

TENTH YEAR

No. 43

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

WHOLE NO.

499

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

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

Watch for "The Reason for Socialism."

At Waterloo, Ia., the Rev. Noah Garwick is the Socialist candidate for mayor.

"Oh, I don't care to bother with any of your isms," says the wise guy. "Capitalism is good enough for me!" And it probably is.

How resurged the capitalist papers were when it was definitely known that the assassination of the king of Portugal and his son was not the work of the laboring classes! Then, like the war of rulers, it became respectable and merely a political happening.

All over the country there is a manifest tendency toward Socialism on the part of the Christian ministers. The Rev. Dr. J. D. Long of Parkside Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, is preaching Socialistic sermons. The Rev. F. W. Long, of Huron, S. D., is out in favor of Socialism. The Rev. A. Noll, of the Reformed Church at McKeesport, Penn., is preaching a series of Socialist sermons. At Morristown, N. J., the Rev. Oliver C. Horsman, Baptist, announces that Socialism has given him added inspiration. And so on. A significant tendency, all right.

The old gammon is still being fed out to the people. Here's a college professor handing out the following:

"If the whole people will rise up out of suspicion, distrust and ignorance concerning economic conditions, and insist that no man shall have their votes or their following who defames his country, sixty days will put an end to these hard times and they will not return while we maintain our self-respect and insist that the rich and poor shall live and work together in harmony under the guiding providence of that God who made them all."

Do you see anything green in our eyes, Mr. College Professor?

The Rev. W. A. Hobson, a Congregational minister who has returned to London after a stay of several years in Australia, writes in emphatic terms of the good influence of woman suffrage upon social legislation in that country. Among other things he says: "During the five years I resided in Queensland the woman's vote decided the question as to shop closing and eight hours per day labor, with the result that the people do just as much shopping before 6 p. m. as they do in England before 9 or 10 p. m., and the people, young and old, are free for healthy recreation. A further result is a minimum of crime and immortality."

In reference to the suffrage demands that are being made in Prussia, Vorwarts, official organ of the Socialists, says:

"There will be no quiet in Prussia until universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage has been won. Will the government dare ignore and despise the demand of the people? We await the casting of the responsibility upon the privileged and governing classes. Thirty millions of the 37,000,000 people in Prussia are without property and without rights. Social-Democracy will organize the 30,000,000 and make their demand irresistible. The government now has the word, but the people will have the final word."

The significant thing just now in England is the passing of the Liberal party. Nearer and nearer rolls the time when the line of political demarcation will be sharply drawn between capitalism as represented in the Tory or Conservative party and the Social-Democrats. On a recent labor amendment in the house of parliament the government only won out by a lead of 49. The amendment was fought in many speeches and the government threw its strength against it, but the result was not very encouraging. The Irish members, most of the unionists and a few radicals joined the Socialists and Laborites, with the result that the amendment was defeated by a vote of only 195 to 146.

There are now four active Socialists in the British Columbia legislature. Recently they inaugurated a move to unseat the lieutenant governor, James Dunsmuir, a coal baron who is using his power in the body for his own business interests. Dunsmuir is charged with having contracted the Canadian-Nippon Co. for 500 Japanese coolies to work in his mines.

The Socialists also caused comment when not long ago they respected their manhood enough to keep their seats in the face of all precedents to the contrary when the lieutenant governor delivered the speech from the throne. Socialism will break down a lot of nonsensical humbug and empty homage paying to titled nobodies before it gets through.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY DESTINED TO SAVE CIVILIZATION

LIKE every new phase of civilization, Socialism thus far has received the attention only of the oppressed and the lowly. The opulent and the rich have no reason to wish for a change of the system. They do not, as a rule, want to hear anything about it.

IS CAPITALISM THE END OF ALL THINGS?

Socialism stands for a new civilization. Until of late, outside of the working class, only students of history, of political economy, and a few advanced thinkers have given any attention to the principles of Socialism. Most other people have only a very vague idea even of its basis. Yet Socialism is in the foreground of discussion.

Of course, with people who believe that whatever is will exist forever, and that we have reached the acme of civilization, it is entirely useless to argue.

But surely no educated man believes that the present conditions are the end of all things. That we have not reached the end of our national development is clear. Every new invention and every new political question proves that to us. And it would be sad indeed if we had reached "the end." We then should soon be on a level with China.

And we need not explain, that the Social-Democratic movement is not to be traced to the irresponsible work of individual agitators or eccentric persons.

WHAT IS SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY?

The very name of our party, "Social-Democracy," proclaims our aims.

In regard to the political form we demand the rule of the people, i. e., democracy. In regard to the economic sphere, and the spirit which shall manifest itself in this form and give life to it, we demand Socialism, that is, the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Thus we shall have Social-Democracy. A democracy which is founded on economic independence, upon the political and industrial equality of opportunity for all.

INDUSTRY ON A LARGE SCALE.

Determined opponents of the present capitalistic system of in-

dustry as the Social-Democrats are, still they never think of calling the concentration of capital the cause of all evil.

Social-Democrats do not try to smash the trusts as such. On the contrary, the Social-Democracy appreciates so fully the advantages of industrial production on a large scale that we wish its most perfect development, which is impossible under the capitalist system.

The control of production by the people as a whole means the highest possible perfection of industry on a large scale.

WE FEEL IT.

And we all deeply feel the disadvantages of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution on a large scale.

We observe how the railroads, street car companies, and other public service corporations corrupt our legislatures. We notice how our life insurance savings are simply furnishing funds for high-financiers. We witness how the largest factory owners combine into trusts which are "financed" by banks, and how the meat trust, the oil trust, the steel trust, and all the other trusts are "regulating prices," and how, moreover, some of these trusts are ruining the health of the people.

We all see it. We all feel it. And we all know it.

HAVE OUR LIVES IN THEIR HANDS.

Then we all must also comprehend that the owners of these sheets and strips of paper (which, under our present system, stand for "capital") virtually decide how much we shall pay for our coffee and our bread, how much for our kerosene and our coal, and how much we are to spend for our houses, clothing, etc.

In other words, they decide how well or how poorly we are to live. They have "the say" as to how long or how short a time we are permitted to live.

CANNOT WORK WHEN THEY WILL.

Now, another important consideration. The workmen, under present conditions, cannot employ themselves, but are dependent on the will and convenience of some "employer," who has the necessary capital. And not for love, nor for Christian charity, does the employer

give the workmen employment. He does so to invest capital and to make a profit.

And since the working people of the country do not receive the full value of their products, can they be expected to buy back these products? Their numerical strength makes them the chief consumers of the country, and those on whom production mainly depends.

In this way (by the laboring people not being able to consume enough) and by the planless way in which production is carried on in general, the so-called over-production is created. That is, no matter how much or how little the toilers of a nation create, they always create more than they are able to buy with their wages. And in this way the so-called industrial crises originate. They have come upon us about every fifteen years, roughly speaking, since capitalist production began its sway. At such times the trade and the manufacturing of a nation come to a standstill, because "there is too much on hand!"

And the working people have to stop work and go ragged and hungry, because there is too much on hand.

SMALL BUSINESS MEN GOING TO THE WALL.

However, the wage-workers are by no means the only sufferers. The small employers, the small merchants, are also feeling the sting of an unequal competition. For every one of these men of business lives at war with all his brethren. The hand of the one is against the other, and no foe is more terrible to him than the one who is running a neck to neck race with him every day.

Therefore, in the factory as well as in the store the profits must be cut constantly and the sales must be ever enlarged. The latest improvements, the best labor-saving machinery must be used and as little wages must be paid as possible. The race is for life or death and "the Devil gets the hindmost."

The fierce competition lessens the profit on each article and this must be compensated for by a greater number of articles being produced and sold, that is, the cheaper the goods the more capital is required to carry on the business.

Precisely then, for the same reason that the mechanic with his own shop and working on his own account has nearly disappeared in the

struggle between hand work and machine work—for precisely the same reason the small manufacturer, with their little machinery, their small capital and their little stock of goods, are now being driven from the field.

THE WOLVES SUCCEED BEST.

And who are the successful men? They are vulgar fellows, far from possessing eminent faculties or high attainments. They are men who have less knowledge or mental capacity than is required in many mechanical pursuits. They simply have a low animal devouring faculty, the faculty of the tiger or of the crocodile—aye, of the swine! and have it well developed. It is these coarse, wolfish men who push to the wall many an intelligent and diligent manufacturer. They are the men who, by the employment and power of their capital, yearly ruin multitudes of hard-working small merchants, and boast that they are selling more goods in one day than the whole "crowd" of other stores in a week!

Scores of such small merchants, driven to the wall by the proprietor of the mammoth store, have to be glad if the "prince" will make them his clerks and graciously allow them to help swell his income. In short, the smaller fortunes invested in production or commercial enterprise are by this cut-throat competition attracted to the great capital like iron filings to a magnet.

The great capitalist triumphs, the small capitalist becomes a clerk, a politician, a traveling agent, a saloonkeeper, a lawyer, or a parasite of one kind or another—sometimes even a wage-earner—the middle class disappears little by little. In fact, our social order may fitly be compared to a ladder of which the middle rounds are torn away one by one.

This is another legitimate fruit of competition and private enterprise. The small employers are also waiting for a savior.

MAJORITY CANNOT OWN ANYTHING.

This system of private ownership has resulted in practically abolishing the possibility of private ownership for the great majority of the people.

One tenth of our population already owns nine-tenths of the wealth. The centralization of the

muscle of the city. Every available space in the galleries and lobby of the council chamber was also filled—with the exception of the rear lobby, which forms a sort of place sacred to the preferred lobbyists, and the door leading to that had been carefully barred. In all it was estimated that there were between six and seven hundred in the march and at the city hall. Considering that an unemployed procession had not been aimed at, the showing was a good indication of what an actual unemployed parade in Milwaukee would amount to.

On arrival at the city hall a sub-committee composed of business agents of the unions proceeded to the mayor's office. The committee consisted of: Frank J. Weber, of the Federated Trades Council; J. J. Handley, of the Machinists; William Schwab, of the Iron Molders; Arthur Kahn, of the Bakers and Confectioners; F. W. Wilson, of the Machinists. Mr. Weber presented the resolu-

(Continued on page 4.)

SUCCESSORING THE UNEMPLOYED

MILWAUKEE TRADES COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE OF 100 GROWS TO 600 AND MOVES TO CITY HALL—CROWD SURPRISES AND DISCONCERTS POLITICIANS AND PRESS

Insulted by the Boy Mayor, but the City's Aldermen Will Act On the Toilers' Respectful Petition for Work—A Capitalist Press Shows its Class Hatred

Milwaukee: Action has been begun for the relief of the unemployed by the city.

Last Monday the committee of 100 representing the Federated Trades Council, accompanied by a large gathering of workmen out of work, and others—in all making a procession five abreast that reached for over six blocks—proceeded to the city hall and presented the petition from the Trades Council asking that the city take steps to start such necessary public work as would give the various crafts and callings employment. The committee, headed by State Assemblyman Frank J. Weber, who is the business agent of the Trades Council, was met by the boy mayor in his office with a discourteous, misleading and insulting address, prepared by the politicians who now handle him, in which he tried to crawl out of taking any action because of alleged legal limitations imposed by the charter.

He did not dare, however, to refuse to forward the resolutions to the city council, then in session, and they were presented to the clerk and read under the head of communications. The aldermen unanimously received the communication and had it referred to the joint committee on finance, public buildings and grounds, and streets and alleys, with instructions to report back upon it at the next council meeting.

During the same session the committee report on the resolution of Ald. Buech (S. D.) to provide for municipal lodging houses was received and the recommendation that a committee consisting of three aldermen, the county superintendent of poor and representatives of the two social settlements and the Associated Charities be sent to secure data on municipal lodging

houses in other cities and to make recommendations was unanimously passed, and the committee will be appointed without delay, we are assured.

The committee of one hundred had all gathered at the labor headquarters, 318 State Street, on Monday, by 3 o'clock, and many of the unemployed who were interested in the undertaking were there as well. It had been announced that the committee would leave for the city

hall across the river at 3:30, but by some mistake it set out at 3, so that large numbers of men who reached the headquarters after that hour had to make their way in groups to join their fellows at the big city building.

In spite of this the procession of the committee and sympathizers was a long one and when it finally reached the city hall the corridors of that building and the galleries round the arcade in the center fairly swarmed with the brawn and

HERE'S A SOCIALIST DUTY.

To the Fighters for Socialism:

We appeal to you for aid in making the Socialist increase move at an even greater rate than it is at present moving in the state of Wisconsin, which is saying a good deal, for you cannot have overlooked the fact that Wisconsin is favored soil just now for Socialist activity. One special reason for this is that our comrades in the city councils, county boards and state legislature of Wisconsin have by their constructive, uncompromising work given our principles a tremendous advertising throughout the entire state, the capitalist press being unable to avoid some record of their doings. It is Socialist wisdom to make the most of every advantage gained in this way, and we appeal with a feeling of full justification to the comrades round the country to strengthen our hands in the harvesting work now before us. We have secured a list of fourteen hundred names of people all over the state who are so much inclined our way that a campaign upon them with literature will land them in the Social-Democratic column when the votes are counted this year. Can you, as an ardent Socialist, resist the temptation to have a hand in this harvesting? Send in your contribution. Fire a shot where it will hit the most birds for the greatest cause of the time. That we ask it is guarantee that it is your duty to respond, for past results show that we accomplish things.

