

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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## WORKINGMEN WILL RESIST!

By Victor L. Berger.

It is reported that in the few weeks which have passed since the breaking out of the financial panic, no less than 500,000 American workingmen have lost employment.

Within a few days the news has come from different parts of the country that not only in the factories, but also in the mines and on the railroads, jobs have been given back to the workmen.

It cannot immediately be proved how far this news is true or not. But similar reports have appeared in the papers about the local factories and mills.

It may be possible that many of these reports are only sent out to make the prevailing lack of employment appear less than it really is.

However, it is also possible that the capitalists are really trying to start up their work which has recently been wholly or partially interrupted, or to continue it.

There are reasons to believe that here and there the attempt is actually being made to start industry going again to a large extent.

But at the same time, with the news of this resumption and continuation of production comes also the news from all parts of the country that the wages of the workingmen everywhere are being cut.

It is highly probable that there is a connection between these two items of news. The capitalist class is trying to continue and to resume production, while they are cheapening the same by a reduction of wages.

In other words: the capitalist class wants to conquer the crisis at the expense of the workingmen.

Now, if this is really attempted, there will be serious trouble next year. And for two reasons.

In the first place, any reduction of wages will simply further reduce the buying power of the working people, and thus bring about an industrial crisis of the type of 1893, which we have just now possibly escaped.

In the second place, the workingmen owe it to themselves, to their families and to the country, to resist any further reduction of their standard of living.

And they will resist.

Therefore, if the manufacturers try to reduce wages there will be strikes and boycotts and bitter industrial war.

And particularly for Milwaukee I have this to say: There can be no doubt that up to the middle of November of this year the manufacturing trade of this city was the largest in its history.

According to some computations, the output was about 35 per cent more than in 1906. And even with the slump since November the output will still be over 10 per cent larger than in any previous year.

The manufacturers and employers have had "good times" and made money "hand over fist"—there can be no doubt of that.

Mr. Tom Neacy, for instance, claims a total output of about two million dollars for Filer and Stowell's this last year. Mr. Tom Neacy ought to be a "good citizen" on the profits of this output.

The Milwaukee packers have done a business of about twenty-three million dollars, which means an increase of about 20 or 30 per cent over last year.

It is easy to understand why the owners of the packinghouses are "great patriots" in spite of Theodore Roosevelt. They are always willing to subscribe to churches and armories.

The Nordberg Manufacturing Co. had an output of an aggregate of \$1,600,000.

The Allis-Chalmers Co. had the biggest year of their existence. The machinery trust was in clover.

And so forth down the line. It is not easy to exactly state how many million dollars were made in profits and dividends in Milwaukee alone—and last year—from the fleecings of the labor of the Milwaukee workingmen.

On the other hand, I cannot say that this was a big year for the working people in Milwaukee or elsewhere. We have 65,000 men employed in Milwaukee, and probably 100,000 wage earners all told. If we figure in the women and the children, and the men employed in West Allis, Cudahy, North Milwaukee and South Milwaukee.

Whatever this army of wage earners may have gained through steady employment and a slight increase of wages was on the other hand more than used up by the exorbitant expenses of living which in many cases have exceeded even the war prices. So the fact is that the financial panic has struck them rather hard, because it has caused a great number of them, estimated as high as 20,000, to be laid off.

The financial panic has thus resulted in seriously reducing the buying power of the proletariat all over the country. And this can not fail to have a bad influence again on the manufacturing concerns of the country.

So it will depend very largely on the manufacturers themselves what the conditions will be in the year 1908.

While Milwaukee is one of the best organized towns in the country, both politically and economically, as far as the workingmen are concerned, yet it is without doubt the most peaceable. There is less trouble, less slugging and less industrial disorder in Milwaukee than in any town one-tenth of its size.

As I said before, this is due to the fact that Milwaukee is comparatively well organized politically and economically, and organization always means order.

Furthermore the overwhelming majority of the Milwaukee workingmen are Social-Democrats. And a Socialist as a rule is a student of economic conditions. Therefore he knows about how far an employer and a workingman can go under the capitalist profit system.

But, on the other hand, when the Socialists do fight, they always put up a much stronger fight than workingmen who are not Socialists.

Therefore I warn the Milwaukee employers not to attempt any cut in wages, and not to put the Milwaukee workingmen to the necessity of proving that they can be the most warlike, as they are the most peaceable.

There was a time in America when a judge, with all his authority, and in the sharpest words, opposed the attempt of the capitalists to introduce a universal reduction of wages. This was in 1864, when the Civil War was nearing its end and after the high prices had forced the workingmen to raise wages.

The capitalists tried to reverse this raise of wages. That matter came before the courts and a Judge—Tilford was the name of the man—decided as follows:

"This cannot and may not be. According to the laws of old Rome, convicted traitors were hurled from the Tarpeian Rock.

"Let every man who in this time of crisis advocates a decrease of wages, or who stands for the subordination of the workingmen to the whims and caprices of the rich, be surrounded with burning faggots and prepared for the fate of the Roman traitors."

The time is past when an American judge thus defended the rights of the workingmen, although the reduction of the wages of the most numerous class of the people is now just as much as it was then

The proposal to establish little skating ponds in the public school playgrounds is one that every reasonable being ought to favor. The physical development of our children is a thing that is criminally neglected these days. There ought to be hilly streets set aside for coasting, there ought to be toboggan slides in every park and skating rinks on every vacant lot. But this is a dollar-chasing age, and every other consideration has a "visionary" look to the dollar-chasers.

Thaw's reform the second time, we are told, will be again that of "temporary insanity." If Thaw was a poor man instead of a profligate scion of Pittsburg million-airessdom, the law would make short shrift with him. But his money, exploited from the labor of others, will buy him the chance for escape from the law's clutches. So he still has hopes of escaping the penalty of the murder he committed after fate had taken him from Pittsburg and grafted him on the New York tenderloin. How nicely this case reveals the hypocrisy that lies at the base of our capitalist system of justice!

The courts are held up to us as the places where all men are equal before the law, yet not one single individual who makes such a contention would dream for a moment of denying that to get justice in the courts one must have the money to go after it.

The vast sum that will be spent to rescue the little Pittsburg degenerate would be sufficient to save the freedom of the necks of a large number of small criminals (men at least charged with crime) who must go to their terms in prison or to officially administered deaths because of their inability to employ the best or the most skillful lawyers.

The injustice of our system of justice is one of those conventional wrongs of our capitalist civilization that all people are aware of and yet put aside as seemingly hopeless of remedy and therefore better to ignore, so as to keep a placid mind. All over the country innocent men go to prison, and to the gallows even, because unable to buy justice for themselves. It is a fact as shameful as it is undeniable.

Says the Socialist Weekly of Japan: "As we predicted at the eve of the late war, workers in Japan are suffering severely. They prepared for the war with heavy taxes and ever increasing difficulty of living on account of the rise of food stuffs and rent; for the best of the national strength was taken for unproductive labor. Once the destructive war began the workers were sent to the battle field to fight and to be wounded or killed. At one time there were over one million men in Korea and Manchuria engaged in the bloody work; while the workers at home were exerting their energies to the utmost to support them. Now the war is ended peace has been declared to the satisfaction of the world.

The judges now are owned by the fleecing class.

The workingmen must themselves take measures to organize resistance against the present attempt of the capitalists, which threatens their livelihood. The strength of their organization is the main question. And in Milwaukee we are strong enough to resist in a way that has never been dreamed of in any other city—if the master class should compel us to use our strength.

factory of rulers immediate officers have all received rewards, honors and money! Those who fought or worked heroically and returned safe are only permitted to work for their own living. They must work still harder to pay the interest on the debt amounting to some two hundred million. The workers are suffering extremely from the rise of daily necessities and rent. Strikes and riots are occurring throughout the country, and they rapidly awakening to the class consciousness. Our workers have learned bitter lessons from the war. And now they are learning to be Socialists."

The common man as a soldier before and after a war presents two altogether different pictures. Before the war he is told he will be the savior of his country and he swells up with the homage paid him. After the war, if still alive, he sneaks back and wonders where both the former glory and his former job have gone!

Bradstreet says the panic is due to the reckless living of the people.

But there must be some mistake somewhere, for have the capitalists not looked after that and kept wages down so that the masses might avoid the horrible temptation of squandering their "great wealth"? Capitalism does not pay wages higher than the standard of living of the working classes compels—and the competition of men for jobs under the capitalist system takes care of the standard of living pretty well!

And there are even cases where the motive of giving low wages and exacting rigorous service out of the workers is beyond question—at least one can draw his or her own conclusions! We remember a case in point, in which several years ago a labor union walking delegate and a committee from the central labor body in Milwaukee called on a certain baker boss who was paying his baker journeymen something like \$9 a week and making him work seven days in the week. "I look out for my baker," he said, loftily. "If he had his Saturday nights off he would go and blow in all his wages." Who could question the foresight of that no-nonsense boss in keeping his employee at work to save him from temptation, and in keeping his wages down so that there would not be much to "blow" in case temptation did overcome the poor drudge's resistance!

But anyway the Bradstreet claim is preposterous, put forth as an explanation of the present panicky times. It may sound big to some, perhaps, because the name of Bradstreet is behind the statement. But back of that name some one fallible human being wrote the claim, and if it had been put out over his unfamiliar name no one would pay any attention to it—such is the relative reverence we have for big sounding titles as against unknown individual names.

The idea of laying the sins of capitalism on the shoulders of the

workingmen must themselves take measures to organize resistance against the present attempt of the capitalists, which threatens their livelihood. The strength of their organization is the main question. And in Milwaukee we are strong enough to resist in a way that has never been dreamed of in any other city—if the master class should compel us to use our strength.

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## STRONG REASON FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

The Engineering News of New York, the foremost journal of civil engineering in this country, said in a recent editorial: "The public treasury has been looted of valuable franchises and of its due quota of taxes at the same time that honest investors have had their pockets picked; and the whole dirty business has been carried on with the aid of men of supposedly high standing in the financial and professional community. It is not without interest in this connection to note how much of the published 'press bureau' utterances condemning municipal ownership and attacking the officials of the national and state governments for 'muckracking' and 'corruption-baiting' can be traced to men identified with and beneficiaries of just such monumental swindles of the public as the New York City Railway. Certain it is that the New York City Street Railway crimes place the strongest kind of argument at the disposal of those who advocate municipal ownership. As it is now, we have municipal corruption and the shell games of high finance run in combination. It is difficult to see how any change could be a change for the worse."

In a subsequent issue the same journal says: "There are many intelligent men who believe that our public work must be done through private franchise-holding corporations; because with all their franchise-grabbing and financial irregularities, the actual work of construction and manufacture is carried on efficiently. We have no quarrel with those who honestly hold this view; but we ask them to be certain of their facts." Then, after having called attention to a conflagration in one of the New York company's car-barns, where a supposedly fireproof structure was totally destroyed, this engineering journal continues: "This street railway corporation, capitalized at over a hundred million dollars, had not enough efficiency in its management to prevent such work being done in an important building, on which the continuity of its service depended! But is this lack of efficiency, after all, surprising? If a corporation is run by those who control it for the benefit of the 'inside ring,' is it likely that the men lower down, who are doing the actual work, will have any particular incentive to industry, efficiency and honest service?"

