convention of the American Federation of Labor which reads that the federation is in close relation with other reform bodies and with them "agrees that not only should the burdens of toil be made lighter, but that each worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the FULL BENEFIT OF ALL that he or she produces."

Paris, Dec. 12.—The Gil Blas says it does not grudge President Roosevelt the Nobel peace prize, but it cannot see why it is awarded him. His greatest glory, says the Gil Blas, is having been a Colonel and partaken in the infinitely glorious war against Spain in Cuba. True, it was a vaudeville war, but it was a war.

"The United States," it says, "has never been so hellicose as it has since Roosevelt became President. Undoubtedly he has spoken very pacific words, but his acts have not been pacific. As a megalomaniac, Roosevelt represents one of the gravest risks in the world. The Nobel prize committee are the latest victims of American bluff."

Gil Blas isn't the only one that has been mystified as to Roosevelt's qualification for the distinction put upon him. In fact, one may wonder if the giving of the Nobel prizes has not degenerated into a sentimentalism. And yet, we must not forget the storming of San Juan Hill in the Cuban war. There are cheap prints galore showing the Terrible Teddy leading that melodramatic assault, whereas the truth of the matter is that the now president was stationed on a hill some miles away watching the San Juan fight with huge enjoyment through an opera glass, just as if he had been holding down a reserved seat at Pain's fireworks. His attitude at that time was entirely peaceful, hence, perhaps, the peace prize!

In Chicago the street car patrons are organizing a "No Seat, No

Public Ownership.

Rabbi Hirsch of Milwaukee thus discusses public ownership: "The legitimate function of the state then, as I interpret it from such activities, is to do all things for its citizens which it is demonstrable that society thus acting collectively can do better for them than they privately can do for themselves, or can have done privately for themselves by others."

"I am not unaware of the objection raised, of the lack of economy, the wastefulness, the diminished efficiency, and likely corruption and dishonesty in the administration of such services under state control. It is to be observed, however, in reply to the first points, that efficient service is being obtained from those municipally owned and managed enterprises like the water works and postoffice now in operation.

He declared that the water works and postoffice have been administered almost exceptionally with honesty and probity. He felt that this hue and cry over a few slight and sporadic instances of dishonesty revealed recently in the postal department came with an ill grace from the private corporations, which have been anything but noted for honesty and uprightiness and in no small degree responsible for debauched public service.

Fare" crusade. The same sort of fight was attempted some fourteen years ago, but amounted to nothing. What the present attempt will develop into cannot be foretold, but at all events it is hardly the best way to fight, for it is a fight against the unoffending employees of the road instead of against the roads themselves. The conductors who must operate the cars as they are or lose their jobs have enough trouble already, it would seem. Still, if the people insist on giving their votes to aldermen whose campaign expenses come out of funds made up by the corporations, they must expect to have miserable street car accommodations, and to be practically forced to open physical rebellion. The best way is to vote with the party that is absolutely beyond the suspicion of capitalistic ownership, and the only party of that sort today is the party of the Socialists. People who have cast their ballots for the Socialists are deserving of pity when they are misused by the street car companies, but the others who have freely given their ballots in support of a capitalist party deserve all the torment they get.

Out of the removal of Bellamy Storer as U. S. ambassador to Rome has come some most astonishing revelations as to the star part played by Theodore Roosevelt in an intrigue by which it was hoped to get Archbishop Ireland named as a cardinal by the late Pope Leo XIII. It appears that the game was blocked by McKinley for fear of entanglements and scandal that might result. Roosevelt has come out with a hot rejoinder to Storer's disclosures, in which he doubtless gives a correct estimate of Storer and his crafty wife, but which does not cover up the fact of his own meddling with the political power of Rome. At the bottom of it seems to have been politics, and the disclosure shows what queer things go on behind the scenes in high up politics and "statesmanship" of the capitalist variety. Hanna said capitalism needed the Catholic church to help keep down the common people, the toilers. Roosevelt, speaking of himself, in one of his letters to "My dear Mrs. Storer," says "the particular Dutch Reformed individual who is writing to you (meaning himself) seems to have accumulated an enormous quantity of Catholic intimacy. I do not think it is exactly support; it is rather desire to be supported." He was then governor of New York. Thus in the case of Hanna it was prophesy; in the case of Roosevelt it was fulfillment.

In another letter Roosevelt wrote: "You may be interested to know of the large percentage of Catholics, without exception men standing as high in capacity as in integrity, whom I have placed upon the various important commissions in this state. I have written to the president stating my belief that it would be a most fortunate thing for this country, and I believe an especially fortunate thing for the Catholics of this country, if Archbishop Ireland could be made a cardinal."

But it seems that Roosevelt grew uneasy over the past he has been playing in the conspiracy with the Storer's after he became president

and began to caution them. In a letter beginning "Dear Bellamy," he says "Will you ask Maria (Mrs. Storer) if there is any letter of mine to her, or a copy of any letter which, so far as she is aware, is in the hands of anyone else? It is stated with the utmost insistence that Rampolla has one. I care little so far as I am personally concerned, for what I write I stand by, but it is obviously not wise on general principles that any letter of mine should be in the hands of any one to whom it was not addressed at this time."

Roosevelt's rejoinder to the above is more vituperative than convincing, and Storer has replied to some of his evasions by insisting that he has a letter from Ireland in which Ireland tells of the president's boasting at a meeting they had about what he had done to try and get him a red hat. He also gives another letter from Roosevelt to Mrs. Storer in which Roosevelt says he would like to have a Catholic in the cabinet.

An exposure of this sort throws some light on the conduct of certain priests and archbishops who are ever ready to take the side of capital as against labor—just as Archbishop Ireland has done only recently—and who are seemingly only too willing to act as capitalist party whippers-in of the faithful among the workmen. It looks as if the capitalist politicians and these certain clericals had a pretty good understanding behind the scenes. And even now the latter are making significant hints about a division of the public school funds.

Most Americans, we guess, and by Americans we skip the class that has wholly predatory instincts and a burning desire to milk American toil dry and then expatriate themselves like George Gould and become naturalized foreigners of the snobocracy class—most Americans, we say, will probably agree with The Public that the recent offer of Chicago capitalists to take over the postal service as a private profit-making undertaking is little more than a practical joke. "To the extent that the postal system operates badly, the explanation lies not in the fact that the government owns and operates it, but that private corporations own and operate the government."

But private corporations merely spell capitalism, being capitalism's highest expression, and capitalism is not "patriotic" for nothing, nor is it an accident that the capitalist class has a death-like clutch on the government and uses it as a policeman to stand guard while it milks to nation. And our postal service suffers along with everything else. It has a deficit merely because the capitalist class masquerading as the government lets to itself rascally contracts for carrying the mail on the railroads, so scandalous, in fact, that Uncle Sam pays in yearly rent for the use of a postal car a sum more than sufficient to build such a car in the first place. Yet in spite of all this, the capitalists are not content. They want a still greater chance. But because our fingers have been scorched is no reason why we should plunge our whole arm in the fire.

From the Capetown (Africa) Socialist we learn of a most astonishing trial of a Socialist comrade, one H. B. Levinson, in the South African metropolis, on the charge of inciting theft. The public prosecutor seems to have been feeling his oats a bit and had Levinson arrested because of a speech of a public square in which he used the words "You must help yourselves," in speaking to the working class, and this he coupled with another fragment from the speech to the effect that "there are three ways of making a living—to beg, to work, or to steal." This constituted incitement to theft—Capetown law seems to be about as crazy as the brand we have in America out in Colorado and Idaho. Well, anyway, the case came to trial before a Judge Hoply, and after the above facts had been presented by the prosecutor with all the imagery that a conscienceless lawyer can crochet round a few facts, the latter said: "That is my case, my lord." To which the court replied, significantly, "Have you got a case?" This retort from the bench naturally produced a sensation in court, and the prosecutor "looked like thirty cents," as the street gamins say. The judge said that from the testimony regarding the speech, it appeared to be moral in tone and even laudable. He suggested that the prosecutor withdraw the suit, which the latter finally did, and the court instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. The trial had been watched by a big crowd and the court officials were unable to suppress the applause that greeted the verdict. It was a victory for free speech and a sane use of the power of the courts, and the effect was good.

Are Afraid to Ask!

By Victor L. Berger.

THE milk and water program adopted by the Minneapolis convention is a step backward when compared with the platform which was adopted in Denver in 1894, but was rendered "im-operative" by a parliamentary trick of a notorious labor grafter.

The Minneapolis make-shift, while bashfully called an "economic program," is of course a political platform. And let us compare it with the demands as formulated by the Trades Congress of Great Britain—certainly a conservative organization. I will not compare it with similar ones of Germany or of France, where the trades unionists as a whole are Socialists, but a comparison with England seems fair.

The English trades congress held this summer passed resolutions for a division of church and school. They ask for an eight hour day, not only for the government establishments, but also for all private industries. The English trade unions demand furthermore a minimum wage for all government employees; an old age pension; state accident insurance; and nationalization of railroads, mines, canals, mineral sources. Great Britain already owns the telegraph and telephone lines. The English workmen also ask for municipal activity along the lines of general trading, as for instance, public bake-shops and meat markets.

They demand a system of free popular technical and secondary education with assistance of the state and the municipalities for poor pupils.

And now compare with this program the milk and water affair adopted at Minneapolis. They railroaded it through in ten minutes. It was read, a few amendments were introduced, and then declared to be adopted. When I wanted the floor to protest, I was told that it was all over. The program is flat and commonplace and breathes the spirit of the small bourgeois of 50 years ago. It does not mention the nationalization of the railroads, of the mines, or even of the coal and oil resources, our greatest monopoly. Virtually it only asks "municipal ownership of public utilities, a national credit currency, and female suffrage."