Fraternally,

Wisconsin State Executive Board, E. H. Thomas, Sec'y. Frederic Brockhausen, Emil Seidel, Edmond T. Melms, Jacob Rummel, Winfield R. Gaylord, H. J. Ammann, Wm. Kaufmann, W. A. Jacobs, Victor L. Berger, C. D. Thompson, Frederic Heath.

To the State Executive Board Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin: Please place the enclosed sum (\$.....) to the credit of the Wisconsin Literature Fund, and oblige

To the Fighters for Socialism:

- Wisconsin Literature Fund. Previously reported.....\$39.25 Arnold Zander.....2.00 Arthur Kahn......25 P. H. Zander.....1.00 V. W......50 Emil Luehke......50 A. B. C......25 Willis Brandon.....1.00 A. Leach......25 F. E. Wooley.....1.00 Fred M. Landis......50 Julius Goldinan.....2.00 G. H. Strobel.....2.00 \$50.50

"THE REASON FOR SOCIALISM."

Within a week or so we shall begin the serial publication of the new Socialist agitation work, the successor to the great Socialist-maker, "Socialism Made Plain," to be known as:

THE REASON FOR SOCIALISM

By H. SESSL.

It will consist of six chapters, each divided off so that each installment in the HERALD will tell a complete story. Afterwards it will be brought together and published in book form in a popular-price edition.

You will do well to get your shopmate, neighbor or friend to subscribe so as to get these serial installments. You should not miss this opportunity. We are giving you fair warning, and you will have no excuse to complain afterward that you did not get the chance to use the serial from the start.

Here are the chapter heads:

Chapter I. Industrial Evolution—A Reason.

Chapter II. The Preservation of Society—A Reason.

Chapter III. Economy—A Reason.

Chapter IV. Education and Increasing Intelligence—A Reason.

Chapter V. The Christian Religion—A Reason.

Chapter VI. Man's Destiny—A Reason.

The manuscript is all in our hands and ready for the typesetter.

We read in the latest issue of one of the Japanese Socialist papers from Tokyo, that "The Friday lecture meeting was prohibited by the police inspector, but the comrades continued the speeches on the roof." Finally the speakers were arrested, it says. Here's a chance for Chief Shippey of Chicago, in case he loses his Chicago job for over-officiousness.

The Socialists of Seattle are protesting against the chain-gang on the streets as an abomination. It is almost incredible in these days of boasted enlightenment and humanity that such a thing as parading a man in chains in street work could be tolerated among human beings. But of one thing you may be sure: If there was such a thing as impartial law and respectable men got justice and had to work on the street along with the "common trash," the chain-gang brutality would be stopped mighty quick. Like everything else, it is a class question.

Good railroad management now-a-days, under private ownership, consists not in lessening the number of people killed, but in keeping the cases scattered so that the public will not notice them. An average year is safe compared with our deadly railroads. For instance, between 1897 and 1904 there were over sixty-two thousand people killed on the railways of this country, and it is estimated, providing the increase keeps up as now indicated, that there will be a death roll of 115,389 and nearly a million and a half injured between the years 1905 and 1912. No wonder the Supreme Court has come to the rescue of the railway barons in the matter of liability for accidents!

We recommend the man who still has respect for the capitalist parties and considers them well meaning and anxious for the uplift of politics and government, to go to the newsstand and get the December, January and February issues of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, which contain Charles Edward Russell's articles on how old party elections are run, entitled "At the Throat of the Republic." The articles have made a profound impression on those who have read them and we have heard more than one man say in despairing tones that he sees the finish of this republic, now that he realizes the fearful criminality at the very fount of the government. We do not at all share their apprehensions, for we believe the people when once awakened can deal with this as with other grave problems that affect their common rights and liberties.

Old party politics is corporation politics and the corporations are in the saddle, but they have been buying and stealing elections in the past, so it is nothing new, and, besides, their crimes are beginning to find them out.

They will try to steal elections in all the large cities this spring where elections are held, and it will depend largely upon the watchfulness of the people as to whether the drench of money, they throw into politics will accomplish its purpose or not. Forewarned is forearmed, you know.

The man who will do everything the law permits him to do is a scoundrel.—Blackstone.

Our Social-Democracy wants to maintain our culture and civilization, and bring it to a higher level. Our party wants to guard this nation from destruction.

We appeal to the best in every man, to the public spirit of the citizen, to his love of wife and children.

Vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

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AS TO ASIA IN AMERICA

IT IS A LABOR QUESTION AND EVEN MORE.

The Real Yellow Peril to the American People is the Big Employers Who are After Cheap Mongolian Labor to Lower the American Standard of Living.

The intention of the inhabitants of this continent, North and South, is to prevent conquest of our territory and destruction of the white race in the future—BLOODY RIOTING IN THE PRESENT—which would be the inevitable consequences of unchecked invasion by yellow people from Asia.

We don't want Chinese and Japanese in this country, except as agreeable occasional visitors, students, scientists and so on. We recognize the right of Asiatics to object to us whites in their territory, if they choose.

There is a great deal of sentimental nonsense talked about the right of the poor Asiatic.

But the right of self-protection comes first.

Asia for the Asiatics, if they want to keep it for themselves; these American continents and Europe and Australia for the whites—that is the white man's idea, AND IT ISN'T GOING TO BE CHANGED.

The English commercial Government made an offensive and defensive alliance with the Japanese. And then, by way of a good international joke, the Japanese in Vancouver sliced up a number of local British officials. And the British colonies everywhere are refusing to let the Japanese in.

The Canadians have discovered that we already knew—that the Yellow Peril is not merely based on a desire of the Japanese or Chinese Government to force their people on us.

They are as well able to take care of themselves as we are of ourselves.

The real Yellow Peril IS HERE AT HOME.

THE RAILROADS AND OTHER BIG EMPLOYERS OF LABOR WANT ASIATICS.

In Canada a commission was appointed to find out why the Japanese had recently been coming in thousands. The report "places the blame upon the Canadian Pacific Railway and other large employers of labor, at whose direct instigation the Japanese Government modified its emigrant regulations."

The Japanese Government was

actually keeping its people at home. But the big railroads on this continent wanted the cheap labor. They wanted the Asiatics AS A MENACE TO THE TOO INDEPENDENT WHITE LABORERS.

And the Yellow Peril, which has resulted in bloodshed and might result in war, we discover to be the deliberate creation of corporations, glad enough to take twice their share of American prosperity, but unwilling to CONTRIBUTE their share to that prosperity if they could save it by putting yellow men in place of white.

The white races of Europe learned from Attila and many other Mongolians and other yellow men of the East THAT ASIA HAS GOT TO BE KEPT BACK AND KEPT OUT.

The white men in all countries must see to it that organized capitalist selfishness within their borders does not let down the bars and let the yellow men in.

We have many men out of work in this country now. Will the sentimentalists ask themselves what would be the probable attitude of those men if they found themselves idle and saw ten thousand or a million yellow men working around them, ALWAYS READY TO CUT WAGES BELOW THE PRICE AT WHICH A WHITE MAN CAN WORK AND LIVE?

Should we have a PEACEFUL country here under such conditions? Would it be possible to avoid most frightful bloodshed, horrible outrages?

It is better to hurt the feelings of the sentimentalists a little now by avoiding the cause, rather than to bring about a condition too frightful to be contemplated.—Arthur Brisbane.

Nicholas Tchaykovsky.

Six months ago I saw an old man upon a platform. At midnight employes took the chairs from the stage and let down the curtain. Annoyed at being kept up so late, they moved the furniture noisily. But the white-haired patriarch did not stop. He stepped to the front and spoke louder. He wildly waved a paper. His beautiful bearded face was illuminated as if with an aureole. He was the apotheosis of enthusiasm. His voice quivered—but with passion, not with fear. His hands trembled—but from emotion, not from age. One expression constantly recurred in his speech. It was the word "svoboda"—what other word is necessary?

Russia is famous for its circles, but the circle of Tchaykovsky was the most important of them all. Sophia Perovskaya, Stepanov, Kuprianoff, Kropotkin—these belonged to it. Its influence was felt in every province of Russia. The government trembled before it. Yet time and treachery crushed it. Nearly all its members were tortured in prisons, hanged on scaffolds or exiled to Siberia. A few escaped.

Nicholas Tchaykovsky was one of the few. For thirty years he has lived in other countries, preaching the one thing in the world worth preaching—Freedom! He is known by the noblest title that man has given to man—"Father of the Russian Revolution." Since he fled from his native land another generation has arisen, but they, too, are his children. The veteran pinned to be among the youths. At last

desire conquered discretion, and old Tchaykovsky went back to Russia. So did Breshkovsky go back, and Leo Deutsch went back, and Olga Laubovitch went back, and Nicholas Morosvitch went back, and Hermann Lopatin went back. So do they nearly all go back—to death.

Tchaykovsky tonight is in that hell of horrors—the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. More sublime characters, more exalted martyrs, more profound thinkers have languished in this ghastly tomb than in any other that was built to hold captive the lovers of liberty. Hundreds of names I could quote you, and every one of them a jottier soul than the heroes whose exploits are sung by poets and whose features are carved by sculptors.

Father, you could have spent the evening of your life in the rays of a shining sun. You could have sat quietly beneath the olive, enjoying the singing birds and the flowing brooks. A cosy armchair, a glowing fireside, a well-filled library, a loving comrade, care and comfort, peace and plenty—all these could have been yours. Instead you chose that grim coffin where the living are buried, that ghostly grave where the feet forget to walk and the tongue cannot speak, but where the heart always suffers and the brain can snap at any moment.

Father of the Revolution, you will perish among your children.

Father, farewell.

Father, with tears and love and outstretched arms and saddened souls, farewell.

Father, with our young spirits praying that the flame of your fire may leap up and burn in us, farewell.—Victor Robinson in *The Public*.

A Vision.

Me thought I had a wonderful vision. Throughout the beautiful land there was a dreadful plague. The mills and factories were stopped, banking conditions were strained and men were thrown out of work.

And as I looked I saw gathered about the public treasury hundreds of thousands of men from all walks of life, capitalists and laborers alike, holding up their hands in supplication to the government for aid.

"Give us money," said the capitalists, "for our reserve is impaired and we are worth only half of what we had before."

"Give us public work to do and pay us from the public treasury," said the workmen, "for we have no jobs and our families are starving."

I watched anxiously while the government pondered for a considerable time and then, with thumbs down toward the capitalists and with thumbs up toward the laborers, the government spoke thus:

"O ye capitalists! Avenge! Ye would still have enough had you much less. Ye have said that ye have raised yourself by your superior brain and skill. Go ye and repeat.

"O ye laborers! Ye have nothing but your jobs. When your jobs are gone you have nothing left. Besides, ye do not ask for money, but ye seek to do service by which ye may earn money. It is a fair request and shall be granted."

Then I awoke, rubbed my eyes and wondered in what strange country I could possibly be.—Ellis O. Jones in *Puck*.

After much persuasion, Sir John Astley allowed himself to be put forward, some years ago, as a Conservative candidate for Parliament from Lincolnshire. He confessed he knew little about politics, but entered into the campaign as rare sport. One day he addressed a meeting of electors at the village in the Isle of Axholme, and, when he had finished, boldly challenged his hearers to fire questions at him. Presently there came the query:

"What do you think of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's liquor bill?" For a moment Sir John was nonplussed, but only for a moment. Pulling himself together, he replied: "I can not answer for Sir Wilfrid Lawson's liquor bill, but I do know that last year my own was a duces sicut too big!"

How To Tell Pure Beer

You do not need to be a chemist to know pure, clean beer. Get

Pabst Blue Ribbon

and you are sure of pure, clean, wholesome beer. It is the beer that never, throughout the long process of brewing, comes in contact with anything but pure, filtered air and perfectly sterilized pipes, tubes and sealed storage tanks. It is the richest beer in food value, and always the best to drink, perfect in age, purity and strength.

A Portentous Element.

Few, who have contemplated the magnitude of the commerce of our inland water-ways, have stopped to consider the life of a class of men, known as "deck-hands." These men, as the name implies, are those who are hired "by the trip" to perform the rough work requisite in running a modern freight-steamer. This kind of sailors have been in the past, and are to-day, the lowest paid of any of a ship's complement. Until recently, their wages have not exceeded 83 cents a day, but since the "Lake Seamen's Union" was organized, they have received about a dollar a day, and their working conditions have also, to some extent, been improved. As no man, not driven to do so by stress of circumstances, would follow such an occupation for such a paltry wage, the steamboat companies have been compelled to accept nothing but tramps, or "hoboes" as deck-hands; hence, they have also been treated as such. As a rule, few make more than one voyage on the same boat. Then they leave. They will remain on shore until the last cent is spent in the sailors' saloons, and in houses of ill-repute, when they will again embark on another steamer, to make a few more dollars, so as to repeat the same performance. Although they are brutalized and degraded by the life they are leading, they are not as passive or as cringing as might be expected. There is not much competition in that kind of work, and therefore, a "job" is easily obtained; in fact, sometimes officers of boats have trouble in securing enough "hands" for the run. It is consequently of little use for the mate or captain to try and infringe on their rights—they will simply tell the master to "go to h—," and leave the ship at the earliest port.

Class-consciousness is gradually dawning upon the dormant intellect of the deck hand, the same as upon the others of their benighted brethren; they are reading and are beginning to think, and not a few have become Socialists.