## The Situation in Goldfield—The Old Colorado Tactics!

By Ida Crouch Hazlett. Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 24. After a trip of three days from Boise I reached Goldfield Monday morning, Dec. 23. The great gold mining camp is situated in the heart of the Roletto desert in southern Nevada. No more desolate location for human beings to live in could well be imagined. There is nothing to engage the eye but the brown barren desert sand, the shrunken sagebrush, the barren, desolate,

stunted mountains. The city, a typical boom camp of some 6,000 people, is well-swept and mostly covered with sand and a good part of the time. It is a place where no one would live by choice, where the slaves are driven by the necessity of turning a wealth for someone else, where men with all their human qualities subordinated to the greed of gain ply their ghastly traffic in human lives and yellow gold.

working class is far from new. It is a well fixed habit with capitalist writers and "statesmen." The haunted, famished, broken-spirited working class usually get the kicks that naturally go to a menial class under the system that now rules the world. Capitalism has to have a scape-goat—and then there's a national election coming on, and the workers must be put into the proper state of mind so as to yield up the usual number of capitalist votes!

This is a wonderful nation and a wonderful people. Look at all the wealth the people own! The wealth is here—you can see that easily enough. And the people are here. It is a fine civilization that produces a wealthy nation. How happy the people should be, especially when this great wealth has come into existence as a result of capitalist party legislation that had for its noisily avowed purpose the "well-being of American labor." How the politicians used to hold up to the workingmen voters the horrible pictures of the "pauper labor of Europe"—no "full dinner pail" over there. Only a prosperous working class was possible in a country where the wise policies proposed by the capitalist politicians could be made into law by the help of the labor votes necessary to get the wise politicians into office.

Probably we ought to believe all this, for the capitalist statesmen, preachers and editors have told to us often enough, and yet the cold, hard truth is that it isn't true, and that the claims were never made honestly. The wealth is here, the working people are here, but the wealth is in the hands of relatively a few men, while the workers are in almost constant distress. If it is fun to be lied to by capitalist politicians, then the working class have had lots of fun. And that is about all they have had, as the following facts will show. Not long ago expert accountants were employed by the Woman's Trades Union league of Pittsburg to secure statistics from the official records of Allegheny County, Pa., and the resultant figures have been startling in the extreme, for they show that 80 per cent of the dead of Allegheny County have left no property, and that 3 1/2 per cent additional have left only enough to bury them and pay their debts. Another 4 1/2 per cent left less than \$5,000, and another 1 1/2 per cent less than \$10,000. This leaves but 1 1/2 per cent as the owners of all the property in a community of 1,500,000 of the wealthiest people per capita on earth. We say all the property, for it was shown that practically all left by the 98 1/2 per cent was the proceeds of insurance policies. As against this showing of widespread poverty there is the disclosure that there are in Allegheny County about 800 millionaires, including Carnegie's 700 millions, 300 each for Frick and Phipps, a dozen others of 50 to 100 millions each, and over 100 others with over five millions each. And what makes these figures more notable is the fact that Allegheny County is in the heart of the protected steel industry district. Capitalist politicians have always claimed that the tariff was designed to benefit the American workingmen and these statistics secured in Allegheny County show that even there labor gets the husks.

## SOME EDITORIAL COMMENT

By Frederic Heath.

Socialism is the kind of dream that makes the other fellows wake up!

Well 1908 is here. May the child not follow in all of its father's footsteps!

There were thieves at the Milwaukee Charity Ball, the papers say. Why state an obvious fact!

This is going to be rather an awkward year of explaining for the frothy demagogues of capitalism.

What the capitalist high financiers really have is an accordian-pleated currency that can be inflated and deflated at the will of the players.

The University of California has sent one of its professors, Dr. Peter Graf, on a trip round the world to study Socialism. It gives you some idea of the formidableness of our movement when it requires a circling of the globe to take it all in!

Twenty thousand people in Washington are down with the grip, the papers say. This does not refer to the grip that the capitalist corporations have on that part of Washington known as the congress of the United States. That is a perpetual malady.

Is Socialism a dream? No! It is the most practical and pressing political development of today. That is why it is worrying the old party politicians so much. They are at a loss to know how to answer its logic or stem the tide that rises higher every moment.

The capitalist press is excited because organized labor demands that the standard of living must not be lowered by lowering wages. Capitalism wants its profits as well as its "wages of superintendence" in spite of the hard times it has brought by its mismanagement of industry.

If the authorities would move their press censor from Goldfield to the forthcoming Thaw trial the people would be much obliged. But we look for no such relief. On the contrary, we will probably continue to have doctored news from the West and another flow of contaminating filth from the East.

It is well known how federal judges are chosen. The best qualifications are political pull and corporation backing. A federal judge in Colorado has just thrown the suits against the rich land thieves out of court and the government attorneys say they will go to the court of appeals. As the capitalists pick the judges they are bound to consider the courts their own.

The toy mayor of Milwaukee, young Sherbie Becker, has set the church people by the ears, by making his public announcement of his candidacy for the governorship from the ring side of a Milwaukee prize fight. If a Socialist had done such a thing how would he have caught it from just the class that is usually back of the frolicking Sherbies!

A Milwaukee reverend says that Milwaukee must be redeemed by the individuals. Individual salvation is all right for the individual, but social salvation needs social or concentrated effort. The Social-Democratic party has that work in hand for Milwaukee. Let us have a social conscience as well as individual consciences.

It is rumored that Lady Warwick, the Social-Democratic countess of England, will soon make a lecture tour of the United States, and that the proceeds of her meetings, together with the proceeds from her memoirs, which she is writing, will go toward the starting of a Socialist newspaper. Her speeches have for several years been featured in the Socialist campaigns for parliament in Great Britain.

The following want "ads" are taken from a capitalist paper, and the two combined typify the morality of the capitalist system:

TOY, pure white, French silk poodles, the real small kind, 3 months old; parents' weight 4 pounds; long silky, fluffy hair, large black eyes; pedigree and eligible for registration; male \$16, female \$15.

BABY GIRL, 3 months old, will be given away to any one who calls.

May we not say substantially with the poet, Hood:

"Oh, God! that dogs should be so dear;

And human life so cheap!

In Milwaukee there is a language spoken in some localities that is known as Milwaukee German. It consists of about half the words of one language and half of the other. Two men were conversing in this language on the street car

the other day and some of the English words were the following: "security," "elastic gold," "shin-plasters," and the like. There is no question as to the subject that is agitating the public mind these days; in fact, there are three subjects: high cost of living, lack of work and crazy capitalist finance.

"Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30.—There was a disappointed crowd in the police court when the local prosecutor called the name of Newton Booth Tarkington, but, realizing that he had made a mistake, added that he supposed the case was not to be tried. Judge Whallon then said that the court had continued the cases indefinitely upon its own motion, and that it was a custom sometimes to do this in the case of old soldiers and celebrities. Ever since Tarkington's arrest influential friends have been at work to prevent a trial."

There you have it! No wonder the newspaper headline writers note the fact that a "gentleman" can escape the law, for the judge himself says so! Now the Socialist criticism of such a case as this is not that the court ought to have come down hard on the well known author when he broke the law, although he could much better afford to pay a fine than could a poor laboring man. But we point to the daily grind in the average police court to show that toward the poor man the courts show no such consideration. There is not only class law in this country, but class justice as well. The law turns a visage livid with class hatred toward the poor man and fawns and apologizes before the rich man. There are no influential friends with a stand-in with the judge in his case.

Socialists do not approve of the Utopian romance. In the first place it is beyond the range of the possibilities that any present-day writer can know or guess the details of life and the smaller social arrangements and economics that would obtain when once the co-operative commonwealth comes upon the stage of our existence. How often we have heard well disposed people dismiss Socialism as absurd because Bellamy, in his Utopian romance of "Looking Backward," for instance, had the people of the future Socialist civilization togged out in paper dresses and clothes that were so easily produced that they could be thrown to the flames when dirty, thus abolishing the intolerable drudgery of wash-day—a drudgery that withers the roses from the cheeks of woman and makes her hands look like chicken's nails. No one can make rules for the future society as to dress or otherwise, for that society will naturally be a development.

We are far from saying that Bellamy's fascinating story did no good. On the contrary it stirred people mightily to the possibilities of civilization under the principle of collectivism. It set a very large number of people to thinking. But at the same time it has taken years of work to get it out of people's heads that Socialism is a cut and dried formula for a future state, instead of a natural unfolding or phase of an upward pressing society. And also, some of the marvelous things recounted in "Looking Backward" become less marvelous day by day.

The inventive genius of mankind is fast overtaking the dream of that author, for at best he could only build up his marvels out of the known things of his time. Many of his dreams that are coming true are helping us on toward Socialism, although they themselves have not waited for the Socialist state before becoming actualities. Wireless telegraphy is a sort of Bellamy wonder, but it is here. And just now the marvels of marvels is the report that the wireless telephone has made its bow to the world, so that before long, if reports are to be believed, men will carry their 'phones in their vest pockets the same as they carry their watches. These 'phones are now being used on ferry boats in New York, if the press is to be believed, and in the navy. Bellamy had his people sitting at their ease in cosy homes and hearing the opera by electrical and mechanical contrivances. But already the shriek of tuned music resounds through the air, and the shriek is being refined and modulated into melody and the end of this evolution is not yet in sight. And so on.

And it is itself an arguery of change when fact can run down fancy so rapidly as it is doing today, for all these advances are for the people and just so far as the capitalist system stands in their way it will be battered down.

# To the Everyday Man.

Are you a Socialist? No? Are you then a Capitalist? No? Ah, you are a workingman. A workingman, but not a Socialist? You do not believe in these wild ideas about sharing out, do you? But it would surprise you to know that Socialists do not propose sharing out in the way you suppose. They protest against the sharing out which goes on today, by which those who do all the work—those who produce all the necessary and useful things in the world—five the hardest and meanest lives, wear the worst clothes, have the poorest and scantiest food, dwell in the meanest and foulest dwellings, in the dirtiest and worst-lighted streets, and in every way enjoy the very least of all they produce, while those who do no useful work at all, who are mere parasites living upon the labor of the workers, live lives of riotous luxury and enjoy the best of everything.

That is the kind of sharing out which goes on today, and against which Socialists protest as being a most unjust and irrational arrangement. But the Socialists do more than protest. They set to work to inquire and discover how these things can be; how it is that those who produce nothing should enjoy so much. And the result of their inquiries is to discover that you, the workman, are a mere slave.

What? You are a free man and not a slave? There are no slaves in this country? What is a slave? One who works at the bidding of another, and only by permission of another, and for the profit of that other. Does not that fit your case exactly? Do you work when the capitalist requires your labor, when your services will be useful in making a profit for him. When that is not the case you can starve in the gutter, although there may be all the necessities of life in profusion around you. These things do not belong to you, although you and your class have made them; they are so much wealth which your masters have acquired from your unpaid labor, things which you have produced, but for which you have never been paid, out of which you have been swindled by the natural operation of the system of wage-slavery of which you are the unconscious victim.

Now mark this: In every community where the whole of the people do not own and control the means and instruments of production there is slavery, because that portion of the people which has no ownership or control over the means of production is absolutely

"We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds"

## THE ALLIED LABEL

ON PRINTING IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE WORK WAS DONE UNDER FAIR CONDITIONS

PRINTING WITHOUT THIS LABEL WILL NOT RECEIVE DUE CONSIDERATION FROM WORKMEN. IT CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

dependent for its very existence upon the class which does own the means of production. The class which owns the means of production in this, and in all civilized countries, is the capitalist class. It is only by permission of this class that you can work and live, and the condition upon which this class permits you to work and live is that in return for your work you shall receive sufficient to keep you alive, so that you can go on working in the state to which you are accustomed, and that all over and above that shall belong to the capitalist class. Are you not, then, a slave?