Theodore Roosevelt and Wm. Jennings Bryan are "radical" in their demands when compared with Gompers, Duncan & Co. An I. W. R. Hearst is years ahead of them. The Minneapolis program is a real Civic Federation program—something to which August Belmont, Oscar Strauss and Grover Cleveland would readily subscribe.

Besides, there was not the faintest move made to carry it out. Gompers claims that a Republican here and a Democrat there is friendly. And the miners have elected two men on the Democratic ticket—good men, but they will not set the Potomac on fire.

On the other hand, the English trades unionists have elected over 50 members to the English parliament who are pledged to their platform and are bound to use all their energies to carry it out.

Most of the men elected are members of the Independent Labor Party, which is, in spite of its name, an out-and-out Socialist organization. The Socialists of England played a great part in the trade union movement at the last election. Mr. J. N. Bell, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Congress, said in his speech:

"The inspiration we had in the general election came, it is only fair to say, from the Socialists. On the other hand, the organized and disciplined battalions of the trade unionists, enabled us to rout the enemy."

Mr. Bell also expressed the attitude of the non-socialist trade union men in England towards the Socialists, and vice versa, in the following terse way:

"We have found there that the differences that divide Socialism and trade unionism are, after all, not so very great. The trade unionist wants as large a share of what he produces as he can get, and the Socialist wants all he produces. The trade unionist says the Socialist is demanding a great deal, and that his prospect of getting it all is small. But, after all, he does not think the Socialist is unreasonable in asking for it. In the meantime the trade unionist is willing to be content with what he can get. The Socialists, on the other hand, admit there is reason in what the trade unionists say. Although the Socialist cannot get the trade unionist as far as he wants him to go, he is willing to travel the same road, as long as it is possible for them to travel together."

Under such conditions it is pretty plain that the English working men will get all the British Trades Unionists ask for and a good deal more.

The convention in Minneapolis passed six or seven of my resolutions—more than any convention of the A. F. of L. ever passed before. Among them were resolutions pertaining to insurance, protesting against private individuals or private corporations hiring armed bodies to fight the laboring men, resolutions to send special organizers into cities where the Manufacturers' Alliance holds sway (for instance Beloit, Wis.), and other resolutions of a similar character.

But in every instance the committee on resolutions (James Duncan, chairman, Wm. Ryan, secretary) took special pains to cut out of the preamble everything that would tend to strengthen the class consciousness of the union men,—although the Socialist phrasology and particularly the Socialist "holy words" were purposely omitted by the writer. And in one case—in my resolution pertaining to industrial unionism,—they cut out so much that it virtually changed the intent and the meaning of the proposition. And for that reason I was compelled to go on record as voting against my own resolution as reported by the committee.

As a matter of course this convention did not pass a single one of my radical measures. Yet if that assembly had been made up of a set of men at least half as bright as they imagined themselves to be, they could do no better than to pass all of my resolutions. That would have been a telling answer to the attitude of congress and fully as effective as electing a dozen men on Republican or Democratic tickets.

Besides it is not said that by simply passing my resolutions, and making these demands—which every trade union in Europe and Australia is making today—that these demands would be fulfilled. Not by a long ways. Yet we would stand a chance of getting at least some of them. By asking for nothing, it is perfectly certain that we will get nothing.

A characteristic example of this kind is the demand for an old age pension for the workmen. Industrial pursuits are more dangerous nowadays than the business of soldiers. A hundred times more people are killed in our factories and mines and railroads every year than we lost in the Spanish war. Besides the occupation of a producer is infinitely more useful to our country and civilization in general than the activity of a professional destroyer. The average wage earner gets less than \$500 a year and cannot save anything for his or her old age.

Far sighted capitalist statesmen like Mark Hanna saw this a long time ago. Senator Hanna forced an old-age pension plank into the platform of Republican party at the Convention at Philadelphia in 1900. But Mark Hanna died very soon afterwards. And our trades union leaders—who of course earn more than \$500 per year, each and every one of them—went on record against my old-age pension resolution at the convention of the A. F. of L. in New Orleans in 1902. This furnished the unwilling capitalists, who only reluctantly had yielded to Mark Hanna, a pretext to quietly drop that plank in 1904.

The convention of the A. F. of L. in Minneapolis has again shown that the rejuvenation of the American labor movement must come from below. I am not giving away any secrets when I say that the masses of the trades unionists are far more radical than their leaders. I am satisfied that if my resolutions were submitted to a referendum vote of the members of the trades unions, most of them, and possibly all of them, would be adopted.

Our duty therefore is plain. We must work with the rank and file. Work and agitate. Work and educate. We must pull down the wall of prejudice and ignorance. Whenever that is down, we will soon have a new world.

Victor L. Berger

As a Catholic Sees It.

III. SOCIALISM AND RELIGION.

The aim of Socialism is economic justice, its methods are political. The legal enforcement of the collective ownership of natural resources and the public management of the agencies of production and distribution are the means proposed.

"But," say some of the opponents of Socialism, "how about the church, the family, personal liberty?"

Socialism is not inimical to the integrity of the family. It insists that conjugal relations should not be based on sordid considerations, but on a free choice based on affection. The rational aim of matrimony is the rearing of healthy children, healthy physically and morally. It cannot be accomplished without the permanent and loving cooperation of both parents. Socialism does not in any way interfere with the moral and religious basis of matrimony. It seeks to give it a firm economic basis. Its strongest argument is that many a father, in spite of unremitting toil, is not able to provide properly for his wife and immature children, especially if he has followed the Christian ideal so strenuously advocated by President Roosevelt. How many parents are not anxious about the future prospects of their daughters, either as wives, or as independent workers without compensation sufficient to secure them against want and temptation?

Socialism is not opposed to religion. If there are some Socialists who do not believe in revealed religion, there are more opponents of Socialism who violate the moral teachings of religion in private, business and public affairs; who have no respect for the authority of the church; who have no faith in her doctrines; and who relentlessly persecute her if she is not subservient to their selfish interests. The difficulties in Europe arising from the historic association of ecclesiastical and political affairs cannot arise in this country where the church is free. There can be no serious danger to the church in a co-operative commonwealth, where

men will be free to associate and devote their means to the promotion of scientific, literary, social, political, or religious aims.

Socialism is not opposed to personal liberty, but would add to it economic liberty. It leaves everyone free choice as to the manner and extent of his labor, and secures him in the enjoyment of its fruits. It seeks to make every citizen responsible for the welfare of his fellows, and gives him a voice in the management of the common interests. It does not aim at equality of station, or equality of possession, but equality of opportunity.

A Catholic.

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

* The National Headquarters of the Socialists are at 212 Dearborn St., Boylston Building, Chicago. The National Sec'y is J. MAHLON BARNES, who may be addressed care of the National Headquarters.

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 passing 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.

DRINK Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

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

SUFFERERS

From VARIOUS ailments Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common and dangerous disease. My treatment of the cure that invariably follows it, restores a life both patients and physicians. If you are looking for the treatment that has cured thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention.

My GUARANTEE: Give four thousand cases successful treatment in 23 years. If you cannot write me about it.

J. H. GREER, M. D., 22 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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 the 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 un-

certainty 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 these things upon which the people in common depend shall 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.

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 constitu-

ants; 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 lend 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

WHAT SOCIALISTS THINK

The Social-Democratic Herald cannot take the space every week to explain the first principles of socialism. It is too busy applying them to the events of the week.

These principles are stated in simple language in five articles by Charles H. Kerr, over 200,000 copies of which have been circulated in leaflet form.

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Advocates State Life Insurance!

AS A RESULT OF THE WISCONSIN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, THE SOCIALIST MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION FILES A NOTABLE MINORITY REPORT THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

Wisconsin has had its life insurance investigation and the reports are now in. The commission was appointed by the legislature, one member being our Senator Jacob Rummel of Milwaukee. While the general committee of the senate made a report recommending state supervision, Senator Rummel, in a minority report, urges state ownership, and his report is attracting really more attention than that of the majority of the committee. Owing to the length of the minority report, we can only print the first part in this issue.

The minority report of the senate committee on state insurance by Senator Rummel is a lengthy Socialist document and comes out in favor of conducting insurance by the state. It makes many charges not contained in the joint committee report. The following digest was furnished the press by Senator Rummel:

"Other countries have been much quicker to realize the advantage of government insurance and the possibilities of protection and benefit to the common people, especially the working classes, in the matter of government insurance than have the American states. At the present time the entire field of insurance against sickness, accident, and old age and invalidity has already long ago been entered and occupied

by the various cities, states, and nations of foreign countries.

"In America, however, this field has so far been left entirely open for exploitation by private companies."

INEFFICIENCY OF PRIVATE LIFE INSURANCE.

The report then goes on to recite the results of the investigation of life insurance which was made in the east last year. It mentions the following points:

"1. Salaries of the officials have been all out of proportion to the services rendered—so much so as to amount to a gigantic fraud and theft, the officials receiving as high as \$150,000 per year, or three times as much as the president of the United States. This item alone amounts to multiplied millions.

"2. That the affairs of the companies were manipulated so as to put the relatives and personal friends of the high officials into positions where they also would draw vast sums of money. At this point the report mentions a long list of noted officials of the private insurance companies and their relatives who have been drawing enormous salaries amounting in all to multiplied millions.

"3. That the funds of the company were used to influence the law-making bodies of the state to secure

legislation favorable to the companies, as well as for the political purposes. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were used in this manner. 'The House of Mirth' in Albany and the 'Yellow Dog' fund have become proverbial.

"4. That funds belonging to these companies have been diverted by the officials to improper, illegal, and reprehensible purposes for the personal advantage of the officials and at the expense of the members and the company in general.

"In other words, the investigation of our great private life insurance companies, operating in America, has shown that they have practiced upon the American people dishonest appropriations of funds, menacing manipulations of the political affairs of the country and gigantic fraud. It has therefore demonstrated that the private ownership and operation of the life insurance business, when viewed from the standpoint of the interests of the people, is a failure. And its continuance will assure and assume the proportions of a national peril.