Some of these men may have a home to go to, in the winter; and probably a few have saved money enough to pay their board for the winter; but the majority are as destitute in the fall as in the spring, and must, as soon as navigation closes, resume their tramping. They generally go South where the climate is warm.

There are also many who make occasion to become inmates of a work-house.

Such a precarious life is, of course, detrimental and ruinous to health, and many succumb to privations, caused partly by their own folly; but primarily by our rotten and insane economical system.

Milwaukee, Jakob Johanson.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

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

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.

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

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great 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 the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of so-

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We Slam Capitalism

cial revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making the economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

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

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. It develops in its 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 vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the Social-Democratic platform. 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 the lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

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

III.

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

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

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The laborer 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 cooperation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

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

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

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot controvert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Rev. James U. Peebles, M.D., M.A., ex-United States consul in Turkey, of Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "You had something to say and you said it well. I greatly admire your pamphlet. It should have an immense circulation."

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IV.

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

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens.

It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

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

V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the con-

ditions 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 executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

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

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will joyfully 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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PRIVATE PROPERTY and CORPORATIONS

Translated from the French of Jean Jaures by Mildred Minturn Scott.

The immense economic and social movement that substitutes stock companies for personal property in industry has its legal form in the title of the Code that deals with these societies. The distance is immense from the entirely personal form of property to the impersonal form it assumes in the stock company; wholly new characteristics appear in the latter.

When a man owns an estate personally, or when he owns and manages a factory personally, there is a strict relation, a close tie, between the proprietor and his property. If it is a question of a farm and if the owner works it himself, one may almost say that the proprietor is of one body physically with his property. There is an exchange of matter and of force between the peasant proprietor and the land he cultivates. The wheat that fructifies through the effort of the peasant nourishes the strength of the peasant. Man makes the land and the land makes man. Even where the proprietor does not cultivate the land himself, it is unusual to find a case where he is not attached to it by deep fibres. That farm which probably seems to the outsider to be very like all other farms has a special aspect for him; it speaks to him in a secret language. There he played as a child, there he grew up, dreamed and loved; and his memories have taken the shape of that horizon.

The relation between the manufacturer or shopkeeper and his property seems less close, less material. The machinery and the factories, always vibrating, always in process of transformation, do not take hold on the heart as does the slow and penetrating movement of the earth. Nevertheless, when a manufacturer is really head of his factory, and when a shopkeeper is really head of his shop, when they oversee themselves the working of the complicated and often terrible mechanism in which their lives, their fortunes and even their honor is involved, the industrial or commercial capital that they bring into play is penetrated with their thought and their effort; it bears the stamp of their personality. So that even in this form, there is a close relation between the individual proprietor and the object of his proprietorship. It is clear that this relation is lessened in proportion as the property is extended; and a point in the growth of industry is reached when it passes beyond the powers of activity and of control of the owner; he is obliged to invent a kind of industrial administration through whose medium he can govern his property from above.

But even so, all contact between the proprietor and his property has not been abolished; and in peasant proprietorship, and the small and medium factories and shops, there is more than contact; there is the closest union between the individual proprietor and his property.

It is often difficult to dissolve this union. The individual proprietor can of course sell. The owner of real estate can sell his land. The man engaged in manufacture or commerce on his own account can sell his factory or his business. But this sale is not always easy, and often many years pass before it becomes possible. As the farm represents a unit that cannot always be broken up, and the commercial or industrial organism cannot be dismembered, someone has to be found who will take over the whole; the seller has to find another person who will be an exact and complete substitute for himself. And this is often extremely difficult. This is the reason for the great slowness that characterizes real estate transactions. This is the reason why it is so hard for manufacturers and commercial undertakings that have not yet taken the form of stock companies, to sell out. The proprietor is bound to his property, he is enslaved; he cannot free himself at will when he wants to, from the mechanism of property that he has set in motion; he cannot call back or withdraw his energy from the service into which he first put it. His is, in a certain measure, the creature of this or that property; he is the property of his property. He sticks to the shell of his property.

But if, in spite of the power of exchange and sale that often remains pure theory for him, the personal proprietor remains bound to his property, he does, as a compensation, have the sole management of it. The farmer cultivates his land as it seems best to him, the small shopkeeper and small manufacturer direct their businesses as they themselves see fit, influenced only by their desires and the economic necessities. They are not tied down by the vote of a majority of shareholders; their private wills decide; their personal activities are brought into play.

Lastly, and this is the final characteristic of really personal property, the owner is wholly and entirely liable for all the debts of his business. The owner of real estate cannot divide his responsibility. He cannot say: "These are expenses that I make for my vineyard. This is a debt that I contract in order to draft on a new stock. If I do not succeed, my vineyard alone is liable for my debt; my fields, my meadows and my woodlands are not involved." No, he cannot say that. All his possessions are the guarantee of his debt.

Nor can the manufacturer and the shopkeeper erect barriers and draw dividing lines in their fortunes. They can mortgage a certain piece of real estate in favor of a given creditor; but while there are debts, all their fortunes must go to pay them.

In case of failure, the manufacturer and the shopkeeper cannot say: "It was for my business that I contracted these debts which I cannot pay; let the creditors take my business plant, my factories, machines and raw materials; but I have my farm that was not involved in my commercial affairs; I have shares in the gold mines of the Transvaal that have nothing to do with the part of my business that has gone bankrupt. I will reserve for my own uses my farm and my South African securities."

No, the manufacturer and the shopkeeper cannot say that. In case of failure, they have to make public not only the balance sheet of one special business, but the balance sheet of their whole fortune. Article 439 of the Commercial Code says: "The declaration of bankruptcy must be accompanied by the balance sheet of the bankrupt. This statement must enumerate and give the value of all the possessions, real and personal, of the debtor, the amount of his assets and liabilities, and table of his profits and losses and a table of his expenses." And article 443 says: "The declaration of bankruptcy implies that from the moment it is issued the bankrupt no longer administers any of his possessions himself, not even those that may come to him while he is in a state of bankruptcy."

So all the manufacturer's or shopkeeper's possessions are liable for his debts, his real and personal property, his clothes, his books, and his ornaments, as well as his lands or factories or shops. His fortune is not like a steamer with watertight compartments; he cannot surrender one part of it to save the rest. It is liable as a unit, and as a unit it may go under. Just as long as property is really and wholly individual, as long as it is not transformed by a company contract, so long as it is not unindividualized by the stock company, so long will the individual be wholly responsible. At one time, moreover, before the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the owner was liable even in his physical person, for all his debts. The proprietor was so truly of one substance with his property that the failure of the property brought with it the failure of liberty, and the individual was under lock and key at the same time that his fortune was under the sales of the receiver.

Before the growth of the system of limited liability companies, the essential characteristics of private property were, then, as follows: 1st. There is a close bond between the proprietor and his property; 2nd. This bond is so strong that in spite of the theoretic and legal right of exchange and sale, the property is often tied up; 3d. Property is absolutely subject to the isolated personal will of the proprietor; 4th. All the property of the individual, all his economic person, is liable for his debts.

Well, all these characteristics are weakened when we come to the constitutions of stock companies; and they are done away with altogether in the case of limited liability companies.

Stock companies may be constituted in several ways; we pass by degrees from private property to share property. Article 19 of the Commercial Code says:

"The law recognizes three forms of commercial companies:

- "Partnerships;
"Sleeper partnerships (Societes en commandite);
"Limited liability companies."

This is the definition of partnership given by the Code:

Article 20: "Partnership is an association of two or more persons with the object of engaging in commercial transactions under a common name."

Here, we are as near as possible to private property. Nearly all the characteristics that I pointed out are present here. In the first place, there is a close tie between these persons and their property; the partners are themselves actively engaged in administering their capital. And it would be as difficult for them to sell out as for a single proprietor. Finally, the individual liability of each partner remains unlimited. They are bound by the debts of the company, not only to the amount of the company's assets, but to the whole amount of their private fortunes.

Article 22: "The partners named in the act of association are liable for all the debts of the company, even when the debt is due to the action only of one of them, provided this action was taken in the name of the firm."

Here we have only one new factor, that of partnership, which binds the will of each partner to the will of the others and creates among them a common liability; and partnership does not do away with the personal character of property, it only gives it the form of an association.

We take another step when we come to the sleeping partnership (societes en commandite).

Article 23 defines it as follows: "A sleeping partnership is an association between one or more partners who are wholly responsible, and one or more partners who only provide capital and are called sleeping partners (commanditaires). It does business under the name of the firm, which must be the name of one or several of the active partners."

So, while in real partnership all the partners are equal, we have here two kinds of partners. Some are active managers and wholly responsible; they give their name to the business and they only can give it. They are liable to the whole amount of their private fortunes, for the debts of the firm. But, besides them, are partners of a different sort, sleeping partners. They do not direct, they do not manage; they are, as the law says, simply providers of capital. They are not shareholders, since shareholders choose the directors of a business, while in sleeping partnerships the original contract specifies the responsible heads of the company. But the sleeping partners prepare the way for the shareholder and announces his coming by two characteristics: the absence of personal management and the limitation of personal liability.

Obviously, since the sleeping partners are providers of capital, they have, or may have, an important role to play in the business; they follow its affairs closely, more closely than shareholders. But the law defines strictly their legal role and their legal responsibility.

Article 25: "The name of the sleeping partner cannot appear in the name of the firm."

Article 26: "The sleeping partner is only liable for losses of the firm to the amount of the capital he has invested therein."

Article 27: "The sleeping partner cannot perform any act of management whatever."

Article 28: "If the sleeping partner infringes the preceding prohibition he is liable together with the responsible partners for the debts of the firm that may result from his own acts, and he may, according to the number and importance of those acts, be held liable for all the obligations of the firm, or for some only. Advice and counsel, checking and overseeing do not involve liability for the sleeping partner."

How the characteristics of personal property are weakened here! How feeble is the bond between the proprietor and his property! The sleeping partner cannot interfere in any way in the management of the business in which he has invested a part of his fortune. If he goes beyond investigation or simple advice, he is held to be wholly liable; he has lost his immunity. But if he remains in the discreet, self-effacing and rather distant position of a simple adviser, his pecuniary responsibility is limited to the amount he has invested in the partnership. If he has only put in \$20,000, he is only liable for the amount to more than \$200,000, he is even bound to give \$20,000 to the creditors: the rest of his fortune is not involved; it does not, so to speak, come into play. That part of his fortune that he invested in the partnership is in a way detached from the mass, and even detached from his own personality. His whole individuality is no longer involved. The individual is no longer as it were tied up in his property.

Mr. Leon Bourgeois often says that private property is a kind of extension of human personality. But the human personality is an organic indivisible whole. It is impossible to wound or remove one organ without involving and wounding the whole organism. And every act of the individual reacts on his indivisible personality.

Well, the owners are trying more and more to introduce divisions and compartments into their fortunes, which are the very negation of the individual organism, where every part is bound to every other and all are interpenetrated. When the bankrupt manufacturer is obliged to give up all his fortune, and in the past, his very person, when all his personality is involved in each of his commercial acts, one is in a certain sense justified in saying (although with the reserve that capital does violence to the proletarians) that the property of that manufacturer is the expression of his personality and the extension of it.

But what can be the meaning that Mr. Leon Bourgeois attaches to this expression in the domain of acts performed by companies or sleeping partnerships, since here the individual has spared no pains to

WENDELL PHILLIPS THE LIBERATOR

Henry F. MacMaster's Eulogy of the Great Patriot.

Every great achievement recorded in history, every great and noble act performed, must of necessity be associated with biography. America is justly proud of her many noble sons, but among them all, for courage of conviction, for strength of character, for that splendid combination of qualities which make the whole man, none will take higher rank than that silver-tongued advocate of freedom, that uncompromising foe of tyranny, Wendell Phillips.

The cause which he advocated while yet so young in life is a cause of which all America is proud, the abolition of negro slavery. This barbarous institution had rapidly developed into one of the most powerful forces in the world. People seemed blind to its criminality. Even in conservative Boston an abolitionist was hated as were the Christians in the time of Nero. He was driven from his place of meeting, dragged through the streets, his life put in jeopardy. If an aristocrat he was ostracized from society, if a minister of the gospel, he was sneered at in the pulpit. Slavery reigned supreme. It held editors, ministers, legislators and courts of justice in thrall; it denounced as treason the vital principle of the Declaration of Independence. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press had become a mockery. Degradation and moral apathy pervaded the land.

It was at such a time and amid such scenes as these that Wendell Phillips, the college graduate and cultured lawyer, surrendered all worldly ambition to devote his life to the lowly and oppressed. Had he aspired to journalism, he might have taken rank with Horace Greeley; to pulpit oratory, with Henry Ward Beecher; to the senate, with Clay and Calhoun; to the bar, with Rufus Choate and Daniel Webster. Indeed, journalistic renown, clerical eminence, professional distinction and political fame, all did sing to him their sweetest songs. But to the siren voices he listened not. With eyes fixed on the rock of renunciation he pressed onward to the goal of duty.

So night is grandeur to our dust, So near is God to man,

When duty whispers, "Lo! Thou must,"

The youth replies, "I can."

Soon after this decision occurred one of the most dramatic scenes of his eventful life. A great meeting was held in Faneuil Hall to denounce the murder of the abolitionist Lovejoy, who, while defending his printing press from the attack of a mob, had been shot down in cold blood. Every one was surprised to see the attorney general of Boston rise and declare that Lovejoy died as the fool dieth, and among other things compare his assailants to the men who made "a teapot of Boston Harbor."