From this condition of things there is no escape while the whole of the people do not, either individually or collectively, own the means of production. Nothing but the abolition of the class ownership of the means of life and the substitution of either the individual or collective ownership by the whole people will abolish this form of slavery. Now Socialists recognize that we cannot go back to individual ownership; the idea of a man owning his own railway, his own shipping lines, and so on, is so absurd as to only need to be stated to show the impossibility of individual ownership by the whole people, as users, of the means of production. All these things today are owned collectively and used socially. But it is the collective ownership of a class, and not of the whole community, and the social use or working of these things does not extend to the appropriation of the product. The work of production is socialized. The working people work together in an organized manner; the labor of thousands, in some instances, being devoted to the production of a single article. But, although the work of production is socialized, the things produced are not the property of those who produce them, but of the class which owns the means of production.

But this collectivization of the means of production, although it is at present but collectivization in the hands of a class, shows us the way we have to go, the line of the social development. This socialization of production shows us that the next step must be in the direction of socializing the product—making it social, common property. If the means of production, the land, the mines, the railways, the factories, can be collectively owned by a class and worked for its profit by agents, it is quite clear that they could be collectively owned by the whole people, managed in the interest of the whole people, and not for the profit of any class and the enslavement of others. But this collective ownership and use of the means of production is for the whole people is Socialism.

Don't you think, fellow workmen, that your interest lies in the direction of Socialism; that you ought to be a Socialist and to help us in our efforts to achieve the realization of Socialism and the abolition of wage-slavery?—Justice.

### Post Offices as Savings Banks.

Just a little more than a week ago, on Dec. 6, the Oakland post-office contained more than \$20,000 deposited by persons who took advantage of certain features of the money order department to make it a depository for savings. At that time there were on file in the Oakland postoffice and its twenty-one sub-stations more than 200 advices calling for sums ranging from \$50 to \$150, each payable to the person who bought the money order, and payable at the Oakland office where the purchase was made.

"In order to purchase a money

order, 30 cents per \$100 has to be paid," said M. A. Schaefer, chief of the money order department, "and the people who thus make of the postoffice a savings bank willingly pay the sum, and forego the interest for the security and convenience which the backing of the federal government and the regulations of this department invest the use of money orders." Thus it is seen that individuals willingly pay to the postoffice department three-tenths of 1 per cent for the privilege of depositing their savings in the hands of the government. They pay the government \$100.50 for the privilege of putting the \$100 where it won't get away.

Could there be a stronger argument in favor of postal savings banks? Many persons who buy money orders, payable to themselves at the office of purchase, leave their money uncalled for month after month. Most of these deposits range from \$50 to \$100. "One man who has been depositing thus for several years," says Chief Schaefer, "and has a large amount of money with us now, we have not seen or heard of for many months. Others come every month or oftener and leave their savings. This part of our work, which really amounts to a postal bank, has been greatly increased recently, I suppose on account of the financial difficulties through which we have just passed."

Not only is that done, but recently there has been a marked increase in the purchase of money orders payable to the purchaser at some distant city, so that the money order is thus used as a letter of credit. "People who are leaving the city," says Chief Schaefer, "and who are not able to make the necessary or satisfactory arrangements with their banks for the transfer of their money, often use this method. Their own signatures appear on the advice which is sent to the office at the other end of the trip, and when they present the money order and receipt there, the comparison of signatures makes identification in the ordinary way unnecessary."

During the hard times of 1893-4 the money order department was largely used in the Rocky Mountain states as the postoffice at Oakland is now used. What better vindication could one wish for the principle of the postal savings bank? If persons who have saved a little money are willing to pay the government 30 cents to keep \$100 safely for them, it is evident that a government postal savings bank system that will pay interest to the amount of 2 or 3 per cent could not fail of signal success.

Such frenzied financing as has been disclosed in the case of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co. is an argument for postal savings banks. Think of men doing business under the name of a "safe deposit and trust" company looting deposits as fast as they are brought in! Every argument advanced against "the government in the banking business" falls flat in view of the disclosures in New York, of the Walsh bank in Chicago and of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

Consider this: Behind the postal savings bank would stand the United States government, and the government would guarantee the immediate and safe return of every dollar deposited in a postal savings bank. It would not be the business of a depositor to worry—as the depositors of the California bank are now worrying—about measures to get back a portion of the money deposited. The government would make good every dollar that might be stolen, and would itself attend to the thieves.

The postal savings bank must come because it is needed.—San Francisco Star.

A good size standing army for Uncle Sam is now assured. It is the standing army of the unemployed, already a million strong. Now we may sing with Hamlin Garland:

"Oh, the army of the wretched, how they swarm the city street. We have seen them in the midnight, where the Goths and Vandals meet; We had shuddered in the darkness at the noise of their feet— But their cause goes marching on."—St. Louis Labor.

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# SEEM TO BE DESPERATE!

## CAPITALIST PARTIES FEAR MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS

Give the Social-Democrats an Opening by Wierd Projects of Fusion and Confusion. Voters Can Now See That They Must Choose Between Socialists or the Corporations.

Milwaukee.—By fair means or foul! This seems to be the extreme to which the capitalist party misrulers of Milwaukee are reduced in their efforts to keep control as against the Socialists. But they have enacted in the past a primary law that makes attempts at fusion in the coming city election impracticable. But that foul method would be resorted to if there was no danger of losing the support of their own better elements, is shown by the proposal which has found its way into print in one of the most reputable of the city capitalist party dailies, the *Evening Wisconsin*. The *Wisconsin's* entire article, including an interview with Comrade Victor L. Berger, is herewith reproduced:

"It has been suggested by politicians for some time that there ought to be some action by the Republican and Democratic parties to unite in the election of aldermen-at-large at next spring's campaign to prevent the election of a solid delegation of twelve Socialist aldermen-at-large. It has been reported that County Chairman Peter J. Koehler and W. H. Graebner of the Republican and Democratic county committees have already held one conference to that end. Mr. Graebner denies that he has entered into any such movement and says that under the primary election law it will be impossible for any such combination to be made.

"No Union Ticket Practicable. The only way in which any movement of that sort can be successful is to unite after the primary election upon six Republican nominees and six Democratic nominees, but this would require the withdrawal of six candidates of each party, and it is believed that it will be impossible to induce men who have gone to the expense of securing a nomination and incurred the expense of a primary campaign to quit the race at the suggestion of the party leaders.

There has been another suggestion made which is being considered, however, namely to secure nominations of independent men on the Social-Democratic ticket. The Socialist party leaders have no monopoly on the party machinery under the provisions of the primary election law, and any citizen has a right to qualify as a candidate for nomination on that ticket by filing nomination papers with the city clerk. If a number of independent citizens qualified as candidates on the Social-Democratic ticket some of them might succeed in defeating the regular ring candidates of the Socialist machine and thus be elected to the council.

"It is claimed that if there were more than twelve candidates for aldermen-at-large on the Social-Democratic primary ticket, especially if the names of some of the independent candidates were near the top of the list, it would seriously hamper the methods of that party and might result in the election of independent aldermen-at-large.

"Deputy Treasurer Barney Cooke, who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for city treasurer, has suggested a union of the old parties not only for aldermen-at-large, but for the city ticket as well, giving the

## PRINCIPLES 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

"The National Headquarters of the Socialists are at 200 Dearborn St., Boylston Building, Chicago. The National Society is J. M. HALLON, BARNETT, and address care of the National Headquarters.

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What is Socialism? What is Capitalism?"

P. O. Childrom of Crescent, Nev., writes: "Your pamphlet sets forth the true doctrine in such plain, direct, and convincing way that it would seem none could read and not be convinced. It should go into every household in the land. It carries in its simple, truthful message to man a greater saving power than our combined army and navy."

Rev. Edward J. Ward, of the board of education of Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Your pamphlet 'What is Socialism? What is Capitalism?' is just what we need. Please send me 25 worth of them."

Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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 propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which they make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the rights 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 opportunity. It completely controls the university, the 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 the individual property which is the basis of 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 men to 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 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 increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy 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 is that the ruling class of each nation is seeking to receive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

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

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

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Whoever owns the tools, 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 the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

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

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be 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 strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any ex-

ecutive 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 is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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Social-Democratic Herald

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The Herald is Not Responsible for the Opinions of Its Contributors.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

The national committee is now voting on time and place for holding the national Socialist convention.

Rudicka Straza is a new semi-monthly publication printed in the Croatian language. Office of publication: 572 Blue Island Avenue, room 12, Chicago, Ills.

Comrade Henry Laurens Call of Boston, the well-known social economist, is giving a series of lectures in St. Louis, under the auspices of the party organization.

Owing to a throat affection that has bothered him for some time, Comrade Eugene V. Debs will have to give up speaking for a considerable time to come. He is said to be otherwise in good health.

In a number of states new primary laws will be in operation for the elections of 1908, some of which involve a considerable expense for the filing of state tickets; as, for instance, in Minnesota, it will probably cost the Minnesota Socialists \$1,000, and the South Dakota comrades about \$600.

Italian comrades, and all others interested in the organization of Italian workers, should send addresses to the national office. There is a movement on foot for the establishment of an Italian Socialist paper in Chicago. 2000 subscriptions are wanted to insure the success of the publication from the start.

The defense committee of the Mexican Revolutionists report that on Dec. 23 a writ of habeas corpus was denied L. Gutierrez de Lara, that the charges have been changed several times, that the third plea, on the part of the prosecution, for further detention of forty days is about to be made. The committee further states that the defense is in urgent need of funds to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. Contributions should be sent to Frank I. Wheat, 810 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

As long ago as June, 1904, the magazines began to expose an alleged quack doctor of Fort Wayne, Ind., under the name of Dr. James

W. Kidd. The Physical Culture Magazine, which gave considerable space to "Rounding Up the Quacks," denounced him as even an improvement on the renowned Capt. Kidd and exposed his methods vigorously. We have before us Wilshire's Magazine for January, in which a full page advertisement of this doctor appears and also the following personal endorsement by Wilshire: "Note—We have known Dr. Kidd for years—we know that he will do exactly what he promises. If in need of treatment you should accept his generous offer." Has Wilshire really known this man for years, or is it simply another case of turning his trusting readers over to a medical harpy for the money he gets out of it?

SEEM TO BE DESPERATE!

Democrats the office of mayor and city treasurer and the Republicans the office of city comptroller, that party retaining the office of city attorney, which is for a four-year term.

"Berger Welcomes a Clash." Victor Berger, leader of the Social-Democratic party in this city, was quick to take advantage of the alleged attempt to unite against the Socialists, and today gave out the following interview:

"In regard to the report that Peter J. Koehler, Republican county chairman and W. H. Graebner, Democratic chairman, and other politicians have gotten together to decide on a fusion ticket to elect aldermen-at-large for fear that the Social-Democrats might control the common council and keep grafters and certain contractors away from the city treasury and inaugurate a new system in the city hall, I have only this to say:

"There is not a man or woman in the city of Milwaukee who is not convinced that the Social-Democrats have made good in every instance. There is not a man or woman in the city of Milwaukee who has not dropped all the old-time prejudice as to the aims, objects and methods of the Social-Democratic party. There are many thousands even of our opponents who know that a Social-Democratic administration of Milwaukee would be an unqualified blessing, after the

rule of the Roses, Graebners, Bechtlers and Beckers. "Cannot Herd Voters." "The time is past when party leaders could drive their voters from one party to the other like so many cattle. The politicians may drive, but the people will refuse to be driven.

"By fusing, the two old parties admit that both of them have failed—that both of them are morally bankrupt. By fusing, the politicians openly proclaim that their graft is in danger and that they want to defend their graft at all hazards. By fusing, they also show to the people that the people's interest lies the other way and that the people must defend their own interests.

"And the old parties particularly emphasize this to be the working class. And ours is a working class movement before all things—although the result of our agitation benefits all classes. "The two old parties therefore can do us no greater favor than to unite at the next spring election. This will make the issue clear. It will be working class against grafting class, the new conscience against the old graft, the myriads of honest men against the little cliques and bunches of grafters, boodlers and politicians.