LIFE INSURANCE IN WISCONSIN.

"Turning now to Wisconsin, we find quite a similar condition here. While the results of our investigations are not so startling in their exposures, yet we see the beginning of the same practices.

"The report of your committee that has investigated the conditions of the Wisconsin life insurance companies shows the following abuses:

"1. Salaries are out of all proportion to the services rendered. For example, H. L. Palmer, the president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, draws a salary of \$25,000 a year. W. Merrill, as second vice president, received \$17,000 a year. J. W. Skinner, as secretary, received \$15,000 per annum. The late Charles E. Dyer, as general counsel, received \$18,000 per annum. J. W. Fisher, as assistant medical director, received \$12,000 per annum. W. P. McLaren, as third vice president, received \$18,000 per annum. J. G. Markham, as first vice president, received \$18,000 per annum. While the great ability of these men may be urged, we hold that the service which they render is not proportionate to the salaries which they receive. While this is insignificant in proportion to the New York case, it nevertheless discloses the presence of the evil.

"2. The relatives of personal officers in the employ of the Northwestern Mutual company also receive salaries which are out of proportion to the services they render. For example, C. H. Palmer, son of President Palmer, receives \$3,000 per annum as a clerk. Thomas Balding, clerk of executive and finance committee, husband of a niece of President Palmer, receives a salary of \$6,500. W. A. Adams, auditor of the company, and son-in-law of President Palmer, receives \$6,500 per annum. J. H. Dyer, son of the late general counsel of the company, receives \$9,000 per annum as assistant counsel. And so on through a long list of relatives and special favorites.

"Here again is evidence of the same kind of abuse, although admittedly of not so great a degree as has been so notorious in the case of the New York companies.

"3. The testimony given before your committee above referred to shows the same tendency on the part of the Wisconsin life insurance companies to defraud the policy holders out of their rights, by

means of the fraudulent lapsing of policies.

"4. Your committee reports that premiums on most classes of policy are unnecessarily high.

"The report recites that the present average charge for life insurance, on the private management, is about \$35 per \$1,000 a year and holds that under state insurance, with the charges brought down to the actual cost of efficient management, with full provision against possible and unforeseen contingencies, such as epidemics, etc., the cost of insurance should not exceed an average of \$20 per \$1,000, and could possibly be reduced considerably from that figure.

"5. Unjust discriminations have been used by the company in such ways as to advance its interests and to the detriment of certain of its policy holders. The report, quoting from the general committee's report, recites the case of a certain judge in California whose policy was paid promptly and in full. He had just previous to this rendered two decisions decidedly in favor of the company. And in contrast to this was the case of a man, without

influence or standing, whose insurance the company refused to pay.

Socialists in Action!

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Benjamin Baemie, Henry Ries, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Max Grass, Robert Buech, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Petersen, John Hassmann, Supervisors—Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Martin Mies, Charles Jeske, Gustav Geerdts, Justices—Carl P. Dietz, Richard Beyer, Constables—Herman Kanitz, Edw. Gardner, John Breen, County Surveyor—Alex. Glaeser, School-Director—William A. Aruold.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermann, Christian Jorgensen, Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.

IN MANITOWISH: Mayor—Henry Stolze, Aldermen—A. J. Braxmeier, John Kaufmann.

IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen—Conrad Hoffman, David Gross, Supervisor—Ernest Teadie.

IN PLYMOUTH: Alderman—Frank Sanders (Second Term).

IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator; Wm. J. Aldridge, Edmund J. Berner, Fredrick Brockhausen, Sen. Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, Assemblymen.

Milwaukee: Some time ago the capitalist party aldermen in the Milwaukee city council met the demand of the Socialists for night sessions by changing the hour for meeting in the afternoon from four to three o'clock, and thought they had played a smart trick. It seems to react, however. For the sessions drag into past the supper hour after all, and it may be that the solons will get so tired of it that they will finally be willing to yield to the proletarian demand, even if it does mean that the people will look on at their deliberations, rather than lose both afternoon and evening. Monday's session started promptly at 3 p. m. and did not finish until 11 at night. It was notable for two things: A black eye for the so-called Lindworm park land steal and a verbal trouncing of several city officials who have been carrying pretty high heads of late and blocking the work of the aldermen.

Ald. Steffen (R.) exhibited a roll of signatures in favor of the Lindworm farm purchase that was forty feet long. Ald. Petersen challenged the value of many of the names signed, pointing out that it was made up of small sheets pasted together and that the said small sheets had been distributed among various saloons and signatures thereon obtained by liberal treating.

Ald. Stigbauer (D.) offered a motion to appropriate \$150 to pay for an appraisal of the property by the Real Estate Board. This was opposed because nearly every alderman had a pretty good idea of what the land there was really worth. It was pointed out that Agent Hackett had declared that no matter what

of trying to get an ordinance drafted and of being told by one of Kelly's assistants, whom he finally found loafing around the mayor's office, to go and dictate it to the stenographer in the city attorney's office. The council directed the clerk to send a communication to the city attorney peremptorily directing him to draft all bills that had been regularly referred to him and to have them ready by the next regular meeting of the council.

The proposition to remove Auxiliary fire alarm boxes from city schools and to substitute therefor regular alarm boxes, a Socialist measure held over from the preceding council, was passed.

"At this point we again wish to emphasize the fact that while these abuses, on the part of the Wisconsin life insurance companies, as far as found out by the committee, are not so glaring as those of the New York companies, they are, nevertheless, of the same nature, arise from the same causes, and are inevitably inherent in the private operation of life insurance.

Socialism for Beginners.

The appraisers might say he wouldn't sell for less than \$1,200, which was a fearful price. Finally, after much talk, it went to vote and was lost by a close margin.

Then the fight on the high stepping officials was begun, and there was no disposition to mince words. The comptroller had refused to countersign certain appropriations, alleging illegality. As this was wholly outside his province as laid down by the charter, and was, in fact, exercising a veto power, which would set him above the council, the city fathers were in high dudgeon.

They also went after the board of public works. Later the city attorney was put on the spit and roasted a good scorching; brown. He had refused to draft certain bills regularly ordered drafted by the council for presentation to the state legislature, alleging that they would be "unconstitutional"—they were labor bills, of course—and that he didn't propose to waste time on them. Also that he needed more assistants to do the work of his office. Ald. Seidel and Melms paid their respects to him without gloves. They said he was paid by the city to do the work the council referred to him, and that as to assisting time and needing more assistants it was a notorious fact that the politicians that constitute his staff spent a good deal of their time loafing round the city hall corridors. "The city attorney has to draw up bills even if they are not favorable to the Merchants and Manufacturers' association," said Ald. Seidel. And Ald. Melms told

Delegate Berger—"Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I rise to put in a substitute for a part of the report. Most of the report is a splendid piece of work. There is one part, however, I cannot endorse, and that is the part upon political action. The report not being before me, I do not know where my substitute will fit, but probably somewhere in the last three or four paragraphs. I would like to have that part stricken out," and the following inserted:

Resolved, That true labor politics can never be non-partisan, and must always be partisan. And it must always be partisan to labor; and, furthermore, be it

Resolved, That only by uniting politically on class lines in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines can the American proletariat compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers."

Vice President Duncan—"The chair decides the substitute not in order. Section 8, Article 3, of the laws governing this convention provides that party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialist, Populist, Prohibition or any other, shall have no place in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The substitute offered by Delegate Berger declares for party politics, and has no place on the floor of this convention unless you direct your committee on laws to report a change in the laws."

Delegate Berger—"My substitute being knocked out, I will have to work on new lines.

"Mr. Chairman, I will begin by asking a definition of what a party is? A party is a political expression of economic conditions. Many people take it the other way. Many

Ald. Seidel's bond ordinance for a system of inside parks and playgrounds, which had been regularly sent to the committee on engrossment, turned up "mysteriously," missing, and Committee Clerk Boyd, who has not together had the confidence of the aldermen since he lobbied in favor of the Central Heating company steal, was unable to explain.

From the A. F. of L. Proceedings.

THE INTERESTING DEBATE ON POLITICAL ACTION.—GOMPERS' INTEMPERATE PERSONAL ONSLAUGHT!

Delegate Foster continued the report of the Committee on President's Report, as follows:

Labor's Political Campaign.

"We have considered at some length, and with great care, that part of the report of President Gompers and the Executive Council bearing upon this subject, together with the various resolutions having reference to the same general topic.

"We recommend that the action taken by the Executive Council during the past campaign be heartily endorsed; that we declare the issuance of the bill of grievances was amply justified by the contingency which had arisen, and that we express our approval of the energetic campaign carried on against the enemies of labor with the small means at the disposal of the officers of the Federation. . . .

"We hold, with the President, that the economic function and power of trades unionism is by far its greatest instrument for good. We further hold that the solidarity of our movement must not for a moment be permitted to be endangered by the attempt to identify it with a partisan political movement. . . .

"Your committee, therefore, does not feel called upon to even ask this convention to say whether an independent labor party is a desirable thing or not. Our membership can settle that matter for themselves. We do say, however, that the attempt to delegate any authority, by this convention, to form political organizations on any specific line would to that extent identify the Federation of Labor with a party movement and inevitably vitiate one of the most fundamental principles of trades unionism. . . .

Delegate Berger—"Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I rise to put in a substitute for a part of the report. Most of the report is a splendid piece of work. There is one part, however, I cannot endorse, and that is the part upon political action. The report not being before me, I do not know where my substitute will fit, but probably somewhere in the last three or four paragraphs. I would like to have that part stricken out," and the following inserted:

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Delegate Berger—"My substitute being knocked out, I will have to work on new lines.