Back in the great crowd, then but a young man of 26, sat Wendell Phillips. With cheeks burning with indignation he whispered to a friend beside him: "Such a speech made in Faneuil Hall must be answered in Faneuil Hall."

"You are the man to answer it," said his friend.

"Help me to the platform and I will," said Phillips.

Making his way through the vast throng, the greater part a mob, he stood facing them.

"Sir!" cried he, "when I heard the gentleman lay down principles which place the murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams, I thought that those pictured lips" (pointing to the pictures on the wall) "would have broken into voice to rebuke that recreant American, the slanderer of the dead! The gentleman said that he should sink into insignificance if he dared condescend to gainsay the principles of these resolutions. Sir! for the sentiments he has uttered on soil consecrated by the prayers of Puritans and by the blood of patriots the earth should have yawned and swallowed him up!"

"Take back 'recreant,'" shouted the mob.

"Fellow citizens!" replied Phillips, "I can not take my words back."

He then went on and delivered a speech the like of which had never been heard in Faneuil Hall since Otis' immortal defiance to King George. He set the cradle of liberty again in motion. He proclaimed freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom for the slave.

This speech brought him before the eyes of the nation. He and William Lloyd Garrison became potent factors in American politics, Garrison and Phillips. One, uneducated, self-made, fearless, the editor whose pen was ever ready to denounce the national wrong; the other educated, polished, refined—the orator whose matchless eloquence was the inspiration of the cause. Indeed, the oratory of Phillips was destined to play a stirring part in these exciting years of agitation. He was not the ever-plauded orator of the senate or the lecture platform. He did not present accepted views, but appealed to the stormy passions of the people. Biases were mingled with applause. The secret of his success was his

courage of conviction. Demosthenes himself never pleaded against Phillip with greater sincerity than did this great agitator plead against slavery.

As the abolitionists grew stronger public opposition began more and more to make itself felt. Everywhere they were called hot-heads, fanatics, but like "the surge-repelling rock," these puritans of the nineteenth century defied the storm of abuse and criticism. Even the Constitution of the United States was against them, but for this they did not stop. Each obstacle they used as a stepping-stone to future success. If the Constitution for one moment sanctioned the enslaving of human beings created by the Supreme Father of us all, if for one moment it declared that to be legally right which was morally wrong, then must it be amended by the teachings of the living God! Yes, the Constitution as it is today is one of the grandest works of man, but the Constitution of 1845 was not the Constitution of today. Today we join with pride to a thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendment. Today we have no fugitive slave law, we need no personal liberty bills. Wendell Phillips believed that higher than the laws of man was the irrevocable and unchangeable law of God.

The abolitionists accomplished their work. The public conscience was stirred as never before. Slowly but surely the great crisis was approaching. Already Texas had been annexed as a slave state and the omnibus bill had become a law. In 1858 Abraham Lincoln uttered these words: "A house divided against itself can not stand. I believe that this nation can not endure permanently half slave and half free." A few months later Harper's Ferry resounded with the rifle shots of old John Brown, and the first martyr to the cause of freedom died upon a Southern scaffold. In 1861 the destined emancipator took the ship of state and the "Irrepressible Conflict" was at hand.

The whole civilized world knows the character of that struggle—how thousands of heroes bled and millions of treasure were spent. How from the time that Southern bullets first riddled the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sumter until Grant raised Old Glory above Appomattox, the contest was really for the destruction of slavery. The genius of Napoleon far surpassed the genius of Wellington, but the hand of God wrecked the fortunes of the greatest soldier in the modern world. The South, like Napoleon, had been winning victory after victory, but the South met its Waterloo at Appomattox and slavery ceased to be.

Such was the final outcome of the struggle in which Wendell Phillips played so prominent a part. Is it any wonder that when he died the sorrow was not local, but national—not national, but universal? He kept the whiteness of his soul and thus men o'er him wept.

His place in history is secure, his fame everlasting, his honor unsullied. His whole career from beginning to end is that of a man in whom intellectual greatness never transcended moral greatness, whose conscience ever ruled the workings of his mind, whose whole object and controlling purpose through life was to uplift suffering and oppressed humanity. A man who stands before an admiring world today as the noble and illustrious example of true greatness.

Throughout his stirring career he pleaded, not in the courts, but before the bar of public conscience. Posterity he welcomed as his judge. Amid persecution and storm he paved his path to greatness and engraved his name upon the hearts of men.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF YOUR MONEY IS STILL OPEN.

So much is now being said about the banks and their stability. This is a good time to think about your money affairs. Is it invested safely? Is the security sufficient? Better be sure. Why not take some of your funds and buy bonds of the HERALD?

The value of these bonds must not be confused with value of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. This stock has never been held out as an investment. On the contrary, most, if not all of it, has been purchased just to help the HERALD, and not with any idea that it would ever pay dividends. Not so with the proposed bonds. We believe we are perfectly safe in recommending them as a sound and excellent investment. They bear 5 per cent interest, more than banks ordinarily pay. And as for security, it is certainly every bit as good and better than that usually offered by savings banks. Banks loan money to just such concerns as ours, and accept this kind of notes as security. If, then, such security is good enough at the banks to loan deposits on, the depositors getting only 3 per cent, aren't they just as safe and just as good when accepted from us at 5 per cent?

The actual tangible property and other assets against which the bonds are to be issued, and upon which they will be a first mortgage lien, amount to nearly \$20,000.

This shows that the bonds are well and amply secured. In fact, this valuation is based on a very conservative estimate. A none too high figure would place the value of our assets at \$25,000.

Our readers are offered these bonds, to give such care to invest an opportunity of as good, safe, sound and substantial an investment as deposits in savings banks ordinarily offer, but with a higher rate of interest. Under these circumstances don't you think it will pay you to withdraw at least a part of your savings account, and invest some in these bonds? Or, if you have no bank account, take as many bonds as your means allow.

If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, see him at once on this proposition. Or, if you do not wish to attend to this personally, send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned.

Decide at once! Don't delay! Further information will be cheerfully furnished on application.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.,

H. W. Bistorius, Bus. Mgr.

OLIPHANT & YOUNG (SUCCESSORS TO E. G. UNDERWOOD) 107 Wisconsin St. MILWAUKEE, WIS. PATENTS

We make the Bestest STOVE POLISH on earth and your dealer, write us. Yours truly, GROW STOVE POLISH CO.

Miller HighLife Beer advertisement with logo and text: "is made from the very best material—filtered through fine pulp wood—and properly aged in modern underground vaults, which gives it a character and taste all its own. You can't help but like it. Phone West 10. MILWAUKEE."

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES advertisement. Text: "The trade union is that organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workingman's condition on the field of the present order of government and society... but must carry on workingmen's politics—class struggle politics." Includes prices for single copy, 25 copies, 50 copies, 100 copies and order form for 50 copies.

Schlitz Beer advertisement. Text: "Call for Schlitz at any first class Hotel or Bar and you will be served the Purest and Best Beer in the World. The Deer That Made Milwaukee Famous. Globe Hotel."

On Life's Main Line advertisement. Text: "A STORY OF LABOR. We believe this to be the strongest story ever written concerning the mighty struggle between the worker and his profit-taking master. It is a story of American rail life—a faithful record of conditions as they are and a story against that system which holds human life and honor of no value as compared with profits, dividends and 'grades'." Includes title "THE TRACKMAN, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS".

Moyer's "Songs of Socialism" advertisement. Text: "Boon the 1936 Campaign With These Vote-Making Songs. 'The Marching Call', 'Strike as the Birds', 'Socialism Will Win', 'Victory in Our Day', 'The Last Slave', 'Fraternal-Socialism-Labor' and 91 More—John, Clarence, Stanley, Bob, Charles, beautiful children's songs—free." Includes title "THE GREAT NEW SOCIALIST SONGBOOK" and publisher information.

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY 344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Ed. Ziegler, C. P. Diets, Fred Brodtkausen, Sr., Wm. A. Arnold, H. W. Historius, Frank Bauer, F. W. Rehfeld.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up principally of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the wellbeing of those who produce the wealth.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist class in order to live.

The people own the post office, and everybody is glad of it. The fact that they ought to own all the trusts, so that all may enjoy the benefits.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and has made greater headway in preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

- 1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities. 2. The democratic management of such collective industries and utilities. 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.

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

Recent HERALD callers: Jakob Johansen, Astabula Harbor, O.; W. G. Beserrer, Madison, Wis.; A. Slaughter, St. Paul, Minn.

For the benefit of several comrades who have inquired for the book we are pleased to state that the Rev. Herman Kutter's great book on Socialism that is stirring Switzerland is soon to be translated into English and brought out in this country.

In Kotka, Finland, recently the Social-Democrats elected all the twelve aldermen. Two hundred unemployed made an out of work demonstration and \$25,000 was at once set aside to provide necessary improvements to give work to all classes.

We have no patience whatever with a certain few Socialist papers who are deliberately turning their readers and their trusting believers over to be skinned by all kinds of the most conscienceless advertising fakirs and quack remedy harpies.

The Montana News hits the nail on the head when it says: "Throughout four-fifths of the states Socialist unity has already been reached by the virtual disappearance of the S. L. P."

Speaking of the Hull conference, in which the British Labor party declared for Socialism, the London Labor Leader, Keir Hardie's paper, says it is not unduly elated or surprised.

Weekly papers that come from Great Britain are giving reports of

FOR SALE—The richest land in America, at \$40 to \$60 per acre. Good climate, good water, produces from \$75 to \$100 per acre.

Constructive Socialism (BY H. L. NAHIN, M. D.) The author says: "To intelligently understand the subject we must have a clear conception of the principles of Socialism..."

Social-Democratic Publishing Company 344-344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

SUGGESTING THE UNEMPLOYED.

tion and made a brief address, showing the crying need of immediate action. Then the young mayor reached into his pocket and brought out a bulky bunch of leaves upon which his private secretary had prepared a speech for him to deliver in reply.

"You want the city to immediately issue \$500,000 worth of bonds," he said, "to raise money to improve streets, build school houses, bridges and institute other work which will give employment to labor, and thus relieve what is considered the present distress among what is claimed to be unemployed."

This, he said was impossible because two hundred thousand dollars' worth of sewer bonds and a like amount of street improvement bonds were likely to be issued and that this would leave only \$158,310 of the available bonded limit of the city.

Here Business Agent Wilson broke in with the query as to whether he would not recommend a bond issue of \$150,000. This floored him a minute, as he had not learned his piece on that point, but there was nothing else to do but say that he would.

"I am glad of this opportunity to add a word of warning against the growing tendency of placing too much confidence in the professions of some men who seek political preferment. It is too often the case that the people are told of pretended remedies when these remedies can afford no practical solution, nor do they meet the conditions complained of."

"As depressing as the local situation appears to be, as summarized in your resolutions presented to me, I am inclined to believe that the citizenship of Milwaukee, typified by its great army of intelligent laboring men, cannot be misled by the impractical and, in this specific case, by what I believe to be impossible action on the part of the city authorities."

"I am not unmindful of the fact that it is just such periods as the one now confronting us that calls for fair and honest speaking. A close analysis of the situation as it is, and as it has been, relating to labor conditions, might lead to the view that the thrifty laborer, after ten years of high wage earning, could stand a period, short in duration it is to be hoped, wherein his employer could co-operate with him in meeting the serious condition. At a time like this, politics and its play, political agitation, and too frequently deception, and what is worse, the arts of the demagogue, don't and should not count."

This was followed up by a lot of voluminous stuff about taxation and limitations and the like—stuff that was well punctured the next day when the Journal secured an itemized statement from the city comptroller to the effect that the city could contract for over two million dollars of necessary improvements during the year and stay within the legal limits.

When "hizzoner" had concluded his reading Business Agent Weber, overlooking the insulting things in his speech, pressed him to promise to recommend immediately the issuing of \$150,000 of emergency bonds, and as the mayor agreed, the committee took its leave.

Here is a bit of delectable news for those who have not a meal with which to still their hunger: Miss Dorothea Randolph, who has just made her debut in the world of society in Philadelphia, gave recently a ball that cost a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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dorse its service. Ald. Braun (R) and Koerner (D) made plays in favor of labor and wanted the license granted so the unemployed could get work. Ald. Seidel (S-D), laughed at Ald. Koerner's solicitude in the matter and reminded him that the company had been working for months so that it was not a question of getting it to begin. "I just want the alderman

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials. IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Benjamin Baucke, Henry Ries, Edmund Melms, Gustaf Will, Max Grass, Robert Buech, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Petersen, John Hassmann, Supervisors—Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Martin Mies, Charles Yedda, Gustaf Gröndt, Justus Carl P. Dietz, Richard Meyer, Constables—Herman Kanitz, Arthur Gardner, John Green, County Surveyor—Alex Glarey, School Directors—William A. Arnold, Henry C. Raasch, Albert J. Welch, On Metropolitan Park Commission—Chas. B. Whittall, John Reichert, On Milwaukee County Park Commission—Chas. B. Whittall, On Board of Manages Trade Schools for School Directors—John H. Hayley. SO, MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Albert Wittmann, Reinhold Kleist, Barth, Warren, Anton Brüll. IN STATE LEGISLATURE: E. Rummel, senator, Wm. L. Aldridge, Edmund J. Berner, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, assemblymen. IN MANITOWOC: Aldermen—John Kaufmann, Henry Bruis, A. C. Biebel, School Directors—James M. Conrad Hoffman, Justice of the Peace—John Zuchl. IN PLYMOUTH: Alderman—Hugo Weber, Board of Health—John J. Weber, John Plintz, Supervisor, George Willard.

from the Fourth to feel easy," he said. "I want to say also that the company is willing to renew the same grants to labor that we got them to put in the old franchise. They will agree to employ upon labor, at eight hours. The permit was granted."