"Let us see who is going to win out."

The Same Old Game!

Cleveland Citizen: Just how much reliance can be placed in the Gompers political policy of "punishing your enemies and rewarding your friends" is thoroughly illuminated by recent occurrences. In the congressional campaign a year ago the Milwaukee Republicans stacked up a "union telegraph" named Cary in order to draw votes from the Socialists, who, as is well known, are nearly all union men in that city. Despite the fact that the Trades Council had denounced Cary and refused to seat him as a delegate because he had purchased scab bread and other unfair products while sheriff, Gompers sent Cary a nice letter commending his election, which letter was duly photostamped and bushels of facsimiles were scattered throughout the district. Cary was elected and was spoken of enthusiastically as a "Labor Congressman," etc. Several months ago Gompers sent out a letter requesting that all unionists use their influence to defeat Speaker Cannon for re-election. Did Cary stand up like a union man and fight the old fossil who has made a doormat of labor bills introduced in congress? Not on your life! Cary went into the Republican caucus and voted for Cannon! And next day Cannon roasted Gompers! Since the Socialists have not re-

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

The "Prosperity" definitions still come in. Some good "Charity" definitions are already on our table from comrades round the country, but we will dispose of the others first. Here is a batch of them:

Prosperity (our present prosperity) means wealth in the hands of the loafing class, plundered from the rightful owners, the working class. Real prosperity means wealth in the hands of the man who produced it.—George J. Varney, Mass.

Prosperity. A snap for money "makers," capitalists, a few soakers, the big-bellies and stove pipe hats, a few politicians, the gamblers, hypocrites, spies, thieves, leeches on two legs, and the funeral directors, grave diggers, and coffin makers. We have this "prosperity" today.—Chas. I. Fried, Penn.

Prosperity. Success in the art of fleecing.—L. B., Milwaukee.

Prosperity. Panics and crises; the inevitable outcome under our present system.—J. B. Meredith, Mo.

Harmony.

When we consider those who labor to avoid all subjects that disturb, let us not forget the imported intellectual giants who perpetually sneer at the American movement.

I have a leaflet that will please the impossibilists; a reprint of a review of Unterman's "Science and Revolution."

The reviewer deprecates "the parrot cry that Socialism is an economic question and has nothing to do with biology, religion, or philosophy."

The Socialist platform is limited to political and economic measures. Is it rightly so, or should we have kept our delegates at home and sent for a few sages from England to fill their places; or, better still, had a platform drafted over there and sent by registered mail?

We thought we were a political party and could act only politically, as a party. We were deluded, and thought that measures that would give an economic effect were the only ones proper in a campaign; that religious issues in a country where religion is not an issue would be foolish. But these reasons are not the ones given by our reviewer.

ceived as much as a pleasant look from Gompers (in fact have been roundly scolded for daring to espouse their cause), they can be pardoned if they laugh out loud at the chagrin of our worthy president. His political policy is surely a wonderful piece of work.

SITUATION IN GOLDFIELD.

(Continued from page 1.) sive labor organization, the Western Federation of Miners.

The situation is problematical, mysterious, apparently a waiting game to the outsider, yet surcharged with possibilities of the utmost moment to a working class that is learning the power of collective effort as a means of striking the chains of ignorance and drudgery from its unhappy fate.

It was a mild, cheerful, sunshiny day when I entered the town, and as I started to walk from the depot a mine manager picked me up in his trap and told me, on hearing that I was a reporter, that everything was quiet and would remain so as long as the troops stayed, that it is expected that Roosevelt will rescind his order to withdraw the troops on Dec. 30, as so many dispatches had been sent imploring him not to take the troops away, and that it was the determination of the operators to put the Federation out of business, as had been done in Bisbee, Telluride, Cripple Creek and the Coeur d'Alenes.

At union headquarters I found the utmost activity. The men were coming and going, preparing for picket duty and reporting on it and engaged in the numerous duties of the strike demands. In the large hall back of the office men are sitting reading, playing cards, or standing about discussing the best and speediest methods of saving the world and the working class.

C. H. McKinnon, president of the union, has found himself placed in a position demanding the utmost judgment and discretion. He married a sister of Mrs. Haywood, and is proving as capable as his famous brother-in-law in union matters. R. Nice, the financial secretary, and T. Jones, the recording secretary, are also constantly busy at their posts.

The Panic and the Industrial Situation.

One of the periodical convulsions of abnormal capitalism is largely responsible for the present crisis. The principal concentration in the business world is constantly contracting to a narrowing circle as the commercial dictators are polishing their game to scientific exactness. Lawson's widespread diagnosis in a nutshell the motives at work that caused the arbitrary attitude of the operators which forced

defensive action upon the Federation. Senator Nixon and his partner Wingfield own Goldfield, all the gold, all the ground, all the camp. The minor operators live, not by the grace of God, but by the grace of these two scoundrels. With their enormous gains they have chafed at the wages and hours exacted by the Federation.

Consequently, when the panic broke over the country, here was the long-desired opportunity that these commercial brigands had hoped for, to kill two birds at one time, ruin their weaker competitors and reap the harvest, and crush the Federation and get it out of their way in the camp of Goldfield.

Siren Songs to the Small Men.

Meetings of operators and business men were called and the word was given out that the mine owners were in earnest, that they were going down the line, that they must all stand together and they would put the Federation out of business.

The first move was the issuing of the scrip or the cashiers' checks in payment to the men. As these were honored at only a few places in town, and these stores declared unfair by the union, as men with families dependent on them for support could not send the money out, the union immediately took action to see if it were possible for the men to receive their pay without discount or loss. They presented some half dozen propositions to the mine owners, asked them if they would guarantee the scrip, which was refused, asked them if they would put their miner or the smelter product behind it; again refused, finally offered to take half their pay in the scrip and the other half in an order on the bullion, the product of their labor.

All negotiations were flatly and promptly refused so emphatically that there could be no question as to the purpose of the operators.

When the proposition of quitting work was submitted to the union the vote was unanimous. There never was a more united union stand taken. In spite of great differences in the union concerning their political ideas the members have stood together solidly so far as the necessities of their action are concerned.

Small Fellows Restless.

The big fellows had assured the little ones that six or seven hundred scabs would be brought in at once and work would immediately be resumed. No such move is being made. There is no shadow of doubt but what with the troops here the mine owners could get a thousand men if they wanted them without any trouble. Only about seventy scabs are in camp. There is no pretense at work going on here except to a very limited extent on the Mohawk and a couple of other of the consolidated properties, these belonging, of course, to Nixon and Wingfield. These fellows can stand the shut down. It is what they want. But the little fellows are getting restless. They want to work. They were promised that everything would go on and it isn't going on. The mine owners' association is broken up into warring factions, and everything is at a standstill. The little men are squirming and squealing and being squeezed. The big fellows are rubbing their hands in ghoulish glee. Their ends are about to be accomplished. No work, no dividends; the mining stock is depressed, is offered cheap on the market, the big fellows gobble it and the little fellows are broke.

That is the game on the boards at Goldfield. It is not an industrial issue that is at stake, but a commercial issue.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

Latest from W. F. of M. Trial.

The latest news from the Pettibone trial is to the effect that the defense has rested. They offered to submit the case to the jury without argument but the state objected. Clarence Darrow may be out of the hospital in time to argue for Pettibone.

The Milwaukee Carnival.

The Social-Democratic Carnival, to be held at the Hippodrome Saturday evening, Jan. 18, will surely prove a most wonderful affair. Judging from the way tickets are selling, there will be a record-breaking attendance. And it will not only be big in attendance, but

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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also big in financial success. It will help to carry on the spring campaign and materially assist the press. Columns would be required to tell of the beautiful spectacle this event will present—and even then it could not be done justice. The magnificence will be bewildering. There will be many original masks never before seen anywhere. In all candor, we say it will be worth coming a hundred miles to see, even if the admission price were \$2 per man. All we say is: Spread the news, and come with your friends. Branches and unions are making great preparations for the various groups. Some startling surprises will be sprung on the judges and spectators. The large number of individual prizes offered is also attracting a good deal of attention. There will be some excellent masks and a lot of rivalry. Comrades, send in your cash for tickets, if you have not already done so. We must have \$500 before entering the hall. Make the Carnival a financial success before the real fun begins, and then make it a howling success, the echoes of which will go vibrating down the corridors of the future, to be finally embodied in the historic archives of the coming co-operative commonwealth.

Here is the schedule of prizes for the big carnival: Group prizes—1st, \$20; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$12.50; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$8; 6th, \$6; 7th, \$5; 8th, \$3.50. Individual prizes (Ladies)—A, \$8; B, \$7; C, \$5. Individual prizes (Gents)—A, \$8; B, \$7; C, \$5. \$200 in merchandise prizes for ten or more individual masks in addition to cash.

First and second groups to consist of no less than ten persons. Third and fourth groups to consist of no less than eight persons. Fifth and sixth groups to consist of no less than six persons. Seventh and eighth groups to consist of no less than three persons. Contestants for prizes must be on floor at 9:30.

Comrade Wm. D. Haywood has been granted a six months' leave of absence by the Western Federation of Miners and will make a tour of the country to speak for Socialism. The national secretary has charge of his dates.

"A heavy gray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the gray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Socialists. "A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the gray. They stayed so long and discussed so hard that the people finally created them into a legislature. "Then they called in a lot more men called Political Economists, who decided that the man had always been so crushed; it was his natural condition, and it was useless to think of releasing him. "Other professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the gray—and so it would. "Next, chairs were endeavor in universities to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much overproduction, or top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking. "Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken off; finally, that if his heart could be got

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

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

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

SOCIALISM FOR BEGINNERS

SOCIALISM AND WHAT IT SEEMS TO ACCOMPLISH. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. This pamphlet from one of the mouthpieces of German Social-Democracy will clear up many misapprehensions. Paper, 10 cts.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH. By Lawrence Gronlund. Gronlund is dead, but his book still lives. It was the first popularization of Marx to be put forward in this country. Cloth, \$1.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. By Rev. Chas. H. Vail. This is a little edition in itself and presents the principles of Socialism in a readable way. Cloth, 25¢ paper, \$1. Paper 15 cts.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE U. S. By Morris Hillquit. The Socialist movement has had an interesting story in this country, as this book shows. Cloth, 37¢ paper, \$1.50

QUINTESENCE OF SOCIALISM. By Dr. A. Schaeffe, Finance minister of Austria. Dr. Schaeffe started out to oppose Social-Democracy and to show what he was attacking, his first volume gave a fair presentation of the principles of the movement. When the German government forbid the circulation of Socialist books the party there used this book for propaganda. Cloth, 12¢ paper, \$1.

EQUALITY. By Edward Bellamy. A sequel to his "Looking Backward" and presenting his ripe knowledge of the principles of Socialism. It is in the form of a story and very readable. Cloth, 14¢ paper, \$1.25. Paper 50 cts.

Address Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

SUFFERERS

From unrelieved suffering to a sound and healthy condition is the work of my method of treating this complex and often neglected dangerous disease. My treatment, or the only one that cures, is based on the following: 1. It is a simple, natural, and safe method. 2. It is a permanent cure. 3. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 4. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 5. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 6. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 7. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 8. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 9. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 10. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 11. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 12. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 13. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 14. It is a cure that is not only safe, but also pleasant. 15. 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### Lake Shore and Fox River Valley Notes

By Chas. Sandburg, Care Daily Tribune, Manitowoc.