"Mr. Chairman, I will begin by asking a definition of what a party is? A party is a political expression of economic conditions. Many people take it the other way. Many

people think that we can create a millennium by politics. As long as any class has economic strength, that class will also have political strength.

"Now, it is not our intention, Mr. President, at this time, or at any other time, to tie the American Federation of Labor to any political party. I am known to be a Socialist. Yet under no circumstances would I ask for an endorsement of the Socialist party by this convention. We don't want it.

"Your endorsement would not do us any good. You have no means of compelling the trades unionists of the country to vote the Socialist ticket.

"As long as the trades council of Milwaukee and the state federation endorsed our party we did not get the votes. Since the Social-Democrats quit getting endorsements, the Social-Democrats have been getting the votes.

"We want men, not resolutions. As far as resolutions are concerned, I know something about resolutions. Our worthy chairman gets the shivers down his back whenever he sees me coming.

Vice President Duncan—"I did not say that."

Delegate Berger—"You did not say it but you shivered."

"But to come back to our subject. I say, as long as you are in politics at all, you ought to be in politics on labor lines.

"So long as you vote the Republican and Democratic tickets you are working on the lines of the capitalist class and you are not working on the lines of the working class.

"But you say that you will bring pressure to bear on the Republicans and Democrats, that you will make them promise to stand for labor. What good will that do? I have never known a Republican or Democrat running for office who would not promise everything before election. And of course, the capitalist politician running for congress will promise you everything you ask. But they never keep those promises after election, simply because they could not keep them. They have broken every promise to labor they have ever made in the past because it was not in their power to fulfill them. They are there as members and representatives of a capitalist party—and the interests of the capitalist class are naturally paramount in a capitalist party. Yet if you insist on more promises you can get them. They have more promises just as good."

"Therefore I say a union man who is voting for any of the capitalists' ticket is not doing his duty.

"I know the building up of a political organization on class lines is not an easy thing. I have been through it. We have built up our organization from nothing to 17,000 votes, and have elected six members of the legislature. We had only five members two years ago. We never had any labor leg-

(Continued on page 4.)

Is Somebody Else Doing Your Duty?

What have you done to make this great movement of universal brotherhood a success? Have you been merely an idle looker-on? Don't YOU want to share in the benefits of an economic life that will give justice to all? Are you resigned to the present condition of working, to give the plutocrats more of the luxuries and take a little less for yourself? Wake up, don't be a drone. Make up your mind that you will help to get for yourself some of the better things of the world. You can do it if you will. There is no such word as can't to

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The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

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FREDERIC BEAVER, 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.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Some of the radical papers are ascribing "unusual intelligence regarding industrial affairs" to the young governor of Rhode Island, who said that he believes in "the public ownership of natural monopolies."

IN YANKEE LAND

A labor and Socialist daily in the Polish language will be started in Chicago. The Populists and Prohibitionists have fallen behind in Kansas and the Socialists are now in third place.

party in Chicago, although she has given personal assistance to the I. W. W.'s attempts to injure our movement in Milwaukee.

From A. F. of L. Proceedings.

isolation that amounted to anything in Wisconsin until those men were elected. "How about the political action of our president, Sam Gompers? How about Littlefield? How about Joe Cannon and the rest of them?"

"A year ago this question of politics was tabooed in our convention in Pittsburg, but a few months later the executive council was in politics. The reason for this change in the policy of the executive council was because the trades unions had success in the political movement in England.

"But there is a great difference in the makeup of the leadership. Mr. Gompers is not a Keir Hardie—Keir Hardie could make it go. The English Trade Union congress did make it go. They elected fifty men, thirty of whom were Socialists.

"In France, the trades unions are the biggest power in existence today. Look at Germany! It was a German trades unionist and Socialist-Democrat who prevented a war between France and Germany.

"The truth of the matter is we don't amount to anything in this country politically. Your committee is treated like a football by congress. They don't respect you or care what you do.

"We should profit by the example, not only of England, but of Germany, Italy and France. We might also learn a good deal from the newest countries—from our brothers in Australia and in New Zealand.

"A Republican was elected congressman in the Fourth district of Milwaukee this fall and the Social-Democrat was defeated. The Social-Democrat is a member of the

Typographical union. He is also a member of the central body, yet his opponent, Mr. Cary, the Republican, had a letter from Mr. Gompers as an endorsement.

"I am in favor of action on class lines or no political action at all. I am against the report of the committee." Delegate Bruden—"Delegate Berger says the Socialist party does not want the endorsement of the working people of this country.

Delegate Bruden—"That is very easily answered. I am a Socialist, and I am going to vote the Social-Democratic ticket, because I believe it is the best expression of the working class in the political field under the present conditions.

Delegates Lavies, Walker, Paulsch and Finger spoke against the report of the committee; while Brown, Wilson, Lennon, Furseth, and others spoke in favor of it.

Resolved, That the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be, and the same is hereby, instructed to submit to a vote of the affiliated national and international unions, local trades unions and federal labor unions the following questions, the result of their votes to act as guidance for future political propaganda of the American Federation of Labor:

(1) Shall the past political policy of the executive council be continued? (2) Shall an independent political party be formed?

This addition was opposed by Foster, Mahon, O'Connell and Maloney. Especially the last three speakers took occasion to assail the Socialists venomously.

"I feel confident that if the amendment offered by Delegate Dold is carried it will mean that the Socialist party, from one end of this country to another, will go into the meeting rooms of the organizations and endeavor to have the

American Federation of Labor declare for their principles." Finally at the end of the day's session Samuel Gompers took the floor—as has been his custom for years. He took all the time he wanted, without that any motion to extend his speaking time had been made by anybody.

"I want now to present to you some of the things that have been said, and some of the things that have been left unsaid, in this convention and elsewhere. I want at the outset to say to Delegate Walker that I exclude him from the consideration of the matters I want to present.

"Let me call attention to the fact that the report of the committee does, in the most practical way, the very thing Delegate Dold has in mind in his amendment. It is that, practically, the subject matter is referred to the central bodies and the local unions in the various localities to do what their judgement tells them to be wise, and to leave undone the things they believe to be unwise.

"He goes on to say further, 'and Gompers never cared as long as President McKinley deigned to speak to him, or Mark Hanna slapped him on the back and called him a good fellow. Yes, Gompers always was a good fellow—for the capitalists.'

"Further on he says, 'Gompers himself wants to uphold and protect the present capitalist system against the economic system of labor, against Socialism. That is his mission in life, besides holding a well-paid, fat and mighty easy office.'

At this time Delegate Edward Besenbergh asked for a point of order. He wanted to know whether the president of the A. F. of L. was airing his personal grievances against the editor of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD or whether he was speaking on the subject matter now before the convention.

Chairman James Duncan yelled back: "Wait a while and then you will find out." Gompers continued: "I hold in my hand copies of other papers of a similar calibre,

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the names of which I shall not attempt to burden you with.

"We are asking from congress and from our legislatures only the things we cannot secure ourselves, and one of the principal things for which we are contending is, what? A free play for the lawful and natural functions of the trades union movement.

"Let me tell you. I never said one word in print or upon the platform that could be construed into an advocacy of the election of Mr. McGillicuddy. He was the only man who stood any chance of defeating Littlefield, if he was to be defeated at all.

"It is true we did not defeat as many men as we should like to have done, but I want to tell you what we did. We put the fear of God into them. We cut down their pluralities, and I have Delegate Walker's statement for my warrant in saying that he, as candidate of the Socialists in Uncle Joe's district, as the candidate endorsed by labor of the city and of the state, was approached by smiling Uncle Joe, both before and after the election.

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

which are, without doubt, the greatest of any organizations of men secular, religious, fraternal or business, would be above the petty bigotries and intolerances of the ordinary mortals, and that they would stand in their dignified position and calmly ignore those who may disagree with them, serene in the consciousness of their own strength.

But that they are all, even to the representatives in the head body of all labor organizations, the A. F. of L., still imbued with the spirit of bigotry and intolerance which gave birth to the old New England blue laws, and which have from the beginning of the world shown the weakness of mortal mind, was shown in the treatment accorded Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, during the recent convention.

Because he was in a hopeless minority on several questions, and because he had the courage to maintain his position under all circumstances, he was hooted and hissed, and refused even the common civil treatment accorded a condemned criminal, who is at least given an opportunity to speak his mind.

Because he was opposed to the re-election of Samuel Gompers as president, and because he had the courage to cast his vote in accordance with his belief, he was treated with as much courtesy as it is possible for a mob of human beings to visit upon a fellow man, without descending to actual physical violence.

But we do say, and we believe that even those who were guilty of these disgraceful acts will agree with us, now that it is all over, that as a delegate to the convention, and as one who had at all times made a clean, open fight for what he thought was right, and who though steadily defeated had accepted the acts of his fellow delegates in a spirit of good feeling, and had acted the gentleman at all times, Mr. Berger was entitled to a respectful, attentive hearing, and that the delegates to that convention stultified themselves when they gave vent to the intolerance, bigotry and narrow-mindedness they displayed on this occasion.

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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND. A labor and Socialist daily in the Polish language will be started in Chicago.

The Populists and Prohibitionists have fallen behind in Kansas and the Socialists are now in third place. Wayland's boast about the value of an 800 per cent increase is characteristic of his kind of a Socialist movement.

that the ticket ran pretty even in spite of the one man campaign that was made. It is to be hoped the new vote can be held in the future.

In 1902 the vote in Colorado went up to 7,562 and then in 1904 it receded to 4,304, while the miners cut our candidate for governor, a man who had bled with them in the bull pen reign of terror, down to 2,614.

A very striking and tastily printed "Socialist Bulletin" has been received from Boston—and we know good printing when we see it. A half-tone portrait of Mother Jones adorns the front page.



ACROSS THE POND. A new exchange comes to our table in the shape of the Cape Socialist, from Capetown, Africa.