The old garbage question again came up and the council voted to have the New York expert, Dr. Hering, draw plans for a new municipal plant. There was a long debate. Ald. Melms pointed out that in England and Scotland they were way in advance of us and almost every city had its municipal plant and on a paying basis, as was the case all over Europe. He was in favor of getting plans. The measure passed.

The appointment of E. V. Koch as building inspector to succeed himself was favorably acted on, when it was made a matter of record that he was to turn in his building code to the city without extra charge.

When the resolutions from the Federated Trades Council, asking for public improvements to relieve the out-of-work situation, came in, Ald. Yockey (R) moved to send them to the committee on finance. Ald. Seidel moved to add the committees on streets and alleys, and public buildings and grounds. It was so ordered.

Ald. Strehlow (S-D.) introduced an ordinance to empower the city attorney to prosecute railway corporations where damages were sustained by the banking up of snow on public streets.

Ald. Seidel (S-D.) introduced a resolution directing the board of public works to prepare plans and specifications for public comfort stations in the city streets at various points.

Prosperity. Nine hundred and sixty-four failures in one month (October, 1907) involving liabilities of \$130,000,000 and assets of \$124,000,000; 300,000 workingmen thrown out of employment; the cost of living higher than during ten years and still going up.

The judge also named the following as entitled to Honorable Mention: M. E. Ky; Geo. H. Goebel, N. I.; "Seedy Willum," Chicago; H. L. Mantowoc, Wis.; F. R. Lough, Tex.; J. Geis, Wis.; W. L. Reynolds, Oklahoma; and Perry Engle, Iowa.

sever all communication between a given part of his fortune and the rest of his personality? I do not maintain—let me be quite clear about this—that the individual reduces his importance by these devices. In a sense he frees himself, since he is no longer wholly involved in a risky enterprise, nor wholly bound up in a compact form of property.

specifications for public comfort stations in the city streets at various points. Ald. Buech (S-D) introduced a resolution to use the Broadway armory, now city property, as a temporary municipal lodging house.

Consul-General Robert J. Wynne reports that the Gas Light and Coke Company, one of the largest gas-making concerns in London, has notified its customers of a reduction in the price of gas beginning with the first quarter of this new year. The consul continues: The reduction is from 71 cents to 69 cents a thousand feet. Profits from residuals and increase of business is the explanation given.

There are 1,260 gas undertakings in England, 258 in Scotland, 110 in Ireland; in addition to which there are 21 British companies owning gas works on the Continent and in other parts of the world.

There should be comfort stations distributed all over the city, so that the public should not be obliged to walk more than five or six blocks to reach one. They should be built of concrete blocks, and of three patterns.

The second pattern should include an additional room for a voting booth and their distribution made accordingly. The third could hardly be of a uniform pattern. They should be still larger and placed at transfer points where people wait for cars.

Prosperity. A condition of success brought about by the capitalist masters by their "superior wisdom and intelligence," to run the political and industrial machinery of the capitalist system so as to possess and enjoy the fruit of wage slavery.

Prosperity. A satisfactory condition of capitalist society. Prosperity. A successful accomplishment of the ruling class in manipulating the voting kings and industrial wage slaves so as to get the greatest profit out of their labor power and their votes.—F. R. Lough, Texas.

Prosperity, penury, misery, worry, and suicide for the masses. Excess of property either inherited or stolen by a clanish, selfish few, enabling them to live in gluttony and sin. Hovels for the workers; mansions for the idlers. Broadcloth for the plutocrats; rags for the weavers.—Perry Engle, Newton, Ia.

Next week we will present quite a bundle of "Charity" definitions, and then one week later that contest will close. A prize of a cloth bound copy of "Socialism Made Plain" will go to the sender of the best definition. Get busy.

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

sever all communication between a given part of his fortune and the rest of his personality? I do not maintain—let me be quite clear about this—that the individual reduces his importance by these devices. In a sense he frees himself, since he is no longer wholly involved in a risky enterprise, nor wholly bound up in a compact form of property.

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WEEKLY BUNDLES. Five copies, 3 months, to one address \$.50 Ten copies, 3 months, to one address \$.75 Five copies, one year, to one address \$ 1.50 Ten copies, one year, to one address \$ 3.00 Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Receipts for Remittances on Subscriptions are acknowledged by THE NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. Separate receipts are never sent.

For the manufacturing of the material, a plant can be quickly established by a side tracking on each the South, West and North sides. All necessary material can be had now. They can be well lighted and work three shifts a day of eight hours each.

There should be a station set in front of the public library. Post yourself on the way that department neglects its duty toward the public.

Don't worry if you can't talk scientific Socialism. You can make more Socialists and make them faster by getting them to join you in singing the rousing Socialist songs in Moyer's "Songs of Socialism." Ninety-five songs only 25c.

Population of Ireland. A striking light is thrown on the condition of Ireland by the annual report of the registrar-general of that island on the births, deaths and marriages in 1906.

Next to the decrease in the population of Ireland by the annual report of the registrar-general of that island on the births, deaths and marriages in 1906.

Remember the Triangular Label Always Backed by Quality should obviously mean, when it's beer talk, uniformly backed by the highest grade ingredients that have a place in honest brewing.

BLATZ BEER Milwaukee But Quality talk—Purity talk—is not the whole story. There's that Blatz individual merit that is developed by the Blatz process alone, and which is, after all, the real reason why Blatz Beer is so peculiarly satisfying and gratifying.

But Quality talk—Purity talk—is not the whole story. There's that Blatz individual merit that is developed by the Blatz process alone, and which is, after all, the real reason why Blatz Beer is so peculiarly satisfying and gratifying.

Telephone Main 2400. VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE

SAY! INCENTIVE UNDER CAPITALISM BY A BUSINESS MAN SOCIALIST INCENTIVE UNDER CAPITALISM is a pamphlet showing, in a clear and practical way, what a farcical thing it is to speak of "pure incentive" under capitalism. It will enable you to present these facts to others with telling effect, and thus it will not only be instructive to you but will place you in a position to enlighten others who are still in the dark.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE STREET
 TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at Frick Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State

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LABOR SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, at 818 State St. Frank J. Victoria, Chm. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank E. Neumann, 144 8th St., Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Monday at 218 State St. Henry Rumpel, Fin. Sec. Fred Heise, 218 State St. Rec. Sec. Otto Fischer, Chairman.

ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT CAMPAIGNING FOR THE UNION LABEL WILL PREVENT STRIKES
 Those who condemn organized labor for using the strike (often absolutely necessary) can lessen the frequency of its use by insistently supporting the label, thus making for a nobler method, a more beautiful womanhood and a happier childhood. Try to try to improve.

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

ADAM'S SHAVING PARLOR
 THE MODEL UNION SHOP
 609 Chestnut St.

ADAM FREY BARBER
 1330 CHERRY STREET

Al. F. Baganz HOT AND COID
 BATHS
 A Good Line of SHAVING PARLOR
 1002 Kinnickinnic Ave., Cor. Lincoln

FINE LINE of UNION CIGARS
FRED. GROSSE
 577 E. Water St.
 SHAVING Parlor

J. N. GAUER SHAVING PARLOR
 865
 Kinnickinnic Avenue—Opp. S. Bay St.

"KWITCHER KICKIN"
 AND COME TO
Hammer's Barber Shop,
 141 NORTH AVENUE

H. KUHN'S Barber Shop
 First-Class Work Guaranteed
 452 REED STREET, Cor. SCOTT

LANGE & WELLS BARBER SHOP
 821 Third Street, Corner State.
 Under Kerk Bros.

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING PARLOR
 160 LLOYD ST.
 Fine Line of Union Cigars

H. SCHIRER Barber Shop
 Fine Line of CIGARS
 1202 Chestnut Street

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 We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogs, Constitutions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.
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 347-349 Grove Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FRANK KORSCH SALOON and Sample Room
 681 Washburn Avenue

A. E. KIENH'S YOUR DRUGGIST
 All Prescriptions Carefully Filled
 608 MITCHELL STREET

FOR UP-TO-DATE SHOES (UNION MADE) CALL ON ROBERT KENNGOTT
 761 Teutonia Ave.

UNION HAT CO. THE BEST \$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3 All Union Made
 224 GRAND AVE.

Gaspar Hach BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
 927 Kinnickinnic Av.

GLASSES
 If made right—preserve the sight. My glasses made right.
C. W. NEBEL OPTICIAN
 BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND CALHOUN STREETS

To SEE WELL CONSULT REINHARD
 ARTIFICIAL EYES PREPARED
 206 GRAND AVE.

F. Tows OYSTERS, CRABS
 FISH
 373 FIRST AVE.

A. W. STREHLow
 Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining
 Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.
 1193 Teutonia Avenue MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. W. NIEMANN
 Funeral Director
 218 Kinnickinnic Ave.

C. D. Waugh
 Expert Optician
 Open Day and Night—LATE ESTABLISHED
 373 FIRST AVE.

JUNIOR

Organized Labor



Printers Mean Business!
 New York.—In an interview with the representative of the New York World, printed a few days ago, President Murphy of Typographical Union No. 6 was reported as saying that in future labor must look to politics as a means of bettering its condition. The suggestion was received with satisfaction by members of the union all over the city, and petitions were circulated for signatures by the members in which approval of the suggestion was announced. The following from the composing room of the New York Times is a fair sample:

To President Murphy of T. U. No. 6: The following members of the Times Chapel endorse in full the views contained in the interview with you which is printed in the New York World, and we urge that you take steps toward uniting politically, through the medium of the Socialist party, the members of the various trades unions and other bodies of workingmen in this locality, and that you recommend to the officers of the I. T. U. the necessity of action by them looking to the same end before the last remnant of our rights is taken from us by one or the other of the courts

Huebschen's Studio
 High-Art Photography
 2710 NORTH AVE.
 Pictures Enlarged and Frames Made to Order

Mineral Waters
 Soda Water
 Weiss Beer
 Telephone No 177
 Special Attention Given to Pleas and Society Orders

Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

UNION HACK DRIVERS.
 The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their bars are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:
 Miller, Sam R., 539 Market st.
 Crocker, C. J., 277 Milwaukee st.
 Strand, Richard G., 1105 Fourth st.
 Tegeth, William, 699 Tenth st.
 Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth st.
 Hartmann, George W., 799 Tenth st.
 Justus, Park Livery, 477 Marshall st.
 Schmidt, 245 Vliet st.
 Mock Livery, 256 Hamilton st.

The people who are yelling for the interior wood working trade as part of the curriculum of the trade school, seem to forget that we have the manual training with the departments in schools already to provide the pupils with the chance to acquire a handiness with carpenter tools. What is really back of the latest demand is a bunch of interior woodwork mill bosses, who pay outrageously low wages and want the trade school to supply them with new victims.

WATCH REPAIRING
 Strictly HONEST PRICES
 NONE BUT GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK
THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water St.

and we rendered unable to make even a slight objection to the rash edict that their biased judgment may foist upon us.
 Signed by 66 names.
 The list in the Herald contains about 100 names and is identical in text with that circulated in the Times Chapel.
 Other newspaper chapels are signing petitions similar in character, and at the meeting of the union on the first Sunday of next month the matter will be considered.

A committee in all probability will be appointed by the president and the result of its deliberations will be presented at a later meeting of the organization.
 The Typographical Union of New York is the largest trades union in this country and the second largest trade organization in the world, and the consideration of Socialism by this organization is bound to attract the attention of trades unionists all over the world.

Unfair Machines.
 Standard Sewing Machine Co., unfair!
 A reminder comes from organized labor in Cleveland, O., again that the Standard Sewing Machine Co. is doing its best to lower the standard of living of the working class and to break down the workers' defense against capitalist greed, the trade unions. In 1905 the Machinists and the Metal Polishers and Buffers asked for the 9-hour day and an increase of ten per cent in wages. Upon presenting the request the committee was at once discharged, and later on were informed that they would not be taken back unless they came back as individuals and would apologize for daring to hand in the agreement, and, furthermore, that the Standard Sewing Machine Company would have nothing to do with a labor union. The fight that resulted has been on for over two years and not one of the men who struck in defense of his union has shown the white feather in that entire time.

The following machines are made by the Standard Sewing Machine Company: All rotary machines, both for family and factory use, bearing their names, and VIBRATING SEWING MACHINES, Paragon, Kensington, Arlington, Gem, Norwood, Family Gem, Black Diamond, Our Very Best, Fashion, Metropolitan, International, Majestic, Superior, Favorite, Westlake, Perfection, El Corea, New Howe, Perla de la Casa, Imperial, Two in One Standard, High Arm Philadelphia Machine, Improved Faultless, Eliza, Raiz, Family Queen, Ball Bearing, Swift, Arnold. Also manufacture the Standard Computing Cheese Cutter for the Sutherland & Dow Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Buy union label goods. Patronize union clerks. Ask for clerks' union store card.