Things are looking up for Socialism over practically all of this district. The workingmen in the towns and cities feel the pressure of the panic. In a number of places whole factory forces have been laid off. There is scarcely a place in the district where shop forces have not been reduced and working hours cut down. This gives the old party supporters time to think over. It is hard to see men, women and children do without the necessities of life when they are willing to work.

In the city of Manitowoc there has always been considerable class consciousness. A fine solidarity of the working class is to be noted. It is extraordinary, however, that in Manitowoc there is no provision for a salary for the mayor, while the aldermen receive a paltry \$100 per year for their services. Whatever reasons advanced as to how this condition came about and has continued to exist, it is a certainty that it will have to be remedied if the Socialists ever expect to put workingmen in these offices and have them able to render the greatest possible good while in office. Under the present salary arrangement for mayor, a workingman is barred from the office. And that a man should give time and care and thought to municipal problems as an alderman for the stinky sum of \$100 per year is absurd. This matter of salaries for public officials is one that all the comrades throughout the district should investigate in their various localities.

Local Michicot is not large, but it is a very live organization. Comrade Fred Claussen is always on the move. Comrade Zaborik is a time-tried soldier in the cause of the workers. He is the assessor in his town and says that the number of mortgages he hears about is sufficient evidence of the need of a new order of things.

The farmers are lining up for Socialism in a way that is surprising when we remember the oft-repeated statement of our opponents that the Socialist party will not be able to win the farmer vote. I spoke at three audiences of farmers in Manitowoc County, and both before and after the meetings found no hostility to Socialism, but on the contrary, found a keen desire to learn what Socialism proposes. Those who already understood what the Socialists are doing and are going to do, were already Socialists.

It's always the case that the man who fights Socialism has no intelligent idea of what the Socialists want. Ask your neighbor what the Socialists are after. Then—don't laugh at him, but just explain patiently to him what we propose.

Every comrade in the district ought to read "The New Emancipation," by Politicus. The Social-Democratic Publishing Co sells it

at 5 cents. You'll enjoy the first reading of it and then go over it again.

The Sheboygan Falls local is on the way and knows where it is going! It has twelve farmers and two cheese factory managers among its members. They are all working quietly but surely in the making of Socialists. Comrade Severin says it takes time to remove prejudice and false understandings, but it can be done.

Manitowoc. C. S.

Will local HERALD readers drop us a postal and tell us what they are individually doing to spread the gospel of Socialism looking toward the coming city election? What are you doing with literature? What do you do with your HERALDS after reading them each week? What example can other workers get from your individual methods of working for the cause? What do you do to get the HERALD and its "straight goods" into the hands of more people? Drop us a postal. Make it short and worth reading. Address: Editor HERALD, 344 Sixth Street, City, and sign your name to what you write, or a pen name if you prefer to keep your identity back. Do it today.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

### CITY FORESTRY

12. South Side Forestry.

To develop the South Side, consistent with the principles adopted at the outset, gives it the "lion's share." It seems as though the general contour of the land, the natural drainage, the climatic influence of Milwaukee County, had been pre-arranged for a large social and industrial center. And that our citizens, in spite of their nonappreciation of these fundamentals, and in spite of their efforts to destroy and obliterate some of them, had been influenced unconsciously by these natural causes, into placing the greater part of the manufacturing, distributing, communication, and homes in their predestined respective locations.

Of course, we have many people living in and under conditions not worthy the name of home. They are the unfortunates who have lost their power and influence in that game of chess for which a desperate attempt has been made to cut out our city squares, to better facilitate the moves for advantage. They are the pawns, subservient to the uncertain merit of the chance authority of the "pieces" of greater power.

The custom directing forces so as to precipitate an unearned increment available to those who direct the movements, has caused the poverty of nature's influences. It is when our plans suggested interfere with this vicious custom that the alarm "too expensive" is given.

The Water-sheds park for the South Side will connect with the northern portion at Wauwatosa, just east of Sanitarium hill, where Honey Creek empties into the Menomonee River. Following this creek takes us through a most beautiful valley. Some portions are well wooded. Its course is through State Fair Park, West Allis. A short distance south of West Allis it is separated from Kinnickinnic River by a few acres of high land that should be reforested. From here we follow the Kinnickinnic down stream, also through a beautiful valley. We touch Reynold's Park, where we cross Janesville parkway, continuing down stream through Layton Park and through the great manufacturing district with many small dwellings interspersed, passing quite close to Kosciusko Park, where the new flushing pump is located; from here (here is a beautiful) and useful creek connecting this portion of the river with Humboldt Park. This is now being filled with refuse from a brick yard. It is a waste and disgrace to spend dollars in artificial parking and allow this useful bit of nature to be destroyed. Humboldt Park should be but the terminal of this park.

The next extension should begin where the south branch of the Kinnickinnic River enters the main stream, south of Layton Park; following this up stream, we come to a very important feature. There is a narrow opening through a high ridge which runs south and east. On this ridge is located what is called Tippecanoe, and the ridge terminates at Cudahy. South of this ridge is a very large valley, drained by this branch of the river. This is where we should establish our municipal apple orchard, and hedges of small fruits, covering about four thousand acres. This high ridge and another one dis-

tribute south should be used for the large filters of sewage. The mechanical appliances for rendering the chemicals will also be placed on the ridges. These chemicals will be shipped to the agricultural districts to replenish the earth, the revenue from which will pay the cost of keeping our city and water clean. The outlay would not be as many millions as we have invested in the breweries, but the apples would make Milwaukee more famous. One portion of this valley extends close to a high ridge, separating it from "Oak Creek." This should be covered with apples also, and the park extended along the creek through South Milwaukee to the lake. Here is where the South Side should have its principal Lake park; it's the ideal for a 200-acre park.

This completes a system of parks benefiting all parts of the city, connecting all points of interest, both for leisure and industry, creating the most beautiful drives conceivable, and at the same time they afford the same utility at all points equal to the ordinary isolated park. The results should be more wild and natural, and, by far, less expensive in maintenance. The chief effort for these water-shed parks should be to have them as near like they were before Milwaukee became "civilized as possible, as to native trees, shrubs, flowers and animals and birds. After once established the care of roads, springs and comfort stations is about all that would be required. This system would be made available from all parts by the "parkways" system.

Compared with the human system the parkways constitute the blood veins; the water-sheds parks, the lungs; the local center, the digestive and assimilation apparatus.

I shall conclude the recommendations for a comprehensive park system next week, speaking of two features not yet considered, after which readers may have a few hints on gardening for their personal interest if they so desire; such as "How to Grow Dandelions," "How to Encourage the Cottony Scale until it Kills your Maple Trees," "How Not to Water your Gardens," etc.

C. B. Whitnall.

### MILWAUKEE.

The carnival committee was granted permission to erect one 18-foot banner, advertising the carnival from Mr. Leopold Hirsch the proprietor of the American Clothing Co., which is located at the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets. Mr. Hirsch has always showed favors toward our party whenever he has had an opportunity to do so, besides being a regular advertiser in our papers all year round. He has helped in many ways to aid our cause. He carries a large variety of union made clothing and gents' furnishing goods, and our comrades should bear this in mind when purchasing something along this line. Always patronize those that patronize us. This should be the spirit of our party membership to all our advertisers and merchants who try to help us in our work.

Branches, attention! Get your precincts organized for literature distribution. Do that now so you will be prepared for the work when the time arrives.

The carnival committee meets at 9 a. m. Sunday morning, Jan. 5 at 344 Sixth Street.

Don't forget a contribution to the campaign fund, comrades.

A number of branches held Sylvester Eve entertainments and private parties, which were well attended, Tuesday night.

Are you attending your branch meetings regularly, comrades? Are you paying your dues? If not, why not? You ought to help in the work which must be done this spring.

Well, the Coming Nation Club is going to do things and don't you forget it, at the South Side Armory Hall, Saturday night, Feb. 1. A large number of prizes will be distributed among the pretty masks and groups, both for ladies and gents. It will be by far the grandest mask ball held at the Armory Hall for many a day. The committee reports that a large number of tickets have already been sold, and everything points to a grand success. It is up to our comrades to help on this occasion. The Coming Nation Club is composed of party members from the Twelfth Ward and it uses the profits of this ball to aid in the campaign.

Carnival Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported.....	\$80.50
Carpenters' Union, 1053.....	6.00
Joseph Sebek.....	1.50
Fred. Rankel.....	1.50
William Witte.....	1.50
Jacob Hahn.....	1.50
I. Eder.....	5.00
J. Stucki.....	1.00
Max Frantz.....	1.50
William Zabel.....	1.50
Fred. Frisch.....	1.50
Alban Flecksig.....	1.50
E. Hobbs.....	2.00
Ben Scherer.....	1.50
William Schoen.....	1.00

### Milwaukee Bulletin Board

Branch Meetings Next Week.  
**MONDAY, 8 P. M.**  
 Tenth, Twelfth st. and North ave.  
**TUESDAY, 8 P. M.**  
 Fourth, 826 Clybourn St.  
 Town of Wauwatosa, Forty-eighth and State Streets.  
**WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.**  
 Sixteenth, 38 Twenty-ninth street.  
 Nineteenth, 3109 Lisbon avenue.  
**THURSDAY, 8 P. M.**  
 Sixth, 594 Fourth street.  
 Twelfth, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue.  
 Seventeenth, Odd Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Kinnickinnic.  
**THURSDAY, 2 P. M.**  
 West Side Women, 2714 North ave.  
 East Side Women, 594 Fourth st.  
 North Side Women, 1419 Holton.  
**FRIDAY, 8 P. M.**  
 Eighth, 382 Washington street.  
 Eleventh, Muskego and Mitchell.  
 Thirteenth, Third and Wright sts.  
 Fourteenth, 777 Seventh ave.  
 Eighteenth, 409 Cramer street.  
 Twentieth, Clarke and Teutonia.  
 Twenty-third, 15th and Greenfield.  
**FRIDAY, 2 P. M.**  
 South Side Women's Branch, 382 Washington Street.  
**SATURDAY, 8 P. M.**  
 South Side Polish section, Second avenue and Mitchell street.

**Our Amusement Bulletin.**  
 Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street, schafskopf every first Friday, cinch every third Friday.  
 January 11. Wauwatosa Branch, Zickuhr's Hall, Forty-ninth and State Streets.  
 Jan. 18—Social-Democratic party monster mask carnival, Hippodrome Building, Wells Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.  
 Jan. 25—Twentieth Ward, monster mask ball, Bahn Frei Turner Hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue.  
 Jan. 31, 1908. Eleventh Ward Branch, card party and sociable, Sielaff's Hall, corner Muskego and Mitchell.

Feb. 1—Coming Nation Club, monster mask ball, S. S. Armory Hall, Lapham Street and First Avenue.  
 Feb. 8. Town of Lake Branch, grand mask ball, Huelsbeck's Hall, foot of Howell Avenue.  
 Feb. 9. Prize Schafskopf Tournament, Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.  
 March 21. Vorwaerts Maennerchor, entertainment and ball, Barlen Maennerchor Hall, Ninth and Winnebago Streets.

**Campaign Fund.**  
 Tenth Ward Branch for literature ..... 15.00  
 W. & B. employes ..... 5.00  
 Twenty-second Ward Branch for literature ..... 10.40  
 Doppel Quartette "Freie"

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

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 If you are a socialist, you are interested in making socialists of your friends, acquaintances and fellow workers. This is a big undertaking, and you should grasp every opportunity to facilitate the work. Don't waste precious time trying to explain everything, when, for the small sum of ten or fifteen cents, you can buy a book that is sure to make a socialist of any intelligent reader. Such a book is Allan L. Benson's great work

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This book is written by a rising author whose splendid abilities have been supplemented by a thorough training in the school of experience. His arrangement of the capitalist system is uncompromising, and his explanation of the philosophy of socialism logical and convincing, the whole couched in language so simple as to be readily understood by all. The book has just undergone thorough revision, bringing it right up to date. The typographical appearance has also been considerably improved, a new title page and cover being among the improvements. May be had in cloth, gilt lettered, at Fifty Cents.