The Sozialistische Monatshefte gives the following list of Socialist and Independent Labor members in the Parliaments of Europe:

Table with columns: Country, Total Membership of Parliaments, Number of Socialists, Members, Per Cent. Denmark 114 24 21.1, Germany 397 78 20.2, Belgium 166 30 18.1, France 584 76 13.0, Holland 106 7 7.0, Sweden 230 13 5.7, England 670 30 4.5, Norway 117 4 4.3, Italy 508 21 4.1, Austria 425 11 3.4, Switzerland 167 2 1.2, Serbia 160 1 0.6

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ORGANIZED LABOR

Non-Unionists Quit!

It is amusing to note that just on the heels of Judge Sanborn's adverse decision in the molders' injunction case, comes the intelligence that thirty non-union molders employed at the plant of J. A. & P. A. Dutcher on Kinnickinnic avenue have walked out. The firm admitted the fact but would not discuss the matter in the papers. This is a severe blow to the Foundrymen's association and shows how uneasy the non-union men are, and why the foundrymen have had to keep them secluded for fear they may be persuaded to give up their strike-breaking role. The walk-out is a good reply to Sanborn's "weighty words" from the bench about the intimidation of the non-union men. Certainly no one is stupid enough to suppose that thirty men could be intimidated into quitting work in a body if they were satisfied with their position. They were probably tired of being virtual prisoners and of occupying a position where they were bringing distress to their fellows of the working class who were striking for a better citizenship. They know when they have enough.



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

Will Seek Damages. The printers of Milwaukee have been on the trail of the Milwaukee Printing company, that has a printing establishment on Chestnut street, for alleged fraudulent use of the Allied label. It is claimed that the most direct evidence has been secured and that the courts will be asked to assess damages against the firm for the illegal use of the trade-mark of organized labor. The company was put on the unfair list at the last meeting of Typographical Union No. 23.

The Peaceful Boycott Legal.

Judge Kirby, in the Chancery Division of the Circuit Court at Louisville, Ky., has rendered a decision which upholds a peaceful boycott. The decision, while not countenancing violence in any way, declares that the Constitution gives every laborer the right to quit work whenever he wishes, whether with or without reason, and that what one may do alone was not unlawful for a number of men to do jointly. Furthermore, it declared that laborers had the right to exert the power of persuasion, if this power was exerted peacefully. He also declared that it was the laborer's right to withdraw his own patronage from a firm which was unfriendly.

The question arose in the injunction suit brought by Wm. L. Praefinger & Co., against Frank Weigand and other members of the Butchers' Union. The union issued notices against the firm to the effect that it was unfair, and made efforts to persuade its workmen to quit.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

There are several things doing around the headquarters these days. Comrade Thompson is an "honorable" assemblyman, and as such is beginning to feel the pressure of the coming session of the legislature. The first to come in were the fishermen, then the representative of the blind, and then some of the firemen of the city department. These and similar matters, together with the study of proposed bills of all sorts, have kept the assemblyman occupied. Comrade Gaylord returned from his trip to the east on Wednesday of last week, and found the harness all ready to be fitted to his shoulders. Correspondence had accumulated, and many matters were pressing in the city organizations throughout the state.

Xmas Presents

We have a very fine assortment of Umbrellas in stock, suitable for Christmas presents. Also a complete line of cutlery—best quality razors, scissors and pocket knives.

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MILWAUKEE.

Everybody invited to the monster prize schafskopf tournament arranged by the Eleventh ward branch, S. D. P., at Henry Schmidt's hall, corner Twenty-first and Rogers streets. 25 valuable prizes will be distributed among the winners. The four women's clubs and branches have again proved their good work as workers in aiding the party by taking hold of the kitchens at the recently held minstrel performances. They will, no doubt, prove still more valuable to the cause of Socialism as time rolls on and the movement grows. They certainly deserve praise for the work they have been doing since the time they organized. Once we get several thousand women interested in this work then there will be something doing; of this we can rest assured. So let us, in a spirit of good cheer, help the work along, for the noble cause of Socialism. The committee having charge of

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT

IN PROBATE. STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss. Milwaukee County, ss. In the Matter of the Estate of JOHANNA KOEPECK, Deceased. On this 14th day of December, A. D. 1906, upon reading and filing the petition of MARTIN KOEPECK, stating that JOHANNA KOEPECK, of the County of Milwaukee, died intestate on or about the 8th day of November, 1903, and praying that OTTO KOEPECK, or some other suitable person, be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1907, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing.

By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge. RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

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UNION MADE

Social-Democratic News

the minstrel performances here-with extends a card of thanks to all the comrades and friends who performed services in order to make these minstrel performances a success.

The Town of Milwaukee branch held a very successful family party in their little burg last Saturday evening.

The Jewish section is arranging an entertainment at the Freie Gemeinde hall, Saturday evening, Jan. 19, 1907. A good program is being arranged for.

The Twentieth ward branch is placing tickets for its monster prize mask ball, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1907, on sale. Many valuable prizes are being solicited.

Comrades, this is to remind you that the "Doppel Quartette" is going to hold a grand concert and entertainment at Nic Petersen's hall, Saturday evening, Dec. 15. The hall is located at 2714 North ave.

The coming large event for the south side this present winter is going to be the grand monster prize mask ball, arranged by the Coming Nation club, at the South Side Armory hall, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Get One!

How many of the comrades in Wisconsin have secured the signature of one person as an applicant for membership in the party? How many have NOT secured one signature?

There are some comrades who are always busy in this regard, and to give some recognition to them, as well as to stimulate others to activity in this line, Comrade W. R. Gaylord makes the following offer.

1. To the comrade securing the most signatures to applications for membership in Milwaukee county, with dues paid, during the month of January, a prize of one copy of Vandervelde's "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution," or any other book of equal value.

2. To the comrade outside of Milwaukee county, in Wisconsin, securing the largest number of applications, with dues paid, during January the same offer.

3. To every comrade in the state securing five (5) or more applications for membership, with dues paid, during January, will be given a copy of "Socialism and the City."

Now, comrades, get busy, and get the habit, as there is likely to be more doing along this line.

SPORTING!

Social-Democratic Bowling League

Table with columns: Games Won, Lost, Per. Cent. Lists teams like Vorwaerts, Toilers, Appeals, Jungles, LaSalles, Comrades.

Individual Averages

Table with columns: Name, Games, Total, Average. Lists individuals like Klein, Gemoll, H. Roloff, Wilson, Kolwitz, Bluhm, F. Koch, Fotsch, A. Roloff, L. Kagel, Olson, Perry, H. Koch, Schmidt, Mitzenheim, W. Krause, P. Krause, Pomrenning, Lemke, O. Krause, Pochl, W. Lecher, Lexow, Fieting, Schuffenhauer, Oldenberg, Ohl, Bartels, Heumann, C. Kagel, T. Panyard, E. Lecher, G. Wild, O. Wild, Hoffman.

Comrade H. Schmidt has donated a cash prize of \$4.00 to be given away at the Eleventh ward schachkopf tournament next Sunday, at Schmidt's hall, Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street. Nineteen other prizes will also be awarded.

Campaign Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the Campaign Fund, including Wm. Mackay, Frank V. Carr, John Schlegel, Otto Horsman, Aug. Bach, B. N. Anderson, Jacob Lutzel, Emil Orne, Fred. Wendelberg, Wm. Besseren, John Lehnberg, Robt. Skar, S. Doeka, G. T. Thorne, Joseph Beckey, Joseph Winkler, Aug. Schreiber, A. J. Weaver, R. H. Hoppe, Al. Frischmuth, Joseph Pleger, W. A. Hall, C. Coverstone, R. Cooper, Gus. Lansing, R. Stulenberg, Henry Volkman, E. K. Evans, W. R. Gaylord, K. N. Madison, Otto Bastubner, Mrs. May Sargent, John Eberhard, Geo. Bicker, Chas. Ebert, Wm. Heimke, Edw. Jensen, Gus. Falk, John Hollenstein, F. Claussen, H. Gill, J. H. Jepson, Anton Glasel, Henry Langmas, J. Hunziker, Hugo Jacobs, Wm. Melis, G. Raagio, Meckelke Bros., A. B. Grout, Dr. Wm. Vass, Dr. F. Pfeiffer, J. Jensen.

Total \$1,461 Received this week from State comrades \$41.54

Table for Milwaukee Minstrel Show Tickets, listing names and amounts.

Advertisement for Weiner Dry Goods Co. featuring 'Exceptional Display of Holiday Goods at 948 Kinnickinnic Av.' and 'Weiner Dry Goods Co. has put in an entirely new stock of Toys. Come early and save money.'

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

It's easy to buy a gift for a friend—but to present an article of worth and merit, and one which will be appreciated, is quite another matter.

If you are posted on quality and style and know what you want to buy, well and good. If not, you should make it a point to buy from a house with a reputation for fair dealings. In buying here you not only buy from such a house, but the knowledge of our experienced salespeople is at your service and, if requested, they will gladly and cheerfully give suggestions and assist you in making appropriate purchases suitable for Christmas presents.

You will find our departments well stocked with goods that will not only give satisfaction from the standpoint of wear, but in presenting them to friends you may do so with the knowledge that they will be appreciated—because style, quality and worth are combined in goods bought at LAUER'S.

- SUGGESTIONS: Neckwear, Reefers, Mufflers, Fancy Vests, House Coats, Cardigan Jackets, Negligee or Stiff-Bosom Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Suspenders, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Suit Cases, Lounging Robes, Pajamas, Gloves and Mittens.

JOS. LAUER & CO. GIVE THE VALUES NATIONAL AVENUE—CORNER FIRST AVENUE. Men's, Young Men's or Children's Suits, Overcoats, Trousers.

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. 627 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE.