Baker Boss George Kunz of 672 Third Street, has signed the agreement with Bakers' Union, No. 205, and will use the union label hereafter. The organization recommends him to all fair-minded citizens.

Baker Boss Isadore Braun, 3311 North Avenue, has broken the agreement with the union employees, and is not considered as fair toward organized labor.

All members of trades unions residing in West Allis will please take notice that the Orient Bakery, 534 Sixty-second Avenue, is a strictly union shop, and good union men in that neighborhood are requested to patronize this place.

At request, bread, rolls and cakes will be delivered to the house. The sign on the bakery wagon has the name "The Orient Bakery." Phone connection, 123 L. West Allis.

TEETH EXTRACTED
 ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER
 NEW METHOD, best and most successful in the world.
 Full guaranteed or money refunded.
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 Phone Grand 2264 L.
 COURTESY—YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water St.

THE TRADES COUNCIL'S ANSWER

WHEREAS, The committee of the Federated Trades Council, sent to present a petition in the interests of the unemployed, was met by the mayor with an attempt to show that the city was powerless to provide relief and that the workmen during the last ten years of good times ought to have saved money, enough to keep them during these hard times, and

WHEREAS, The comptroller the very next day reported that there were ample opportunities within the debt limit to put forward necessary public works as requested by the Federated Trades Council, and

WHEREAS, Any thinking man knows that in view of the high prices of all the necessities of life no workingman was in a position to save anything during the so-called good times and support himself and his family, and

WHEREAS, The effort of the Federated Trades Council to get relief in the present emergency is also meeting with scorn and jeers from the daily papers with one exception, some papers—and Candidate David S. Rose coincides with them—trying to cast suspicion upon the motives and the honesty of our business agents, whom they call "sleek and well-fed labor leaders," although it is generally admitted that we have the cleanest trades union movement in the country, and that our business agents simply acted in good faith and by order of the Federated Trades Council; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Federated Trades Council of the city of Milwaukee does hereby record its censure of the spirit shown by the mayor, and the emnity toward labor shown by the daily press with one exception, and, furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That we maintain that it is the city's duty to provide for the present situation, and that we lay no stress upon what funds are used, whether emergency funds or otherwise, as long as they meet the present emergency, and, finally, be it

RESOLVED, That in case the city does not do its duty, we hereby disclaim all responsibility for any serious troubles that may arise.

MISUSING LABOR
 Mr. Editor: I would like to give to the readers of the HERALD some facts and incidents coming under my observation.
 Conditions at the Allis-Chalmers shops in West Allis, Milwaukee, are about as good as they are anywhere else, I suppose, as far as working conditions go, and up to a few months ago, we did not have very many unjust rules or regulations to work under. The reason, I think, was that they have been enlarging their shops and needing several more men, they had to make things a little easier; also, because being so isolated—so far from the city—the men would not endure the treatment of the street car company. But now it is becoming another matter. The panic has suppressed their business, and they have more men than they can employ, so they are beginning to lay down rules that are hard to comply with, and unjust. I will mention one or two among several. When the panic came and they could not get legal tender, they paid off in scrip, and that was delayed from one to three days; then, instead of bringing our checks to us as they had formerly done, we had to wait until the whistle blew at noon, and then line up and stand from ten to thirty-five minutes to get our check, while twice during the time the big doors were thrown open for an engine to run in and the bitter cold wind chilled us. Then, after we had gotten our checks and walked over one-half mile to get the cars the extra cars were gone. The only two cars that did come went racing through the throng of men, while they were struggling to climb on, running the risk of being killed. Two were thrown down in the muddy slush and one nearly got under the wheels.

Now, the point I want to make is this. This kind of thing will continue as long as private corporations control the only means of employment and will take in the workers when they can use them and shake them out again when they cannot make it pay. But when we have several industries publicly owned and operated to keep the surplus labor employed, the private concerns will continue to treat their employees decent or will lose them. The workers will have to build their places of refuge, and it begins to look as though the workers of Milwaukee at least were getting on to the game. So note it be.
 Milwaukee. One of Them.

TO WORKINGMEN!
 Workingmen of America! Through your political indolence you have turned the powers of government over to your masters. They are going to use them with deadly effect. This is a lesson you men will have to learn through experience, it seems, and it is going to be a costly one.
 You might as well fight it out in your own town or locality, and instead of spending all your funds upon capitalist owned courts and retained lawyers and judges, use a little to enlighten yourself and others, so that they may understand that a class of people, who are afraid to allow their employers to come closer than the peck-hole in the union room door, ARE FOOLS WHEN THEY ELECT THAT SAME MASTER TO MAKE LAWS TO GOVERN THEM.

ONE SOCIALIST LEGISLATOR ON THE FLOOR IS WORTH A THOUSAND LOBBYISTS.
 The labor unions were very successful as long as the employers were not organized, but competed with each other. The employers are now organized; you are not fighting one boss, you have them all to fight. The place to fight them is in the legislature and the council. You might as well learn it now, BOYS, as any time. You must use the greatest weapon, the ballot. There is a weapon, firmer set. More powerful than the union label or boyonnet.
 A weapon which comes down as still
 As snowflakes fall upon the pasture, But executes a freeman's will
 As lightning does the will of nature, Naught from its force or bolt or knocks
 Can shield them—
 'Tis the BALLOT BOX.
 M. Y.

Buy union label goods. Patronize union clerks. Ask for clerks' union store card.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

UNION BREAD.
 The following downtown restaurants use union-label bread:
 Jacobs, Third and State streets.
 U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank.
 Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets.
 Moll & Thane, East Water and Michigan streets.
 Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street.

SIXTH ANNUAL SERIES OF Free School Lectures
WINTER COURSE—JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1908.
 Given Under the auspices of the Milwaukee Board of School Directors—No Charge or Collections—Children Not Admitted—Lectures Begin Promptly at 8 o'clock.

Astronomy—Illustrated
 BY PROF. F. R. MULLIKEN—On Tuesday Evenings as follows:
 Feb. 25, "The Sun, Comets and Meteors."
 Feb. 26, "The Stellar Spectroscopy."
 March 21, "The Sidereal Universe."
 (Above lectures given in Seventh Division School, Jefferson St., near Maple. Take Park-Walton Ave. cars.)

Germany—Illustrated
 BY PROF. GOODNIGHT—On Saturday Evenings as follows:
 Feb. 28, "Monks and Nuns."
 (Above lectures given in South Division High School, Eighth Ave. and Laplam St. Take Sixth Ave. (Greenfield Ave. or Forest Home Ave. cars.)

Wisconsin History—Illustrated
 BY HENRY E. LEHNER—On Monday Evenings in North Division High School, Center and Vliet Sts., as follows:
 Feb. 24, "Indian Tribes, Legends, Customs, Migrations and Wars."
 March 2, "In the Path of the Explorers."
 March 9, "Frontier Barriers and Fur Traders."
 March 16, "Frontier Days in the Territory."
 March 23, "The Making of a Commonwealth."
 March 30, "Half a Century of Statehood."

Illustrated Lectures
 BY DR. A. E. BRUNDA—On Friday Evenings at Tenth District School No. 1, Tenth and Vliet Sts., as follows:
 Feb. 27, "Poisons, and How to Treat Poison."
 March 6, "Emergencies and How to Meet Them."
 Lectures by Prof. A. E. Winship
 Wednesday, March 5, "Recapitulating Baccala"
 West Division High School.
 Thursday, March 6, "Developing Personality."
 East Division High School.
 Friday, March 7, "The Making of Manly Boys."
 North Division High School.

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 Feby, Wm., 2803 Lisbon Ave.
 Fleischer, Alvin, 922 5th St.
 Goller, George, 2725 North Ave.
 Graeven, Louis, 367 National Ave.
 Grattentler, George, 453 12th St.
 Haeh, Caspar, 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
 Hackbart, O. E., 372 Lincoln Ave.
 Henninger, Robt., 692 25th St.
 Herschkowitz, Louis, 451 1/2 Sixth St.
 Hertzberg, Ed., 2812 Lisbon Ave.
 Holl, Albert, 607 State St.
 Kauer, David, 760 Forest Home Ave.
 Lemberger, Jos., 986 19th St.
 Lindner, Paul, 2102 Cherry St.
 Lueneburg, Wm., 685 Pearl St.
 Mauer, Lor., 486 Maple St.
 Mews, Chas., 1629 Galena St.
 Oswald, William, 1201 Chestnut St.
 Ott, Martin, 1207 Cherry St.
 Wm. Radtke, 1124 Lincoln Ave.
 Scheidecker, Louis, 506 6th Ave.
 Scheidecker, Ernst, 1459 9th St.
 Schlathaus, Karl, 1161 1/2 Sixth St.
 Skerlek, Aug., West Allis St.
 Schins, Fred, 241 4th St.
 Singer, Fred, 291 Lake St.
 Trettin, Ernst, 1402 Wright St.
 Weingart, Fred, 630 21st St.
 Weiser, Julius, 617 3d St.
 Wendler, Aug., 698 Mitchell St.
 Wilde, A., 776 15th St.
 Baumgartner, Adolph, Hartford, Wis.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

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Just the Thing for This Weather

For this week only we are offering a HIGH-CUT SHOE of Viscolized Storm

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Ladies' Everstick Rubbers 59 Cents

Misses' Goodyear Glove Rubbers 29 Cents

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413-15 National Avenue 413-15

OPEN EVENINGS—CLOSED SUNDAYS

Aim My Mood.

By Ald. Seidel—RESOLVED, That the city attorney be and is hereby requested to draft an ordinance to be presented to the common council at its next regular meeting compelling street railway companies operating within the corporate limits of the city of Milwaukee to remove the snow which is swept by them alongside of their tracks, impeding traffic along the thoroughfares where said tracks are laid.

Passed by common council under suspension of the rules.

MILWAUKEE.

Branch Meetings Next Week. MONDAY, 8 P. M. County Central, 325 Chestnut st. TUESDAY, 8 P. M.

Danish Section, 264 Fourth street. Twenty-first, 1432 Greenbay avenue WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.

Nineteenth, 3109 Lisbon avenue THURSDAY, 8 P. M.

Sixth, 504 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, 327 Sherman st. North Side Women, 1419 Holton. FRIDAY, 8:00 P. M.

Eighth, South Side Turner Hall, National Avenue.

Fifteenth, Muskego and Mitchell. Thirtieth, Third and Wright sts. Fourteenth, 777 Seventh ave. Eighteenth, 400 Cramer street. Twentieth, Clarke and Teutonia. Twenty-third, 15th and Greenfield. FRIDAY, 2 P. M.

South Side Women's Branch, 382 Washington Street.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

ALDERMEN.

- 1st Ward—James Davis. 2d Ward—Fred Koll. 3d Ward—Albert H. Hunter. 4th Ward—James Johnson. 5th Ward—Martin Mikkelsen. 6th Ward—Fred Dannenfelser. 7th Ward—Louis Hallback. 8th Ward—Edwin Scaife. 9th Ward—Henry Ries. 10th Ward—Wm. F. Koch. 11th Ward—Edmund T. Melms. 12th Ward—Max A. Grass. 13th Ward—Paul Bringe. 14th Ward—Frank Tafelski. 15th Ward—Ernst Rost. 16th Ward—George L. Brinn. 17th Ward—Louis A. Arnold. 18th Ward—Alfred A. Weise. 19th Ward—Jacob Rummel. 20th Ward—August W. Strehlow. 21st Ward—Charles L. Weiley. 22d Ward—John Hassmann. 23d Ward—Emil Ruhnke.

SUPERVISORS.

- 1st District—William Leadly. 2d District—Andrew Buehler. 3d District—Edward Baumbach. 4th District—Joseph Renner. 5th District—Martin Mies. 6th District—Max Wrege. 7th District—John A. Mueller. 8th District—Albert Moorbeck. 9th District—Frank Bonca. 10th District—George Mensing. 11th District—James Sheeran. 12th District—George Moerschel.

For Mayor—Emil Seidel

Comptroller—Chas. V. Schmidt. Treasurer—Chas. B. Whitnall

For Circuit Judge—Adolph Huebschmann

For Aldermen at Large—Victor L. Berger

- Victor L. Berger. Winfield R. Gaylord. Frederic Heath. John J. Handey. Ferdinand Rchfeld. Thomas Feeley. Robert Buech. Bernhard Baumie. Dr. W. C. Young. William Schwab. Nicholas Petersen. George L. Knapp.

Subject to Primary Election, Tuesday, March 24

- 13th District—Albert E. Gumz, Sr. 14th District—Joseph Heim. 15th District—Arthur Urbaneck. 16th District—Charles E. Jeske.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

- 1st District—Peter Jennings. 2d District—Paul Stein. 3d District—William H. Gladding. 4th District—Otto Schwarz. 5th District—Richard L. Elaner. 6th District—Richard A. Beyer. 7th District—Carl P. Dietz. 8th District—Joseph Cordes. 9th District—John C. Kraemer.

CONSTABLES.

- 1st District—Charles M. Hopwood. 2d District—William J. Gilboy. 3d District—Joseph Balsun, Jr. 4th District—Jacob Cambier. 5th District—George Kirchner. 6th District—Herman Kanitz. 7th District—Frank Korsch. 8th District—Edward Buschkowsky.

DELEGATES TO CHARTER CONVENTION.