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 BY POLITICUS  
 A great pamphlet to show your workingman friend the way out of wage-slavery and into the co-operative commonwealth.

**Socialism and the City**  
 By Winfield R. Gaylord. Here you have in small compass just the historical facts you need to post up on the development of the modern municipalities and to explain some of its manifestations.

**Letters to an American Farmer**  
 By Clayton J. Lamb. This pamphlet has already stood the test as a fine propaganda work among farmers. It is written by a farmer.

**Child Labor in the United States**  
 By Ira B. Cross. A survey of the curse of child labor as it exists in the country today. Full of verified facts on the subject.

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 The pamphlet on trades unions, translated from the speech of Bebel.

Each of the above, 5 cents a copy; twenty-five copies \$1; your own selection. Fifty copies will cost \$1.75, and one hundred copies \$2.75.

**SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin**

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**A Happy New Year**  
 to everybody, and our cordial thanks to those numerous customers who have favored us with their patronage, not only at the holiday season but also throughout the whole of the just-ended year.  
 We respectfully ask for a continuance of such patronage during 1908.  
**Bunde & Upmeyer Co.**

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**WANTED**  
 WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.**

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 RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.**

**WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER**—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants in a book for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.**

**OWN YOUR OWN HOME**—I will build you a home, either on the North, South or West side, for which you can make payments on easy terms, small payment down, balance monthly. I have plans for inspection at my office. **OSCAR ALTPETER, 128 Wisconsin St., Tel. Main 3102, Res. Tel. West 721.**

**EXPERT CHIROPDIST**  
 CORNS and ingrown toe nails cured. **H. SCHULTZ, 114 North Ave., near BISMARCK.**

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 ALL ENGLISH BRANCHES HALF PRICE for next 10 days—\$15 for 6 mos., or \$3 per mo. Language (our own text), Arithmetic, Graded Spelling (our own), Reading, Penmanship (our system), English to Foreigners. Individual instruction—no classes. Bookkeeping and Short-hand courses, 6 mos., \$30. **HOFFMANN'S, Third and State Streets.**

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**The Vanguard Magazine**  
**A RED-HOT MONTHLY!**

Our readers say: "Yours is a publication that may be read by the most stubborn defender of capitalism, the most bigoted crank, and the dyed-in-the-wool, vote-straight, old-party hanger-on, without giving offense."

It is just the thing for the man who is "coming our way."  
 It is just the thing for the Socialist. He will want to preserve every copy of The Vanguard for future use or reference. Its articles are invaluable. Only 50 cents a year, for the BEST Socialist magazine in America.

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Address: **THE VANGUARD, 344 Sixth Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

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**LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE**  
 places the mantle of protection around the home. It secures the future of your family against adversity. A postal or phone will bring the facts.  
**VICTOR L. BERGER**  
 Telephone Grand 2384  
 344 6th St., Milwaukee

Making the Local Draw

This article is written after long and careful observation of the workings of locals in many different states. It is based on the belief that a body of even common laborers—ditch diggers and street cleaners, for instance—can quickly learn to conduct the affairs in a business-like, dignified and courteous way as a body of professional or commercial men. I will not give one particle of encouragement to the idea that workers of necessity must conduct the affairs that concern them in a crude and blundering way.

WIDE AWAKE BRANCHES Will Make Their Meetings Interesting and the Meeting Place Attractive In order to do this, it will be well to train your members along these lines. Fit each and every one to take up his share of work. To aid in your noble work, we offer a pamphlet—"Making the Local Draw" by a veteran Socialist organizer. Price—10 copies, 5c; 50 copies, 20c; 100 copies, 35c; 1,000 copies, \$2.00. Milwaukee Pub. Co. 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Let Us Make a Clean Sweep!

Last week the Milwaukee daily papers came out with a proposition that the two capitalist parties should unite on a ticket for aldermen-at-large to defeat the Social-Democratic party. The Social-Democrats were full of joy over this prospect, for it would open the eyes of the voters, and we are just as satisfied to face one opponent as two. Seeing their blunder the capitalist party leaders now propose to divide the nominations in three parts, offering four candidates to the Republican, four to the Democratic, and four to the Social-Democratic party.

Let Us Make a Clean Sweep!

Let us make a clean sweep! Do it at once, and help the good cause along. Below is the list of comrades who forwarded more than three new subscribers during last week: ROLL OF HONOR. Jacob Lentz.....12 Arthur Kahn.....10 R. Morris Williams.....10 Chas. Sandberg.....5 Claus Peterson.....4 E. Ruhnkne.....3 Mrs. P. D. Bradford.....3 Geo. Keeling.....3 Otto E. Jaeger.....3 Louis R. Cornish.....3 F. J. Kieser.....3 E. H. Stone.....3

BIG REDUCTION IN SHOES!

Men's \$7 Shoes NOW SELLING at \$4.85 \$5 Shoes Now \$3.85 \$3.50 and \$4 Shoes Now \$2.85 All Women's \$3.50 and \$4 Shoes Now \$2.75 GEO. A. SCHICK GRAND AVENUE AND THIRD STREET

State Organizer's Department.

Help Wanted. The time for every Socialist to work is here. The people by the hundreds will listen to you now, comrades, and read your papers and pamphlets as never before.

Get busy. Cover your town and your county with pamphlets, leaflets, HERALDS. Get the message before every person. If you win one—he will win others.

And above all things, organize! ORGANIZE! Organization increases our power four-fold. Bushwhacking is good so long as that is the best you can do. But it is haphazard work. Join hands with your neighbor next door who is a Socialist; work together, co-operate. Separately you can do a little. United you can do much more.

Form a local in your own town. And then you can distribute literature systematically. You must see that every man gets the Socialist literature, not just once, but many times. And then organize some more. See if the next town hasn't some Socialists. Maybe it has a local. If not, probably you can get one started there.

And your state of Wisconsin has the most successful and effective state organization in America. It can help in many ways. It is the only state that has representatives in the state legislature and the city councils to back up your arguments with actual facts.

This is a tremendous advantage. You ought to be using it every day. So, comrade, if you are not a member of the Social-Democratic party join at once. Fill out the following application, and hand it together with 75 cent to pay the first three months dues to the secretary of the local in your place and ask him to put you on the roll of those who have enlisted.

And if you haven't any local in your place, or if you don't know of one, or can't find the secretary, fill out the blank just the same and mail it and your 75 cents to the State Organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee. If there is a local near you, you will be informed, and your application sent to it. And if not, you will be enrolled as a member-at-large. Join the organized forces. Yours for the higher civilization. Carl D. Thompson, State Org.

Application for Membership in the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin. I, the undersigned, subscribe to the principles and endorse the platform and constitution of the Social-Democratic party; and renouncing all allegiance to and severing all connection with all other parties, do hereby apply for membership in the Social-Democratic party, and agree to pay the regular dues.

Proposed by (and three months dues paid to)

Recommended by

Name..... Residence..... Occupation..... Have you been a member in this party before?..... If so, where and why did you leave the party organization?..... Date..... Sign and mail to State Organizer, Social-Democratic party, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee Wis.

Wisconsin Notes.

RICHLAND CENTER. Comrade Mrs. Grace Lincoln sends \$5 to apply on the fund for the stereopticon work or for the party campaign funds.

CLAYWOOD. Comrade Johannes Anderson writes that they must have a speaker up their way as the interest in Socialism is developing rapidly. Comrade Sandburg will probably go.

ASHLAND. Comrade Frank Gauthier will be able to do some work for the party in the north west district. The state executive board will take this matter up at its next meeting and arrange for some work. Locals in the north-western part of the state that desire organizing work should address the state organizer at Milwaukee.

BRANTWOOD. Comrade Sandquist orders \$3 worth of dues stamps and says that the recent meeting which they held there gained at least ten votes for the party. The local is arranging for a joint meeting with Prentice in order to arrange for a canvass of the county. They have their eyes on Knox Falls, Spirit, Ogeima and Phillips especially.

RHINELANDER. The local held its regular meeting last Thursday night and had a good attendance. Several of the old members have renewed their membership, and two members were admitted. Comrade Alex Ross of the Clifford local visited the comrades during their meeting, and everybody is working enthusiastically.

MONTFORT. Comrade Cronk writes "Things are booming Socialistically here. We learn of some new person every day or two who has come over to Socialism. One of the physicians has already joined and another will vote with us I think. We are trying to work up a united action between here and Fennimore for some meetings later on."

GRAND RAPIDS. The comrades say "we need a good speaker here either in January or February. Also, we want to arrange for an organizer in Wood County for a whole month before next fall's campaign. Comrade Dr. Boorman says he will put as much in the fund as I will, and so you can count on \$10 from each of us as a starter. But mind you, we want a man who can DO THINGS and get the outside locals in fighting mood. We propose to keep the kettle boiling in Grand Rapids so that the organizer can devote most of his time to the outside territory. Here's to 50,000 votes for Socialism in Wisconsin in 1908." This is the kind of work that will build a Socialist movement. We shall get busy at once hunting for the man who can "do things."

PRENTICE. Comrade Rose writes: "We are getting new members into our local. Comrade Hagg who is organizer of the Railway Trackmen in this section of the

state, gave me his application yesterday, together with his first three months' dues. He is an enthusiastic Socialist, and will have a splendid chance to work for the cause in different parts of the state. We have arranged a meeting for Jan. 5 in the afternoon, and will invite the comrades from Brantwood. Other Socialists in the country are invited to be present. We wish to plan arrangements for a thorough canvass of Price County. LA CROSSE. Comrade J. S. Bates writes that he has been so busy with his work that he has been unable to do much lately, but expects to have more time after the first of the year. He says he is sure that there are a hundred or more Socialists in La Crosse. But either they are afraid of their jobs, or else are short of clearing house certificates. He proposed, however, to keep the banner floating until there is a strong organization there. That's right, Comrade, hold the fort. Reinforcements are coming now from every quarter.

FRANKSVILLE. Comrade Potter has been very lucky in finding a place for the holding of a meeting for Comrade Jacobs. The people seem to be anxious to hear about Socialism. Two or three hall owners are willing to give the use of their halls free in order to have the chance of hearing a Socialist lecture.

BARABOO. The Fellowship Club of Baraboo is trying to arrange to have Comrade Thompson address them at their meeting on the 13th of January. Arrangements are now pending, but it is quite likely that Comrade Thompson will go.

RACINE. Comrade Jacobs writes: Our "opening" last Saturday evening was a great success. We have the nicest small headquarters in the whole country! Hooray for Racine!

WISCONSIN.

Racine has a new Social-Democratic headquarters at 505 Main Street. On the evening of Dec. 28 the local had a house-warming which was largely attended. In fact, the hall was crowded to its full capacity. A progressive cinch game was indulged in after which an excellent short talk was made by the Rev. H. D. Brown, who has recently located in Racine. At the conclusion of the talk refreshments, consisting of sandwiches, cake and coffee were served and the evening's entertainment was concluded by dancing to the music of a new graphophone, furnished by one of the comrades. Racine is to be congratulated in securing this excellent headquarters, which, by the way, is the nicest one in Wisconsin. If you don't believe this you are invited to stop while passing through this city, and we will prove it. Now, altogether for 1908.