H. F. STEINERT DRUGGIST. PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED. 3112 Teutonia Avenue.

A. W. HAAS, Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season. 211 HOWELL AVENUE.

ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy. Cor. Eleventh and Greenfield Aves. Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

C. D. WAUGH. Expert Optician. 230 GRAND AVE. When you can't see well, see WAUGH.

The Bottom of the Coal Pile. Is anything so man wants to see at this time of the year. Look over your fuel supply and see if it is not time you were placing your order, so that you will be ready when zero weather comes. Do not be caught napping. Remember that the profits on all orders for coal, wood and coke placed with me go to meet the deficit in the Social-Democratic Press and Campaign funds. All orders delivered by UNION TEAMSTERS. HERMAN BISTORIUS 344 SIXTH STREET Phone Grand 8964.

WE HAVE Shoes for little people, big people, thin people, fat people, old people, and young people, poor people, rich people, particular people and people otherwise. We can fit the foot and fit the pocket-book in anything in our line, if the same is within the reach of the retail shoe dealer. We do not offer you \$5.00 shoes for \$1.98 because we cannot do so, and you also know that it cannot be done, but we do aim to offer you a shoe for \$2.50 that you will pay \$3.00 for elsewhere, and a shoe for \$3.00 that you have paid \$4.00 a pair for, simply because we are satisfied with a very small profit on large sales.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE. Louis RIPLEY. 554 MITCHELL ST.

F. DANNENFELSER Licensed Undertaker. Carriages and Supplies for all occasions. 670 3rd St. Telephone North 84.

JOHN LUELLE MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS. 667 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS. MY BRANDS—Santiago de Cuba, G. L. 10c Cigar, Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 355 Cigar.

Christmas Gifts! Nothing will please the girl or boy more than a pair of GOOD SKATES. We have them in large variety. Boys' and Girls' Double-Runners, Clubs and Hockey Skates from 45c up. A Few Other Suggestions: Carving Sets \$3.00, Pocket Knives 95c, Razors 98c. SCISSORS AND SHEARS—the Sharp Kind—All Styles, at from 20c Upward. SHARP KNIVES THAT STAY SHARP. P. J. LAVIES & CO. The Old Hardware Corner Third and National Avenues.

The Perplexed Holiday Buyer will find a most happy suggestion in the following: Depo-it \$1.00, or as much as you desire, to the credit of the one to whom you wish to give—then make a pre-ent of one of our little pocket or home banks. It is not only the money the recipient will appreciate but the spirit in which it is given—with the idea of laying a foundation for a substantial account in the future. MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK GRAND AVE. AND SECOND STREET

HOLIDAY BARGAINS. 10c Soaps for 5c 25c Boxes for 15c Choice Perfumes 10c to \$1.00. MEIER'S DRUG STORE 21st and Center Sts.

FRANK KORSCH HALL, SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM Cor. Union and Arrow Sts. Hall for Check Parties, Weddings, Schachkopf Tournaments and Meetings. J. Weifenbach & Son FINE GROCERIES 3026 VLIET STREET

EVERT VOTH, Undertaker. Open Day and Night 425 Grove St.

Table listing names and amounts for a collection, including Jos. Lucklinger, A. J. W., Aug. Morgenburg, Wm. Alldridge, Jacob Fisher, Louis Spath, Ernst Klamm, Gust. Richter, Carl Malewski, Gust. Wilke, Henry Brandes, Adolph Onasch, A. F. Sorweid, Wm. Pauls, Jac. Goldberg, M. Gorecki, Fritz Timm, Mrs. Geo. Weidner, Herm. Krause, E. Wegmann, H. Sack, Wm. Herlich, Wm. Ditmann, Wm. Rutz, Fred Conrad, Emil Wollaeder, Ernst Radtke, Frank Kemetter, Emil Janowski, Henry Banknecht, F. Fritchek, A. Grossjean, Mathew Treuer, Albert Dietrich, Bernhard Michel.

\$325.25

The Boiler Makers held one of the most successful dances of the season at the West Side Turn hall last Saturday night, with good management and the best of enjoyment. The financial returns, too, will be of aid to unionism.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT IN PROBATE. STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss. In the Matter of the Estate of NICKOLAUS STEINBACHER, Deceased.

IT IS ORDERED: That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1907, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said NICKOLAUS STEINBACHER, in the County of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 1907, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: That all claims and demands of all persons against the said NICKOLAUS STEINBACHER, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 1907, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1906. By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge. RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

1906 Holiday Season. C. PREUSSER JEWELRY CO. DIAMONDS—A large stock of the most desirable sizes, bought at the lowest prices offered in the year 1906. GOLD JEWELRY—Mounted with Pearls, gems and precious stones, in all new designs and finishes. BRACELETS—The call for Bracelets continues and our stock shows quick response—all prices. SILVERWARES and Novelties, a complete Holiday assortment; we have never shown so great a variety. CUT GLASS—Rock Crystal and Decorated Glass, all the new shapes and embellishments never shown before this season. WATCHES and Chains. We carry the largest Watch stock in the state and can meet every demand. SILVERPLATED TABLEWARES—Designs and finish closely approaching Sterling, the leading makes, satisfactory in every way. O. A. ZEDLER, Secretary.

ROHN THE JEWELER 1455 Green Bay Avenue. LARGE VARIETY OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

H. M. CASTENHOLZ Hatter and Furnisher. Now Ready with Holiday Lines! 1111 TEUTONIA AVENUE.

THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE, Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices. 309 Chestnut Street, Phone Main 2290, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Otto C. Laabs DRUGGIST 1929 Vliet St., Cor. 26.

CHAS. W. EBEL 631 THIRD STREET HATTER and Furnisher. UNION GOODS a Specialty.

EMIL BACHMANN 611 Third St., near North Ave. JEWELER and OPTICIAN. Eyes tested and glasses fitted properly. We also carry a fine line of Watches, Jewelry, Fine Watches and Jewelry repairing a specialty.

GUSTAV BESTIAN Manufacturer of Fine Cigars. 10c "THE REAL THING" 10c "OLD JUDGE" 5 Cents.

882 SEVENTH ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS. MINERAL WATERS.

WEISS BEER. SODA WATER. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN PICNIC & SOCIETY ORDERS. TELEPHONE MAIN 177.

Doc's Place WINES and LIQUORS. Ocean City Keg and Bottle Beer. 261 Third St.

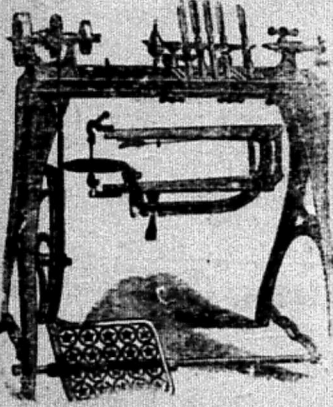
DR. CHURCHILL Specialist in Diseases and Surgery of the EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT. 415 MITCHELL STREET.

Our Furs Make Fine Xmas Gifts. YOU can have your furs made to order at prices which you pay for ready made and shop worn goods. We guarantee you a 33 per cent. saving and good workmanship; we want you to compare before buying. All our furs are made on the premises, and all our work is guaranteed to fit. CHARLES COPLIN 457 TWELFTH STREET BETWEEN VLIET AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

Make the Boy Happy

This Christmas by making him a present of a Scroll Saw or Tool Chest. Nothing will please him more. We have the most complete line of both, and they are no playthings, but genuine machines and tools to make things with.

The tools in our chests are first-class goods taken from our own stock and we guarantee them. We have the most complete "Boys' Gift Store" in town—you had better look this list over before making your Christmas selections for boys.



- Useful Gifts for Boys**
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bracket Saws | 25c, 65c, \$1.00 | Coaster Wagons | \$1.25 to \$7.00 |
| Scroll Saws | \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50 | Punching Bags | 9c to \$6.00 |
| Combination Scroll Saw and Lath | \$8.50 to \$12.00 | Footballs | 50c to \$2.00 |
| Boys' Tool Chests | 35c to \$3.50 | Wool Sweaters | \$1.50 to \$6.00 |
| Mechanics' Tool Chests | \$6.50 to \$22.50 | Sneaks | \$1.00 to \$8.00 |
| Sleds and Bobs | 50c to \$15.00 | Air Rifles | 45c to \$1.75 |
| Ice Skates | 45c to \$8.00 | Game Boards | 45c to \$4.50 |
| Roller Skates | 50c to \$3.00 | Pocket Knives | 5c to \$35.00 |
| Hockey Clubs | 5c to \$1.00 | Ingersoll Watches | \$1.00 to \$1.75 |
| Irish Mail Wagons | \$4.50 | Banks | 10c to \$1.00 |
| | | Billiard Tables | \$6.00 to \$60.00 |

"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD"

Ph. Gross Hardware Co.

Open Evenings. 126-128 Grand Ave.

Classified Advertising

FOR SALE.
STOVE AND FURNACE repairs of every description at the STOVE SHOP, 250 West Water St. Tel. Grand 1718.

NEW and 2nd hand RANGE and HEATING STOVES at low prices; stoves exchanged. I. SOREFF, 318 Chestnut St. Phone Grand 1117.

WANTED—Orders for advertising novelties, buttons, society badges, etc.; union label on all goods. Address 609 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Felt Hats, cleaned and reblocked at reasonable prices. H. Y. WILKINS, 132 Fifth St.

WANTED
To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 511 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. COMET TYPE PRINTERY, 241 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

HOUSE COAL
Scranton Hard Coal, egg, stove, nut, \$7.50 del. Pea (No. 2) nut for furnace and stove \$8.50 del. Pocah, egg, nut, furnace, stove \$8.50 del. SUTHERLAND & BURNHAM COAL CO., 330 Broadway, Cham. Cor. Bldg. Phone M. 257.

One Day's Wage Fund.