- Victor L. Berger. Ald. E. T. Melms. Frederic Heath. Ald. Emil Seidel. Winfield R. Gaylord. Assemblyman C. D. Thompson. Senator J. Rummel. School Director A. J. Welch. Justice C. P. Dietz. Park Commissioner C. B. Whitnall. Assemblyman F. J. Weber. Richard Elaner. Supervisor Jas. Sheehan. Assemblyman F. Brockhausen. John J. Handley. Supervisor Chas. Jeske.

PROF. A. C. WIRTH

SPRING TERM FOR BEGINNERS

MASQUERADE. Recreation Club Hall, Wedn'day, Feb. 28. PRIVATE LESSONS. TELEPHONE GRAND 2307. RESIDENCE 114 FIFTEENTH STREET. Ex-President of American National Association of Masters of Dancing—Member of British Association, London—Member of Genossenschaft Deutscher Tanzlehrer, Berlin.

Lake Shore and Fox River Valley Notes

By Chas. Sandburg, Care Daily Tribune, Manitowoc.

A number of cities in this district will put tickets in the field for the spring campaign. Manitowoc will have candidates in every ward for offices of aldermen and supervisors. Fond du Lac, Appleton and Sheboygan will also be in the field. I dropped into the town of New Holstein last week and found a live bunch of Social-Democrats. In the last municipal election, which was a contest between the Village ticket and the Citizens' ticket, with mainly retired farmers on one side and machine workers on the other, Comrade Ayden was elected to the office of alderman. The prospects are bright for the organization of a local branch.

A meeting will be held in Appleton on Friday, the 28th, which the general public is urged to attend, though the discussion of the evening is on the subject "Labor and Politics." It will be led by District Organizer Sandburg and will have special reference to the more recent results given organized labor by the courts and the capitalist politicians, and the necessity for political action by the unions.

A rousing meeting was held in Manitowoc on the 14th. Blue Ribbon Hall was crowded and part of the audience found only standing room. C. M. Wright was chairman and in opening called attention to the fact that the Social-Democrats are not a temporary organization, but are in the field all the time. Martin Georgensen pointed out the treachery and do-nothing policy of the old parties. Alderman Bruins explained how there is no danger in the "specter" of Social-Democracy—it frightens no one but the exploiters and grafters. Organizer Sandburg then held the floor for an hour and a quarter and reasoned with the union men that their power is being gradually broken and that if they don't get into politics with the Social-Democrats their organizations will become practically useless.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT. In Probate, State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County. In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Friedrich Edward Koppke, Deceased: Whereas an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Friedrich Edward Koppke, deceased, late of the city and county of Milwaukee, has been delivered and deposited with the above named court and whereas application has been made by Carl Koppke, the executor named in said will, praying that the same be proved and admitted to probate according to the laws of this state and that letters testamentary be granted thereon, according to law to him. It is ordered that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof to be held in the county court room at the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m. or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

Richard Elaner, Attorney for Estate.

18-Carat Seamless WEDDING RINGS. AUGUST H. STECHER CO. 276 Third Street. Third Door South of Cor. State St.

You Want Shoes That Wear. Lamers Bros. 334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Classified Advertising

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAYMOND ADDRESSING CO., 84 Sixth Street, Milwaukee. WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING, 84 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WANTED—"Orders for Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office. BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only \$2. The Co-operative Printery, 84 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to include their State and Socialism of 5000 Cards, bearing the union label from us. \$1.25 cents a dozen. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 84 Sixth Street. YOUNG MEN to double their wages by becoming Expert Mechanical or Architectural Draftsmen. We offer thorough instruction in Corlies Engine Design, Applied Mechanism, Mathematics, etc. Evening course; monthly payments; diploma to graduates. The Spring term began Monday, Feb. 23, 8 P. M. THE MILWAUKEE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, 730 Grand Ave., P. H. Phillips, Sec.

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY. First-Class CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS... CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS \$3. NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED. 539 Market St. PHONE Main 2728.

Milwaukee County Notes.

Edmund T. Melms, Organizer.

Twenty-second Ward Branch has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament, Sunday afternoon, March 8, at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue. Admission 50c, including refreshments. A number of valuable prizes will be distributed among the winners.

Eleventh Ward Branch, at its last meeting, appointed a committee which is now making all the necessary arrangements for the seventh grand prize schafskopf tournament, to be held at Henry Schmidt's Hall, corner Twenty-first Avenue and Rogers St. Fifty dollars in prizes, both cash and merchandise, will be distributed among the winners. The committee has decided upon the following cash prizes: 1st, \$4; 2d, \$3.50; 3d, \$3; 4th, \$2.50; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$1.50; 7th, \$1; 8th, 75c; 9th, 50c; 10th, 25c. In addition to this there will be offered ten merchandise prizes. Admission to the tournament, 50c a ticket, including refreshments. The players are requested to choose their tables as they enter the hall. The rules will be as follows: Four players at a table, the dealer not to play or to score. When playing for the least, the winner scores two points, otherwise scoring will be as follows: Two to three. No rapping.

The members of the Progressive Library held a very successful theatrical performance at the Liedertafel Hall, Seventh and Prairie Streets, last Sunday evening. Tomorrow morning, Sunday, Feb. 23, the branches will open a literature campaign in this city, and from now on, every Sunday morning until the ballots have been counted, we will be active in the political arena. Many thousands of copies of literature have been ordered for each Sunday morning. The shops, factories, union meetings and fraternal order meetings will be canvassed each night. From now on every comrade who has the movement at heart should get into the battle and help in the distribution of literature.

The East Side Socialist Women's Club and Sixth Ward Branch have arranged for a true blue card party and sociable, whatever that may mean, for Saturday evening, March 7, at the Schlitz Park Hall, corner Eighth and Walnut Streets. Prof. Kanitz's orchestra will furnish the music, and the ladies promise a supper that will knock the eye out of any capitalistic banquet ever held in this city. They furthermore predict that the monster mask carnival at the Hippodrome Building last month will not compare with this event. The committee consists of: Mesdames Koerner, Reisse and Ramsthal, and will be aided by the following comrades of the Sixth Ward Branch: Reisse, Ramsthal and Grabowski. The Sixth Ward Branch is aiding the women folks on this occasion and the card party tournament is held under the auspices of the Sixth Ward Branch, and the East Side Socialist Women's Club.

Comrade Emil Seidel will deliver a lecture at August Sielaff's Hall, corner Muskego Avenue and Mitchell Street, Friday evening, Feb. 28, under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Branch. His subject will be, "The Morals of the Child."

Five hundred tickets have been sold for the Eighth Ward card tournament to be held at the South Side Turner Hall, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23. A sociable will follow the card tournament and a speaker will also be present at 6 o'clock to address those present for a short period of time, on the issues of this municipal campaign. Comrade E. T. Melms will speak at Sheboygan, Wis., February 23, before the Sheboygan Labor Trades Council, the subject to be "Progressive Trades Unionism."

Secretaries of branches are particularly requested to see to it that the tickets for the monster concert to be held at the South Side Armory Hall, Sunday, April 12 under the auspices of the United Socialist Club, be properly distributed.

Comrade Thomas Feeley of Milwaukee is speaking frequently at branch meetings of the party in Chicago. So you will see Wisconsin Socialists are doing something for the movement outside as well. ALBERTVILLE. Comrade Long of Chippewa Falls writes us that some of the people at Albertville are anxious to hear a Socialist speaker. They will certainly have a chance. We will arrange it soon. RHINELANDER. The comrades here are doing fine work. They secured 26 subscribers for the HERALD, and expect to get more soon. They are all very enthusiastic.

Dancing School Masquerade. Prof. A. C. Wirth's North Side Turn Hall class held high carnival last night. King Rex, his lieutenants, and loyal followers were out en masse. One hundred couples were in attendance, with 75 couples in full costume. A large number of valuable prizes, both for groups and individuals, were awarded. Picnic Ticket Receipts. Previously reported.....\$993.80 August Kornburger..... 1.00 E. H. Leet..... 1.00 Fred Lehman..... 1.00 Jacob Jung..... .80

State Organizer's Department.

It is wonderful how the interest in Socialism is awakening throughout the state.

One of the local papers at Two Rivers recently reprinted in full our leaflet on "My Objection to Socialism, by a leading business man."

By the way, has your local distributed any literature lately? We have on hand at present a supply of three different leaflets: (1) "My Objections to Socialism"; (2) "Socialists and the Liquor Traffic," good for temperance people; and (3) "The Right of Economic Might." The first one is especially good to distribute now. If your local has not distributed any in your town by all means get it out.

Socialism in Public Libraries, Schools and Debating Clubs. Every week we are receiving increasing numbers of inquiries for information on Socialism. Last week three different high schools in three different parts of the state

wrote to us for books on Socialism. Their students are studying and debating the subject. They want information. In most cases the public libraries are not sufficiently supplied with Socialist books.

Here is a chance for the practical, constructive Social-Democratic worker to render some splendid service. Let us supply these libraries with good Socialist books so that when people begin to investigate the subject of Socialism they can find the information they want.

Already several of our locals are doing this. The Sturgeon Bay local recently purchased a list of the best Socialist books and presented them to the library. And now whenever they get any literature, leaflets, or circulars they always say on them somewhere "Read up on Social-Democracy. You will find good books on Socialism at the Public Library."

The Grand Rapids local recently received a gift from one of the wealthy friends of the movement there, which enabled them to put all of the better books on Socialism in their public library. In this way the information upon the subject will get into the hands of a vast number of people.

And besides the public school students (increasing in number every year) who are studying and discussing the subject of Socialism, there are over 100 debating clubs in Wisconsin, we are told, that within the next year will be debating this question. The Civic Federation is furnishing the literature against Socialism. Of course they have millions of dollars with which to do it. But those who are going to take the side of Socialism in these debates will be just as eager to get information for Socialism as the others are to get it against Socialism. And this affords one of the greatest opportunities we have ever had in the state of Wisconsin so far as literature is concerned.

One of the Milwaukee comrades

TAX ASSESSOR

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Feb. 18, 1908. A competitive examination for the position of Tax Assessor for all wards will be held on Thursday, Feb. 27, 1908, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Applicants must meet the following requirements: United States citizenship; residence in the respective ward of at least six months and in this city at least three years next preceding the date of the application; some mental arithmetic; clear handwriting; experience in valuing and describing real property; good general education; good character and recommendations.

Applications in writing, to be presented personally, up to and including Monday, Feb. 24, 1908, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office. WM. W. McINTYRE, Pres.; FRED A. LANDROCK, IRVING B. CARY, FRANK A. KREHILA, Organizational Sec'y.; JOHN J. VLAICH, Sec'y.

KEEP THE STONE A-ROLLING

SEND ME YOUR ORDER FOR Coal Wood Coke. and let the Social-Democratic Party benefit by getting the profit made on it. "Every little bit added to what we've got makes just a little bit more." H. W. BISTORIUS 342-4 SIXTH STREET. TELEPHONE GRAND 2334

AT THE THEATERS.

Grand Opera.

The seat sale for the three performances of the San Carlo Grand Opera company at the Alhambra Theater Friday and Saturday of next week gives promise that every seat will be sold before the opening day. The complete program as announced by Manager Higler is as follows:

Friday evening, 7:45, "Aida."
Saturday matinee, 2 o'clock, "Lohengrin."
Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, "Cavalleria Rusticana." "The Barber of Seville."

The box office sale will commence Monday morning at 9 o'clock, although the mail order sale has been on for the past two weeks. The San Carlo company is, according to the best music critics of the country, the biggest and best organization of its kind that has ever visited this country.

Alice Nielsen, who will sing "The Barber of Seville" Saturday night, is a lyric-soprano, whose talents, voice and striking individuality attracted general attention in London in 1904, during Mr. Russell's season of grand opera at the Covent Garden. Her success in America last season made her name a household word. Jane Neria is a dramatic-soprano of the grand opera of Paris. Her splendid career in Europe adds one more name to the long list of famous American women who adorn the grand opera stage today. Florencio Constantino, tenor, whose beautiful voice and forcible acting and magnificent stage presence have placed him at the head of the profession in Europe and America. All of the other stars are famous in this country or in Europe. They include Fina Desana, Rosa Olitzka, Marie Glaessens, Florencio Constantino, Carlo Dani, Giuseppe Epezzo, Victor Maurel, Ramon Blanchart, Adario Galperin, de Seguro, Giulio Rossi and Luigi Tavecchia. Besides there is a chorus of sixty singers, an orchestra of seventy-five musicians and a ballet of twenty.

DAVIDSON

At the Davidson Sunday night "The Lion and the Mouse," the great play of the social and industrial problem, will open for the first half of the week. The company includes nearly all of the players of last year. Dorothy Donnelly, who appeared here as Laura Stolback in "The Daughters of Men," will be new in the role of Shirley Rossmore. She has made a triumph in it. While the general trend of the play is along serious lines, it is not lacking in comedy of an original kind and there is an edge to its wit that is as keen as a razor.

James O'Neill comes to the Davidson Theater Thursday night for an engagement of four performances, after a lapse of many seasons. On the opening night he will appear in his famous role of Edmund Dantes in "Monte Cristo"; Friday and Saturday nights will be given to "Virginius." For a Saturday matinee he will be seen in "Julius Caesar."

ALHAMBRA

Comedy that is hilarious, songs that are tuneful, and funmakers who are famous in two continents are a few of the salient features of the latest musical entertainment that is to hold the boards at the Alhambra next week. The name of this sterling piece of melodious frivolity is called "Around the Clock," which has been chosen as a fitting medium for the introduction of the Ritchie London Comedy Company, a band of players who are without

a peer in their particular branch of work. The Ritchie company has staggered theater-goers by its versatility and skill.