Banks and Pledges collected by J. Galbraith. Dr. C. Beerend 50c, John Running 25c, George Horter \$1, Robt. Fleck \$1, F. W. Hartung \$2, Bonnie J. Brown 50c, Frank Boness \$1, Dr. W. G. Kremers \$1, R. C. Hintz 25c, Wm. B. New 50c, Dr. J. H. Schaefer 50c, Dr. R. W. B. 50c, B. Koehler 25c, Fred H. Blum \$1, H. Wilkie \$1, J. J. McNally \$10, H. Hirtreiter 50c, L. Liebmann \$1, E. L. 50c, E. L. 50c, Bank 145 \$2.25, Bank 206 \$1.16, Bank 209 10c, Previously reported \$756.17. Total \$785.42.

Union News.

Hoisting Engineers' Union, No. 328. At the regular meeting of Hoisting Engineers' Union, No. 328, Dec. 27, the following officers were duly elected for the next six months: President, Wm. Shultz; vice-president, Joe Powelski; financial secretary, A. Goetsch; recording secretary, Arthur Sovey; treasurer, J. McIntosh (one year); sergeant-at-arms, F. Peterson; finance committee, George Beal and August Bischoff.—J. McIntosh, secretary, 24 Fifteenth St.

Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers. Shipwright Joiners and Caulkers' Local No. 30 elected new officers: President, Aug. Peterson; vice-president, Thomal Rogney. Re-elected: recording secretary, Henry Wetzel; financial secretary, Henry Leifer; treasurer, Phil. Schaefer.—Henry Wetzel, secretary, 208 Washington street.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON

Mary Shaw, who will be most favorably remembered in Milwaukee for her excellent work there two seasons ago, when she presented Ibsen's heredity drama, "Ghosts," comes to the Davidson Theater Sunday night for a half week's engagement. She will be seen in a repertoire of Ibsen and Shaw. Two plays, representative of these two great thinkers, will be presented by Miss Shaw. "Candida," Bernard Shaw's comedy satire on men and things, will be presented on Sunday and Tuesday evenings. "Ghosts" will be the bill the remainder of the engagement, being given on Monday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday matinee.

The Thalia Yiddish Stock Company, direct from the Thalia Theater, New York, is announced for another engagement at the Davidson Theater next Friday and Saturday nights.

ALHAMBRA

"The Vanderbilt Cup," one of the most sensational musical comedy successes of the past ten years, will commence a week's engagement at the Alhambra Theater tomorrow afternoon. There is a company of fifty, headed by Genevieve Victoria. One of the most fascinating scenes of "The Vanderbilt Cup" is an automobile race in which two 90-horse-power racing machines go

at a sixty mile an hour clip for about fifteen minutes by a treadmill effect. The machines are in full view while they are in motion. There is a chorus of forty in this company, equally divided between stately show girls and ponies. The usual matinees will be given on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and popular prices will prevail, although "The Vanderbilt Cup" has appeared at none but \$2 houses this season.

CRYSTAL

At the Crystal next week, Treates Trained Seals will furnish the great attraction. Other features are the Nugent Company in sketch "The Morning After," Jeanette Harter, in illustrated songs, and a host of other good things.

STAR THEATER

Presenting two original musical satires and replete with bright music and full of pretty girls, Pat White and his Gaiety Girls Company will come to the New Star for a week's engagement commencing tomorrow. The vaudeville acts which will appear in the olio are: "Zalma Sommers, comedienne, Jennings & Webb, sketch artists, the Four Terrors, direct from Europe, novelty singing and contortion dancing act, Lewis & Green, the duo of famous singing and talking comedians and The Marvelous Malvern Troupe of acrobats, five in number, who make their initial American bow with this company. The scenery, costumes and scenic effects of this company are the most pretentious ever carried by an attraction of this order.

FOR SOCIAL CENTERS!

From wherever we have heard of women in government the reports have been highly creditable. The women on the Milwaukee school board are no exception to this rule. The practical victory they have already achieved for the idea of social centers at the schools as extensions of the evening school work is certainly one that all citizens can help rejoice over. Last Thursday the plan achieved its third successive victory. For a school board committee, the sum of \$2,500 being set aside for the establishment of a social center at the Sixth District School, which is located on the edge of the ghetto district. Having received favorable action in three committees it is altogether likely to pass the full board at its coming meeting. We are just approaching the time when the public schools will really become a factor in the lives of the people, and this is one of the first gleams.

Government by Commission!

I am thankful that traction of fairs in the city of Milwaukee have gotten into the hands of the railroad commission of Wisconsin, an intelligent and efficient body of men, free from local prejudices. "It is the best thing that ever happened to the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company. The examination was satisfactory to us and should be to the people, as it certainly was ably conducted by their city attorney."—John I. Beggs in a Thanksgiving interview in the Milwaukee Free Press, Nov. 24, 1907.

GET A CONVERT.

"With a suddenness that must be startling to those who note only the surface of events, Socialism has become a factor in our moral, political and industrial life. The Socialist vote for President last fall attracted a good deal of attention—more, perhaps, than in itself it deserved—but it was in no way a measure of the importance of the Socialist movement. And year by year, as science compels consolidation and co-operation on a scale impossible in the past, the collectivist proposals formulated by Karl Marx, out of the theorizing of the great French economists of the eighteenth century, are bound to receive more and more attention."

"Whatever one believes about it he must inform himself. For, while Mark Hanna's prediction that Socialism would be the storm center of the next great political battle in this country seemed exaggerated when he made it a few years ago, his far-sightedness is already vindicated. To fight for Socialism you must understand it; to fight against Socialism you must understand it."

NOTICE!

Comrades—Monday, Jan. 6, at 8 p. m., a joint meeting of 10 and Bohemian and Jewish Branches will be held at Spangenberg's Hall, Twelfth St. and North Ave. Try to be present, also see that your dues are paid up to date. Geo. Mensing, Sec'y.

SPORTING

The Social-Democrats of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards engaged in a bowling contest last Sunday afternoon at F. Jess Hall, corner Maple Street and Kinnickinnic Avenue, with the following result:

Table with 3 columns: Name, First, Second, Third. Eleventh Ward Branch, S. D. P. Froeh .....172 181 166 Perry .....118 202 126 Krause .....119 115 150 Kager .....135 210 134 Pomrenning .....121 142 118 A. Roloff .....120 122 177

Twelfth Ward Branch, S. D. P. R. Moldenhauer 148 165 151 Klitzke .....131 144 135 Borchardt .....138 155 141 Eichstaedt .....107 120 133 Schwamb .....135 142 130 Amundson .....153 229 235

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The Saturday Evening Tribune WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Editor SEATTLE, WASH. A Weekly Publication of classified news, with an economic interpretation of current events. Commenced publication May 1907 with largest advance subscription list ever secured by any paper devoted to the interests of the working class. This paper will never compromise with the enemies of the working class, nor be guilty of a cross-in on those marching under the same flag. The regular readers of this paper will come to know the meaning of current events through the order in which they come to their notice. It will not argue the theory of economic causes so much as simply tell the story of the week, with economic causes always in view. HERE IS YOUR CHANCE Subscriptions may be taken for three months at 35 cents; six months at 65 cents; or one year for \$1.20. Canadian subscribers pay the same rates, but for one-third less time, on account of their postal rates. Anyone sending us \$7.50 for subscriptions taken at these rates will be given a year's subscription free, and a copy of "The Struggle for Existence" by Walter Thomas Mills, 642 pages handsomely bound in English linen, sent by mail postpaid. Subscribers may give their names for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1.00, as they may elect; only the total must be \$7.50. This offer will not last long; better get busy at once. Cut out this blank, stick it to a sheet of paper, get the names, and mail at once. TRIBUNE CO., Seattle, Wash. 1907

If You Want for Your Unbelieving Friend a Heart-to-Heart Talk in Plain, Simple Language, Hand Him SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN By ALLAN L. BENSON The Book That Makes Socialists Keep a Supply On Hand. Price 15c, 5 Copies \$2.75, 50 for \$5, Cloth 50c. Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee

A Socialist Wedding.

The fame of Carl P. Dietz, Milwaukee's Social-Democratic justice of the peace, has outgrown Milwaukee. Because Chicago does not possess a Socialist judge or a justice of the peace, Chicago Socialists who have decided to embark on the sea of matrimony and be married in true Socialistic style have turned to Milwaukee. The first to come to Milwaukee was G. T. Fraenckel, Cook County secretary of the Socialist party, and Rebecca Rosenthal. They came on Tuesday and were married by Justice of the Peace Dietz. We extend to the newly wedded pair our best wishes for a long and happy life on the sea of matrimony.

A playful little remark of ours

last week in regard to the queer Clancy verdict seems to have been appropriated by the Christian Scientists. An affront to them or a reflection upon their beliefs was far from our thought. The Scientists' verdict on sickness in which its existence is denied was used jokingly to apply to a jury that refused to see guilt that had been confessed, just as people confess to sickness.

An interesting point has been raised by a number of resident along Wells Street. It is in regard to whether the street railway company has the legal right to operate its interurban cars over the streets of the city without doing city business. The question will go to the courts, it is said, and will affect other companies as well.

LET ME HAVE YOUR NEXT ORDER FOR WOOD AND COAL

By giving me your order for fuel you not only get good coal and good weight, delivered by union teamsters, at the prevailing price—not a cent more—but will also help, without extra cost to you, the Social-Democratic press and party, who, in turn, are surely working for your best interest.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co., which furnishes the fuel, absolutely guarantees full weight and the best of quality. "Anything which is not right will be made right is their motto. So, no matter where you have been getting fuel, send us your next order. All orders will be delivered by union teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that union men can employ union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of, every union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken, and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meetings of his local.

Send your orders by postal, or

Send your orders by postal, or

Where District Attorney McGovern Stood.

To the Editor: In last week's issue of your paper, in the column entitled "Town Topics by the Town Crier," occurred two articles concerning the Clancy trial so unfair in their references to me that I desire a correction should be made. I feel these references, unjust as they are, were the result of misconception and honest error and not of malice, otherwise I should not care to reply.

The first item alludes to me as a "prosecuting attorney" \* \* \* enough of a two-faced politician to be used as a witness on the side of the defense. The man who wrote this should have known before he undertook to discuss the subject that a witness has no option upon the question of which may call him to testify, and that he has no right to refuse to testify when called by either party.

The second item says that "the firemen are still rubbing their eyes over the surprise occasioned by McGovern's forced confession that all the time they thought he was working for the Bletcher Bill, he was secretly stabbing it in the back." Note, at the out-set, the inconsistency between this and the other charge. Here, my testimony was a "forced confession." There I was a "two-faced politician," willing to be "used as a witness on the side of the defense."

The correction I desire to make to this statement, however, is that no one, whether a fireman, policeman, or anyone else, could possibly have been surprised at my testimony. For everyone who cared to inquire knew that during the legislative session of 1905 I was opposed to the Bletcher Bill, and had expressed my opinion concerning its merits to members of the legislature. The bill interested me but very little, and I did not concern myself much about it, but there was no secrecy about my attitude upon the matter, as Mr. Bletcher and all who were actively in favor of the bill then well knew.

At that time I was interested in the measure solely because it affected the police department with which I was required daily to co-operate in the work of detecting and punishing crime. Upon inquiry among police officers I found no sentiment in favor of the Bletcher Bill, but was told by them that if this measure passed it would impair, if not ruin, the discipline of their department. I was busy at the time and did no more than to communicate to a few members of the legislature what the officials of the police department with whom I had conversed had told me.