- Previously reported \$25.75
- | | |
|----------------|------|
| Edw. Kluckow | 5.00 |
| A. A. Wiese | 2.00 |
| C. D. Thompson | 3.00 |
| V. L. Berger | 4.00 |
| G. G. Whitnall | 1.00 |
| C. P. Dietz | 3.00 |
| R. Buech | 5.00 |
| B. W. H. | 5.00 |

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

AT THE THEATERS.

Cunning, the jail breaker, who begins a week's engagement at the Star theater Sunday matinee, will attempt a seemingly impossible feat at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon on Grand avenue bridge. After being handcuffed and shackled he will jump off the bridge into the water and before coming to the surface will free himself from the irons.

DAVIDSON.

The ever popular "County Chairman" returns to the Davidson Sunday evening for a flying engagement of one night. It is a fine, wholesome play, full of ginger and drollery, and of politics, as politics ought to be shown up. The usual prices will prevail.

ALHAMBRA.

"Painting the Town" the new musical play, which comes to the Alhambra this week, is a jolly combination of opera, comedy, spectacle, ballet and pantomime, with an unusually large investiture of magnificent scenery, stately mechanical features, sumptuous costumes

See What They've Done!

Another \$120.54 gone. In all \$700.88 has been wiped out. The Twenty-second ward branch planks down \$51.60 in cold cash—has already pledged \$205.35, and has sent a letter to every member of the branch so as to be sure that every one shall have a chance to do his duty.

The Ninth ward branch also huddled. At their last meeting the members present pledged \$21.00 and their secretary has already mailed letters to all members asking them to be sure to take a swipe at the deficit with a dollar wage.

The Nineteenth ward branch also voted \$30.00 out of its treasury and will follow up on the One Day Wage Fund.

GET THE FRIENDS TO HELP. The Twenty-second ward branch took a wise step last week. They authorized Comrade Nick Petersen, of 2714 North avenue, to solicit and receive One Day Wage contributions from not only the members of the branch but from friends of the cause as well.

Every branch and every local should do the same. Get them all to help. Mention should also be made of the splendid work of the Eleventh ward branch last week. They voted \$33.40 cash to this fund, are giving all the commissions on the subscription cards and will turn over a part of the profits from their card party next week. We are assured that we can count on another \$25.00 from the Eleventh ward.

Other ward branches and locals all over the state are getting ready to give a good lift. Watch 'em next week.

HOW IT STANDS. Of the \$120.54 cash received this week on this fund, \$79.00 comes from Milwaukee county comrades, and \$41.54 from the state comrades.

Now that looks good. Keep it up, comrades! Get every member and every friend to contribute, and when every one has done that, the deficit will be gone. Go! Go! Go! —help make it—GONE!!!

Milwaukee County Deficit now \$955.00 State Deficit now \$844.12

		TOTALS	
		25c	\$ 2.00
		50c	4.00
		\$1	8.00
		\$5	40.00
		\$25	200.00
		\$50	400.00
\$100	\$100	\$100	800.00
\$100	\$100	\$100	1046.00

Now \$1799.12, was \$2500

ing and the latest novelties in electric lighting and effects. The story of the play is bright, clean and immensely funny. The music is new and original, ranging from grand opera to the ever welcome "ensemble number. Special attention has been given to the arrangement of the ballets, dancing numbers, groupings and ensembles, and the costumes used in the ballet are described as a perfect riot of colors. Among the

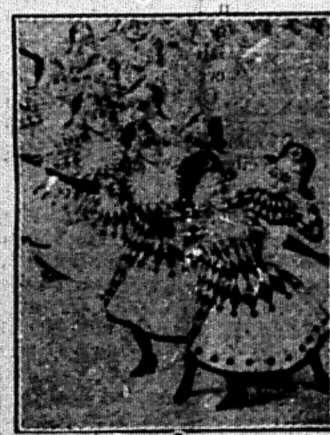
action of the play takes place in the midst of the great metropolis, New York City, where poverty's tears ebb and flow in the shadow cast by the palaces of multi-millionaires.



There are some side-splitting comedy scenes to relieve the tragedy and pathos.

STAR THEATER.

With a plentiful allotment of feminine charmers, a clever coterie of mirth making comedians and a 21 equipment of costumes and scenery that is the envy of all competitors, "The Star Show Girls" are announced to sail into the Star for all next week. It was generally conceded that "The Star Show Girls" deliver the goods.



principal scenes are a mammoth railroad station, the dressing rooms of the Folie Music hall, the stage of the Folie Music hall, the Palace of Ram Jam. The scene on the roofs, the grand banquet hall.

BIJOU THEATER.

"Bertha, The Sewing Machine Girl," with its wealth of scenic settings, its beautiful love story, its marvelous realism, its thrills, tears, smiles and great moral lesson will be presented at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon and all next week by a superb dramatic organization. The

Xmas GIFTS

A beautiful array of wearing apparel for men and boys. Come early and get the best. This might remind you of an article that perhaps may be "just the thing":

- Silk Mufflers
- Gloves
- Suspenders
- Neckwear
- Fur Caps
- Derby and Fedora Hats
- Fur-Lined Caps
- Negligee & Dress Shirts
- Smoking Jackets
- Bath Robes
- Hosiery
- Sweaters and Jackets
- Collars and Cuffs
- Umbrellas
- Ear Muffs
- Fancy and White Vests
- Suits and Overcoats
- Suit Cases
- Telescopes
- Trunks and Satchels

J. BRUETT & SON
1727-1729 Foot de Lac Avenue
Corner 16th Street

HANSEN'S

CHRISTMAS FURS

Of Highest Quality Special Sales This Week



ISABELLE MARTEN THROWS—Fur on both sides, six tails on ends, chenille ornaments, silk girdle, with two tails, reduced from \$12.00 to..... **\$3.00**

Sable Cony Cravats, close fitting at neck, 2 wide tabs, reduced from \$5.00 to..... **\$2.50**

Gray Squirrel Cravat, 2 ornaments, 2 short tabs, reduced from \$7.50 to..... **\$3.00**

Gray Squirrel Throw, 52 inches long, reduced from \$10.00 to..... **\$5.00**

Sable Cony Novelty Scarf, double tabs, trimmed with Chinchilla, reduced from \$10.00 to..... **\$5.00**

Extra choice White Arctic Fox Boa, 60 inches long, 2 large tails and natural claws, reduced from \$30.00 to..... **\$20.00**

Chinchilla Throw, 58 inches long, and large Pillow Muff, reduced from \$50.00 for set to..... **\$40.00**

A Great Variety of Ermine Pieces, Chinchilla and Mink Novelties

Nearseal Jackets, 24 inches long, Skinner Satin lined, reduced from \$30.00 to..... **\$20.00**

Best Quality Nearseal Jacket, regular price, \$65.00, for..... **\$50.00**

Black Cloth Coats, 3/4 length, gray and white squirrel lined, sleeves fur lined, sable marten collar at..... **\$48.00**

Astrakhan Jacket, Skinner satin lined, 24 in. long, reduced from \$50.00 to..... **\$37.50**

Men's Fur Lined Coats \$25.00 and up.

Fur Robes, reduced from \$10.00 to..... **\$5.00**

Nearseal Caps for Men and Women..... **\$2.50**

Children's White Ermine and Angora Sets—Muff and Scarf; reduced to..... **\$1.75**

HANSEN'S EMPIRE FUR FACTORY

373-375-377 East Water St.
RAW FURS BOUGHT IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS
OPEN EVENINGS



SPECIAL! 10c On a Dollar



To REDUCE OUR STOCK of Fine Union-Made

Suits and Overcoats

before taking inventory, we are offering a Special Discount of 10c on every dollar. This will give you a saving of 25c on a dollar, as we sell our merchandise 15 per cent. cheaper than our competitors in the high-rent district. We are also offering for the holidays a full line of UNION-MADE FURNISHING GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES

Moritz Bros. & Winter Big Store
337-339 THIRD STREET

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY
339 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearses in the United States

First-Class Carriages \$4.00 Carriages for Weddings \$4.00

TELEPHONE MAIN 2725. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

REMOVAL SALE

The store at 830 Grove Street, corner National Avenue, is being remodeled for

D. GOLDMAN

and when completed will positively be the finest JEWELRY STORE in the city. REMOVAL SALE now going on at the present store, 343 Grove Street.

Everything Going Regardless of Cost.

Gent's Gold Filled Watches, complete with chain, sold at \$15.00, now at..... **\$10.00**

Ladies' High Grade Gold Filled Watches, complete with chain, sold at \$15.00, now at..... **\$8.95**

Solid Gold Watches in Ladies' and Gent's sizes at prices to suit. It will pay you to look over our stock before buying.

Gent's black enamel Swiss Watches, with plain and fancy dials, regular price \$5.00 to \$7.50 at this sale at	\$3.00 TO \$5.00	Ladies' fancy enamel, open face Swiss Chat. Watches, always sold at \$4.00 up to \$7.50, your choice at our sale at	\$2.95 TO \$5.00
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Christmas Presents!

For WATCHES of well-known reliability—DIAMONDS, finest qualities only, direct from the cutter—JEWELRY, all of latest designs—Silver and Toilet Wares of best makes—at prices within reach of all—go to

Theo. SCHELLE
318 WEST WATER ST.

THIS IS THE STORE AT WHICH TO BUY

Holiday Slippers

AT LOW PRICES



Our stock is so large that space will not permit us to mention prices, which range from 50c to \$3.00 a pair. We have them for the smallest infant to the largest man. All we ask of you is give us a fair consideration, if you find our prices right buy them, if not, you are the decider.

DON'T WAIT TO THE LAST select your gift now, have it put aside and get it later.

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR 1907 CALENDAR

given with every purchase beginning Monday, December 17th.

Lamers Bros. SHOES
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WM. LORENTZ DRUGGIST

NOW LOCATED AT S. W. COR. GREENFIELD AND 19th AVES.