During the legislature of 1907, however, I was strongly in favor of the passage of this bill. For, meanwhile, I had attended the sessions of the grand jury, participated in an investigation of the police and fire departments of Milwaukee and witnessed the events which were laid before the court at the Clancy trial as they occurred in the grand jury room during the summer of 1905, together with many other more or less similar facts and circumstances. As a result of this investigation I completely changed my mind, and from being an opponent, became an advocate of the proposed legislation. At all times my attitude toward this bill has been well known. There has been no secrecy and no double dealing at any time. There has been an honest

BIJOU Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. BROADHURST & CURRIE. TEXAS. The SAME EXCELLENT COMPANY NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY. Next Attraction—Sunday Mat. Chas. E. Blaney Offers the Girl With the Mystic Wink. LOTTIE WILLIAMS in a Rippling, Rollovering Kind of a Show MY TOM-BOY GIRL.

ALHAMBRA Commencing Tomorrow (Sunday) Matinee—Other Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. JOS. M. GAITES' Big New York Broadway Theater Success The Two-Mile-a-Minute Automobile Musical Comedy. THE Girls? Yes! VANDERBILT MUSIC? Sure! Plant! CUP The Fastest Moving Play Ever Written—With Barney Oldfield's Great Automobile Race Effect! PRICES—Mats. 15-25-35-50. Boxes 75c. Evenings, 15-25-35-50-75c. Boxes \$1.00.

change of mind brought about in the way I have stated.

One or two other statements, which I shall not stop to correct, further indicate that the one who wrote these articles was willing to do me an injustice without taking the trouble to ascertain facts within easy reach, which would have corrected his false impressions.

Francis E. McGovern.

Hand your neighbor a copy of this paper. Get him started.

Rebukes the Politicians.

Milwaukee Journal: Democratic and Republican politicians in Milwaukee continue to talk of fusion between the Republicans and Democrats in the coming municipal election for fear the Socialists will gain control of the common council. These politicians should take a look over the political field and be wise.

If the Democrats and the Repub-

licans wish to retain control of the council let them put up the right kind of candidates. If the men who are nominated are deserving of the public confidence they will have it. If they are not deserving of this confidence they will not have it and should not have it. Men nowadays are not voting for mere party names. There must be something more than mere partisanship behind the candidacy of nominees if victory

is to be hoped for. Fusion will not save the day for the Republicans and Democrats if they do not put up men who are as good as their opponents. The politicians seem not to be awake to the fact that the voters have developed a very discriminating judgment in the last few years. The rank and file of the people have been studying public problems and they have opinions of their own as

to what should be done and as to the character of the men to whom the management of public affairs should be entrusted. It is not so easy to throw dust into the eyes of the voters now as it used to be. If the politicians are wise they will try to meet the new conditions and bring out men for public office who are worthy of the places they seek and of the confidence of the voters. Otherwise—the deluge.

grafting and business are so closely related. And it is not only graft cases that these selected juries have to decide. There are the damage suits brought against corporations by workmen who have been maimed in the mill of industry. Workingmen on such juries might not keep the courts in so good odor with the capitalists! The Social-Democrats, the element in the community which they represent, constitute about a third of the population of the city of Milwaukee, yet a Social-Democrat hardly ever gets on the jury. And this is not surprising, considering that this third of the population is shut out from representation on the honorable jury commission by the honorable judges.

MILWAUKEE'S THIRD GRAND, MAMMOTH 300 DOLLARS IN PRIZES 50c Admission EACH PERSON AT THE DOOR \$1.00 CASH and MERCHANDISE TO BE HELD IN THE HIPPODROME (The First Masquerade Ball Ever Held at This Hall) GIVEN BY The Social-Democratic Party (Benefit of Press and Campaign Funds) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18 MAKE NO OTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR THIS DATE Stupendous-Magnificent-Spectacular-Unrivaled The Splendor and Magnificence of This Great Historical Event Will Never Have Been Equaled. The Immensity of the Last Social-Democratic Carnival Taxed the Capacity of the Expo as It Was Never Taxed Before. Don't Miss This One—Greater Than Ever.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Probably Sherbie is the first gubernatorial aspirant in America who ever announced his candidacy from the prize ring!

We have several suggestions at this office for groups for the Social-Democratic carnival for any one who wishes them.

Does the stand of the Milwaukee Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association mean that there are to be less down-town girl-traps?

Bechtner's position is simply the limit. He would want Milwaukee to make a present of its fine water-works system to some private corporation and then let the corporation use it to hold us up for rent.

The toy mayor has now announced his candidacy for governor. By the way, have you noticed how quiet the Half-breeds are as to the governorship? Where do they line up, anyway? Will they support Sherbie?

Sherbie's father-in-law furnished Milwaukee with its biggest bankruptcy for 1907, but the boy mayor probably has enough loose change to start out on a campaign of buying the governorship nomination on the Republican ticket.

People familiar with the personality of A. W. Rich will not be surprised to read his declaration that Rose is his kind of a mayor. Rose's rotten rule in Milwaukee during his several terms suited a certain type of business men to a T.

Those cooked-up political interviews in the Journal are about the limit. Any reader who can give us any definite information as to how the interviews are being arranged will please write this office. Also if a single Social-Democrat has been approached for an interview by a Journal representative we should like to know it.

In this twentieth century there is scarcely a city of any importance in the world that does not look forward to owning its public utilities. Yet Milwaukee, with its fine water-works experience in public ownership, actually harbors a Paul Bechtner, who can publicly propose that

the water works be turned over to private profit-greedy hands. But, of course, the Beggs crowd has a rope around Bechtner's neck.

Probably the city calf would have made his gubernatorial announcement in one of the red light houses only there were not votes enough there to make it worth while. So he made it from the "prize ring," even running the risk of arrest under the state statutes. Our mayor has run that risk often. Worse than this, he actually had the audacity to announce that if elected governor he would disregard the law. He would, no doubt, be "a law and order governor."

You won't find the capitalist parties taking any particular pains as to the timber they select to run for aldermen at large. Their candidates will consist of those who are the most persistent office seekers and who have the inside track with the corporations, either as corporations or the big money lords in the corporations individually, which is about the same thing. The Social-Democrats do not tolerate office seekers in their ranks. The individual does not pick himself out for office, the party membership does the picking, and does it by means of that democratic method known as the referendum. In picking out their candidates for aldermen at large they will choose according to special fitness.

Fitness, in this instance, comprises several important things. It calls not only for a strong character and good standing in the party, but for a proper knowledge of Socialism and particularly municipal Socialism, a general knowledge of what Social-Democrats are doing in cities and communities for the people in other countries, a general knowledge of our city affairs and conditions, and so on.

Proceeding thus cautiously the Social-Democrats will put up men who will be eminently trustworthy and valuable to the city and citizens, and to the working class. And these candidates go into office with the endorsement of an unprecedented vote, for they will absolutely "make good."

Although some time ago Mr. John J. Beggs presented an Epis-

An Acrostic. Thieving, Murdering, Encroaching, Robbing, & Lying Corporation! —A. K.

copal church back East, at which he used to worship, with a solid silver communion service, we have always suspected that he was not all what he should be.

And now comes proof at last! When the Farwell Avenue car barns burned down, he had a crew of eighteen men at work all day Sunday, Dec. 1, clearing away the wreckage. Not content with working his conductors and motormen only seven days out of seven each week, he was forcing these wreckers to work Sunday at unnecessary labor when Monday would have done as well—for he said in an interview that his lines were all running on schedule time three hours after the fire. Mr. Henry Soulon, of 831 Tenth Street, has related to us an experience he had with Mr. Beggs when he went to remonstrate with him against this unnecessary Sunday labor. When Mr. Soulon got into Mr. Beggs' inner office he told him of his wickedness in exacting Sunday work out of his men. Now bear in mind, Mr. Beggs' solid gift to that church back East as you read this reply. Here is the Beggs report:

"You don't know what you are talking about. There was nothing wrong in what I did—why, don't you know that the Lord himself stole corn on Sunday?" Mr. Soulon says he is ready to go into court and swear that these

Brothers and Sisters, You Are Cordially Invited to Attend the First Grand Masque Ball —ARRANGED BY— CARPENTERS' LOCAL UNION No. 1588 HUMBOLDT HALL (Nichols and Center Sts.) Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 4, '08. Admission, 50c at the Door. Un- dressed Ladies Accompanied by Gentlemen, Free. Music by May's Orchestra

were actually the blasphemous words uttered by the street railway magnate and tax dodger!

Before the committees of judiciary and licenses last Tuesday Chief Janssen presented a list of arrests showing that the bulk of the arrests after midnight are in the working class districts. His ostensible object was to show that a midnight closing ordinance would be a good thing for the working people, but the sham of such evidence fell into a sorry heap when Ald. Buech pointed out the fact that in the localities covered by the figures there were scarcely any all night saloons, and in his own ward, the Twelfth, none at all!

If Chief Janssen's figures showed anything they showed how unequal his department runs down law-breakers. Out in the working-class districts arrests are made for petty causes, but down town in the red light, gambling, European hotel bed house and concert-resort districts the laws may be broken at will. His figures showed only 237 after midnight arrests in all the downtown and red light wards during the past year, while in the factory, workingmen and middle class residence wards there was a total of 1,347 arrests! Who is crazy enough to swallow such a bunch of figures as that? Who will believe what the chief asks to be believed, namely, that the people of Milwaukee who stay at their homes are largely law breakers, while the men and women who infest the downtown streets and resorts all night are eminently law abiding. Go tell it to the marines! The fact is, and Chief Janssen knows it well, that the downtown drinking resorts are filled with people who are rich and "respectable," and have pulls, while the people in the outlying saloons, which usually close early, are "only working people" and therefore legitimate prey for the police court. Moreover, the downtown resort keepers are powerful for various reasons, while the saloonkeepers in the workingmen wards are not. The moral of all this is that if you want to get boozed or break the ordinances or the laws do it downtown where you are safe.

There are reasons on both sides of the midnight closing proposition. But Chief Janssen would do well to present better arguments than those he presented Tuesday. The

working people in Milwaukee are a law abiding people. They do not want to be made a doormat of by a police chief who protects gamblers, or by anyone else.

The legislature arranged that the people of Milwaukee were to make their own charter. But the lawyers' union considers itself "the people" evidently, and has appointed a committee on which there are such innocent citizens as E. M. Hyzer, attorney for the Chicago & North-western road; E. H. Bottum, corporation attorney to the core; C. E. Estabrook, who was recently even denounced by a court for his grasping proclivities, and others, who are to devise ways to capture the coming charter convention so that it may be suitable to the interests that support the attorney class.

But not this time! The charter convention is for the people. We have had too much lawyer work in the past. It is the people's turn now.

There was no more justification for the Bar Association to get together last week and plan to send its members into the charter convention than there would have been for the other bar association, the bartenders' association, for instance, to lay similar plans. In fact, as much as the publican's business is looked down on we say it freely that there would be more civic honesty represented in a delegation of bartenders than by a delegation of smooth corporation lawyers.

As juries are selected in Milwaukee—from lists previously selected by a jury commission of three business men—it has become almost impossible to convict men caught at the business of grafting. This is one of the most disgraceful eras in the history of the Milwaukee courts, and the blame for this wholesale miscarriage of justice should be placed just where it belongs: upon the heads of the honorable Milwaukee County judges, Halsey, Tarrant, Williams, Ludwig, Carpenter and Brazeo. These men are responsible for the present shame of the courts, let that be well understood.

For it is these men who pick out the three jury commissioners. They pick them out from their class—to the Old Nick with the working class. Evidently the honorable judges believe that the honorable grafters are entitled to be tried by a jury of honorable business men, as

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

"The New Emancipation" is a pamphlet which ought to be found in every American Socialist's library. The ideas it contains are new and true—and that's a rare thing to say of any book! Get it and lend it. It will do you good and do your neighbor good. Price ONLY 5 CENTS. You can buy it at this office.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

DAVIDSON FOUR NIGHTS—BEGINNING SUNDAY WEDNESDAY MATINEE Ernest Shipman Announces MARY SHAW

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