Phone South 111. H. J. FOSBERG
Smoke NIGHT HAWK "GOLD MINE" CIGAR—10c
Koch Cigar Co., 598 6th Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

This is Where You Get THE BEST 15c MEAL IN THE CITY
Y. M. C. A. Restaurant
143 FOURTH STREET
Open from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ET... **L. COCHRAN MIES**
BE YOUR TAILOR!

The only UNION TAILOR SHOP in Bay View.
676 KINNICKINNIC AVE.
Phone Blue 991. NEAR SOUTH BAY ST.

Adolph Neumann 271 3rd St.
Phone: 800 Grand
SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

ROBT. BUECH SALOON
965 CLINTON STREET
Lunch at all hours
Fine Line of Union Cigars
Telephone Connection

SHOES UNION MADE E. SAUDER
881 HOWELL AVE.
Near Lincoln Ave.

Smoke **10c-TAMPANOLA-10c CIGAR**
Manufactured by **HERM. BUECH**
575 16th Ave. Phone South 8953

Telephone White 1621.
AND. BUEHLER PRINTING CO. PRINTERS

820 East Water St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

OYSTER SEASON NOW OPEN
A large assortment of choice Lake, River and Bay Fish and Cold Storage Herbs Always on hand.
TEW'S FISH MARKET
Phone 194. 575 1st AVENUE.

LEVY AND KAHN COMPANY

409-411 NATIONAL AVE.

Beautiful FURS for Xmas Gifts

Great Variety of Designs in Scarfs at Lowest Prices

Furs are always highly favored for Christmas gifts. Hundreds of holiday shoppers are being especially attracted by the richness of designs and the absolute reliability of our inexpensive furs, and—above all—by the decided lowness of the prices.

A Few Items On Which Our Prices Are Lowest

- Black Coney Clusters—six tails, chain fasteners, sold elsewhere for 90c—our price... **75c**
- Brown Coney Clusters—six tails, sold elsewhere at \$1.45—our price... **98c**
- Black & Gray Squirrel Neckpieces—satin lined, cord ornaments, sold elsewhere at \$2.50—our price... **\$2.75**
- Brown Coney Storm Collars—double tails, satin lined, sold elsewhere at \$4.95—our price... **\$4.98**
- Blended River Mink Storm Collars—trimmed with natural tails, satin lined, sold elsewhere at \$5.95—our price... **\$5.98**
- River Mink Ties—Edna May style, fancy head ornaments, sold elsewhere at \$2.25—our price... **\$2.48**
- Blended Brook Mink Neckpieces—trimmed with cord ornaments, satin lined, sold elsewhere at \$2.95—our price... **\$2.75**



- Jap Mink Neckpieces, many handsome styles, at... **\$4.50, \$5.98 and \$8.50**
- Blue Wolf Sets—satin-lined throws, large fur muffs, **\$16.50, \$20 and upward**
- Misses' Neckpieces and Children's Sets
- Misses' Neckpieces, brook mink, three styles, at... **\$1.98-\$1.25**
- Children's Sets, Angora and lambs wool, regular \$2.50—our price... **98c and \$1.75**
- Children's Sets, imitation ermine, Angora trimmed, parse, ribbon bow and cord ornaments—our price... **\$2.75**
- Children's Gray Krimmer Sets—muffs handsomely trimmed with fur and ribbon, regular \$2.50—our price... **\$1.98**

5 PER CENT. REBATE On Every \$1 Purchase

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

"Who has the brick? Ald. Wittig says he has, but that he had permission. The board of public works holds that the brick belongs to the city. Query: Will Ald. Wittig's father-in-law have to rip up his brick paved driveway so that Ald. Wittig can make restitution?"

According to Commissioner Schoenecker as reported in the Wisconsin it was the board of public works that prevented Ald. Wittig from taking a second load of brick. Mr. Schoenecker held that the brick belonged to the city. On learning that someone was taking it for private use he sent over and stopped it and thus, it is said, saved most of the brick to the city.

The HERALD was in error in saying that \$100 had been paid for the brick Ald. Wittig hauled away to his father-in-law's. The ward foreman says the brick were worth about that amount had he had to purchase them in the market. He is understood to have made such purchases in the past.

The publicity given to this matter has raised another interesting question. By what right did the railroad company give the brick to Ald. Wittig? And by what right did the company use the old brick to repave the space between their tracks after the rails were laid? Street railways are required to pave between their rails and a foot on each outer side. The brick that were torn up, therefore, belonged to the city. The railway company had no right to use them for the repaving. And it had no right to take any of those not used to the dump—if any were really taken there. So it looks as if Ald. Wittig should have gone to the city or the ward foreman for permission to take the bricks that he gave his father-in-law.

We have accorded Ald. Wittig opportunity to reply in these columns to the article "A Second Ward Mix-up," appearing in last week's issue. He has chosen to frame his reply in the third person, and harrising the introduction, in which he assumes to speak for us, his reply is as follows:

"We find that the foreman of the paving contractor, who had charge of the laying of the brick pavement on State street also did the work of relaying the brick for the street railway company on Sixth street, and that both the foreman and the inspector notified the ward foreman several times to remove the broken and defective brick on both jobs, but he refused to do so; that thereupon they complained to Ald. Wittig. Owing to the fact that the ward foreman does just the contrary of what Ald. Wittig requests to be done, the ward foreman continued his refusal. After the work was completed several days thereafter and the contractor and inspector had again notified the ward foreman to remove them and he again having refused the contractor carted all of those on State and the greater part of those on Sixth street to the dump. While this was going on the contractor asked Ald. Wittig whether he did not have any use for any of the broken and defective brick and told him he could have them if he paid for hauling them away. Ald. Wittig hired a team and hauled one load and did it in such a manner that the ward foreman would surely notice it. It had its effect; it woke up the ward foreman who has no love for Ald. Wittig and as a result the foreman caused the balance of the brick to be carted to the ward lot. In consequence of Ald. Wittig's move at least a third of the brick were saved for the ward, and if the foreman had done his duty the other two-thirds thereof would now rest on the ward lot instead of on the dump."

He has secured sworn statements from Peter Hageland, the foreman on the job of relaying the pavement on Sixth street, and also of David Turner the inspector and Commissioner Schoenecker. The alderman hints that his troubles are due to the ward foreman, as he says that he has taken brick before and no one thought it wrong. "It was better to pave my barn with brick," says Mr. Wittig, "than have the brick go to waste." On one occasion, when Chestnut street was paved, he picked out the best of the discarded brick to take to his place, and what did the foreman do, he says, but pounce on those very brick, while the rest that was scattered around was left on the street.

An anti-labor decision by a capitalist judge is a serious matter for workmen, but we cannot help noting the streak of the comic to be found in Judge Sanborn's long decision against the striking molders in the suit charging them with violating Judge Quarles' injunction. Judge Quarles had complained that the pickets placed near the factories ought not to hide the fact. That they should be clearly recognizable as pickets by some designation or other. The molders, through their attorney, said they were willing to have their pickets marked, and the judge suggested that they wear a button. This was agreed to and from that time on the pickets all wore buttons. Now Sanborn takes a hard capitalistic fall out of this button business, saying that it was a help in the intimidation of the strike-breakers, and that the "constant presence of the pickets, their buttons and their number, even if they said nothing, would carry with it a constant threat, producing fear and alarm among the workmen." Gee whizz! we may remark.

Sanborn lives in Madison. Madison is a town almost snobbish in its social life. It is a "literary" rather than an industrial town. Efforts to get factories to locate there have always been violently opposed by the codfish aristocracy of the place on the claim that it has been the intention all along to keep the city sacred to the "upper class." It was to remain a place where people of fortune and literary culture could live and die surrounded with the culture that spells snobbishness, with the struggle for existence kept out of sight and in other places—people who had to toil for their living did not make "cultured" neighbors. A judge surrounded by such an undemocratic atmosphere must, of necessity, imbibe some of it, especially as, being a federal judge, he is himself a social lion and one of the sights of such an "exclusive" community. Being out of touch with the industrial situation, such as a large city presents, he is not a fit man to preside in such a case as the one we are referring to. His methods of thought are capitalistic methods of thought, the feeling of the predatory class, which has to constantly disguise its contempt for the rights of the workers who soil their hands that others may have their capitalistic spoil.

The people of the Tenth ward who have waited so patiently for a new school at Lloyd and Twelfth streets, and have put up with a building that was so unsafe that the aldermen forced the city to erect outside wooden fire escapes to each of the upper floors, are now to be well rewarded for that patience. Superintendent of Schools Pearce has roughly outlined the sort of building to be erected as soon as the additional land is condemned, and from this the architects will



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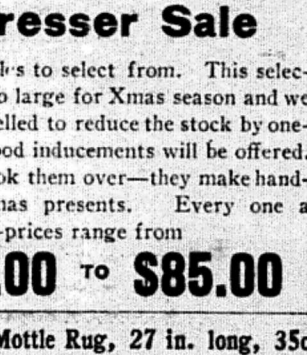
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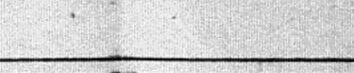
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get their guidance in drawing the plans. As now projected the school will have two stories and about twenty rooms, all so located as to be lighted in the most scientific way. The notable feature about the building, however, will be the public hall. This will be on the ground floor with class rooms on three sides of it and nothing above it but a skylight roof. The hall or auditorium can thus be used with the school or independently of it and will serve the people of the

ward well for public meetings, lectures and the like, while it will afford the classes a fine gathering room for exhibitions, etc. It is planned to also provide it with a certain amount of gymnasium apparatus, so that it can minister to the physical as well as to the intellectual needs of the pupils. As now planned the building will be a positive delight to the old and the young and a credit to the progressiveness of the Milwaukee people. A new school is to be provided in the Eleventh ward as well, and it is intended to duplicate the Tenth ward building there.

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