BIJOU

One of the important productions of the season is the melodramatic play "Billy the Kid," which comes to the Bijou Sunday, and in which Joseph Santley is the star. There are four acts of the play and the scenes are all laid in New Mexico. Dramatic authors have found the western country a fertile field in which to place the



action of their plays and that the public appreciate these locals is evinced by the overwhelming success which has been accorded such plays as "The Squaw Man," "The Virginian," "Arizona" and others of that ilk. The story told in "Billy the Kid" is said to be an exceptionally interesting one, the author having been fortunate enough to retain much of the atmosphere of the locality. Types there are a plenty and strong dramatic situations and climaxes with a deal of comedy relief.

GAYETY.

At the Gayety next week beginning Sunday, the big Behman Show, the greatest burlesque show in America in the opinion of many, will doubtless do a big business. Lots of special scenery is carried, and there is a big bunch of comedians and a good big, spanking chorus of high steppers.

STAR THEATER

The Dreamland Burlesquers will be the offering at the New Star Theater this week. The company is made up of a number of funny comedians with Dave Marion at the head, and a large female contingent. The two-act burlesque entitled "Newport," staged by the author, Comedian Dave Marion, will be presented. This is an up-to-date musical conception, filled with laughable situations, funny lines, an abundance of pretty girls and bright and tuneful music. The olio consists of a number of clever acts. Besides Dave Marion the company includes Harry Fox, Will Lawrence, Fred Banes, George H. Pearce, Frank Bond Burke, the Three Hanlous, Miss Agnes Behler, Adelaide L. Fell, and the Earle sisters.

CRYSTAL

At the Crystal next week Electro & Co., the human battery, lighting cigars with the finger tips and the like, will mystify big audiences. Other big ones are Mostyne, Kelly Co., in comedy sketch; Cora Salisbury, pianist; the Hinde-Kimball company of acrobats, etc.

Campaign Fund.

John Catal	1.00
A. F.	10.00
Otto Braun	2.00
William Korb	2.00
Mrs. F. Korb	.50
Willie Korb	.25
Walter Korb	.25
A friend	25.00
John Hollenstein, Juneau	.50
H. Buech	1.00
F. Buenger	1.00
V. Heiland	1.00
N. D.	.50
R. J. D.	.25
N. G. D.	.25
T. Weisendanger	1.00
V. L. Berger	5.00
John C. Kleist	25.00

Eleventh Ward Branch, literature	30.00
Max Franz	1.00
Henry Binmeister	.25
Arthur Bedell	.25
John Meyer	.25
Walter Smith	.25
Frank Minerath	.25
Hugo Klann	.25
Geo. Crill	.25
G. H. Poor, for books	.40
B. Starke	.25
P. Kuenze	2.00
A. Zeidhack	1.00
H. Kretzschmar	1.00
G. S.	1.00
M. Mikkelson	5.00
H. Krusek	.25
E. Silberstorff	.25
F. Timson	.25
L. Mierow	.25
E. Spitz	1.00
G. Jahnke	.25
J. Wevle	.25
The real thing	.25
For the cause	1.00
Walter Eiffland	.05
E. A. Koch	.10
E. C. Lerak	.25
Ed. Zernica	.10
C. Saffke	.10
Art Grosskopf	.10
P. Hafemeister	.25
T. Frey	.25
H. Bartels	.10
C. Heiser	.10
O. Malzahn	.10
W. Bartlett	.10
Somebody	1.10
Nobody	.25
A worker	.10
W. Kingler	.10
A. McCallum	.10
F. Bartlett	.10
Aug. Froemming	.10
A. Templeman	.25
O. F. S.	.10
H. S.	.13
W. Witt	.10
E. Allwardt	.10
F. Sex	.10
Joe Wentin	.25
Paul Bringe	1.00
G. W. B.	.50
H. Shirer	5.00
A. Felske	.50
A. B. C.	.25
Aude	.25
Unbekannt	.25
Blank	.25
A. E. F.	.25
Unknown	.25
W. Henckel	.25
O. Lietke	.25
H. Kanitz	5.00
M. Mies	1.00

Carnival Tickets.

Previously reported	\$867.45
Ben Baeumle	1.50
Thomas Klamitzer	.50
Wm. Hackner	1.50
August Graunke	1.50
John Holz	1.50
John Hampel	1.50
Ernst Klitzke	1.50
Jos. E. Cordes	1.50
Henry Raasch	1.00
Charles BueLOW	1.50
Dr. H. L. Nahin	1.50
William Luedke	1.00
A. S.	1.50
H. Sack	1.50
J. R.	1.50
Dr. F. A. Kraft	1.50
Nic A. Heim	1.50
Caesar	1.50
Herman Schloeter	1.50
J. D. Reise	1.00
Hugo Lutz	1.50
Mrs. H. Schloeter	3.00
Charles Wuerdemann	1.50
John Schwelke	1.50
Alfred C. Pergande	1.00
Frank Stanek	.50
G. G. Whitnall	1.50
C. B. Whitnall	1.50
William Staab	1.50
Carl Siller	1.50
John Blade	1.50
Paul Luettgen	1.50
Robert Koltz	1.50
Emil G. Mietz	1.50
George Moerschell	1.50
T. J.	1.50
F. D. Tasse	.50
Albert Schulz	.50
Henry Koopp	.50
Richard Hintz	.50
Edward Scaife	1.50
Edward Radtke	1.50
Frank Muecing	1.50
Nineteenth Ward Branch	4.50
Paul Wrench	.50
Joseph Buechel	1.50
Fred Seibert	.50
George Reim	.50
Fritz Vahlbruch	1.00
Town Wauwatosa Branch	3.00
J. R. Mason	1.50
Leopold Shubert	1.50
F. Ladewig	1.50
Louis Dargatz	.50
A. Fleischer	1.50

Machinists' Benefit.

Business Agent Wilson has arranged for a benefit vaudeville performance at the Shubert, Thursday evening, March 10, for the benefit of the Machinists Unions' out-of-work list.

E. Pomplun	1.50
William Dietrich	1.00
Hugo Thate	1.00
J. Eder	5.00
Gustav Hise	.50
John Thomas	.50
Fred Buenger	1.50
Ferd. Weber	1.50
Edward Fischer	1.50
Leonard Schaap	.50
F. Holm	1.50
Gust. Melster	1.50
John Koehler	1.50
Otto Schostag	.50
John H. Junek	.50
William Conrad	1.00

\$964.45

Municipal Lodging House.

The following is the lodging house resolution still under consideration by the city:

WHEREAS, A great deal of suffering is now forced upon the many working people in this city, because of the lack of employment due to the industrial crisis, many of whom are rendered homeless and reduced to destitution; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Board of Public Works be and is hereby empowered to secure the use of suitable buildings of a sufficient number, and to equip the same as free municipal lodging houses for a period of not less than one year, under suitable and proper regulations, to be approved by this council, and

RESOLVED, That said municipal lodging house shall be equipped to furnish daily a bed and a simple but substantial breakfast and supper and also a bath free of charge to all those who may apply for same.

What are YOU Doing?

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.

Remove the Load!

"A heavy dray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the dray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Monopolists. A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the dray. 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 already 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 dray—and so it would. Next, chairs were endowed in universities to teach that there was no there, because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much overproduction on 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 right he need not have the weight taken off at all. And the Theologians secured a life job for centuries, just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was. Finally a man came along and said, 'Why, take the stuff off and let the man go free.' That man was a Socialist."

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 deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

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

Form of Will.

I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to "The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company," incorporated, the sum of..... (or, if other property, describe the property.)

THE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, under the present economic system the working people of this country cannot receive and do not receive the full value of their product, and since their numerical strength makes them the chief producers of the country, they are not able to buy back with their wages what they have produced, and

WHEREAS, an artificial over-production is thus created, and we have a so-called panic or industrial crisis about every fifteen or twenty years since capitalism has obtained full sway, and

WHEREAS, the working people of the country are not responsible for the coming of the panic or crisis, yet they must stop work and many of them must go ragged and hungry and become tramps, although willing to work, and this danger confronts 15,000 workmen in Milwaukee, who are out of employment today, and

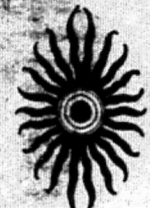
WHEREAS, the necessities of life are more expensive than ever before, under these conditions there is great danger that thousands of our fellow citizens, some of them the brawn and the sinew of this town, will have to leave their families and seek work elsewhere with the chances that they will not find any employment; or if they do not leave town, that they will be compelled to accept the humiliation of private or public charity, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Federated Trades Council, as the representative body of organized labor in Milwaukee, respectfully demands that the city of Milwaukee shall do its duty toward its working people who are its citizens and its taxpayers—for even the poorest of them are paying taxes whenever they pay rent—and alleviate to the utmost of the city's ability the fearful hardships that are the result of this enforced idleness; furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, that we respectfully demand of our aldermen and city authorities that they push to the utmost capacity all the public works on streets, sewers and parks, in accordance with the resolution introduced by Ald. Seidel, and passed by the common council and also issue emergency bonds to the amount of \$500,000 for the purpose of building school houses and bridges, thus employing labor of all kinds and every description and making it possible for the working people to stay in this town and support their families and do their duty as citizens and taxpayers, thereby avoiding the breaking up of families or the humiliation of private or public charity, and finally, be it

RESOLVED, that a committee of one hundred be appointed to deliver these resolutions in person to the mayor of Milwaukee and the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee.

MAKE YOUR UNION PAY



—Through its PRINTING—Part of the COST of Your Fight for Better and More Humane Conditions and Higher Wages

Have the profits made on it go, not to enrich any individual, but to help carry on your **UNION LABEL AGITATION**—to build up your organization.

Because the Order May Be a Small One Is No Reason for Being Careless as to Where It Goes. As Pennies Make Dollars, Here Small Profits Swell the Aggregate for the Constant Advancement of Labor's Cause

Why pay an alleged friend \$5.00 for a job on which he may make a profit of 75c for his sole benefit—even if you should otherwise pay \$5.25 for the same job, on which the probable profit of \$1.00 goes, not to the individual, but to extend the influence and strength of organized labor? Pay the \$5.00 and some individual may make 75c. Pay the \$5.25 and you will contribute probably as much as \$1.00 to your cause. Which is the better way?

There may be a hidden purpose in the apparently lower prices of some of these alleged friends. These alleged friends may be antagonistic to your interests in many ways and may quote low prices just to injure or even destroy the very institution which always stands and fights for you.

Somehow these "friends"—these "good fellows"—sometimes get into the good graces of one or more of your members and your union's printing always goes to their shops, regardless of price. Why is this? Have you ever inquired?

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

is owned and controlled by the WORKING CLASS. It is YOUR institution. Therefore give it a chance, at least.

For the sake of argument—supposing you did pay a little more for your printing: What difference would that make? If there were any difference it would be in YOUR favor. It would be to YOUR benefit—because all the profits made are used in YOUR interest, for YOUR class, to strengthen YOUR influence. But, as a matter of fact, you do NOT pay more here. Our facilities are ample to turn out work as good and as cheaply as in any other well-equipped and well-established shop. In some instances our facilities are even superior. Our workmen are of the best. Such conditions do not necessitate charging exorbitant prices. But it is impossible to meet the prices of competitors who regard all above the cost of wages and paper as profit, who operate their plants any number of hours and whose office expenses are not reckoned.

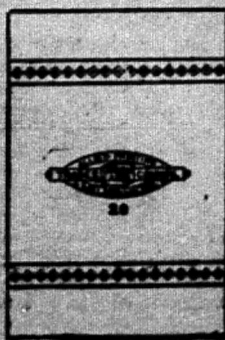
Rumors are circulated just to destroy confidence in your own plant—to damage YOUR institution. Are you going to do the bidding of these enemies? Will you allow any of your members to use your funds in this manner? Surely not!

Remember that ALL the profits on printing done in this shop are ALWAYS used to help spread the wageworkers' demands for economic justice, to secure laws and legislation of benefit to YOU, and to mold public opinion in favor of YOUR cause.

Get estimates from us on all your printing, examine some of the samples of our work, and we feel convinced that you can come to but one decision—that it pays to make your printing do double duty.

Instruct Your Committees, or the Persons in Charge of Your Printing, to Place Your Orders Here—Helping Us to Help You

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY 342-344 Sixth Street PHONE GRAND 2364 MILWAUKEE, WIS.



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places a mantle of protection around the home. It secures the future of your family against adversity. A postal or phone call will bring the facts.

VICTOR L. BERGER

Cown Topics by the Cown Crier.

We want no bread riots in Milwaukee. The kid mayor insulted the trades council committeemen who planned the demonstration for city aid for the unemployed by referring to them in his speech as demagogues. To their credit be it said that they held their temper and did not resort to kind or resort to a more forcible resentment.

Dave Rose came to Milwaukee in a militia company to shoot down men who were striking for the eight-hour day—striking in the interests of better citizenship. And he still feels the same way!

It is generally supposed that when a public official picks out his staff, and especially his first assistant, that that staff, and especially the first assistant, are competent men to handle public business in the event of the absence of the chief of the department. That is what may be supposed, but it usually isn't that way. When Kelly, who prates so much about standing on the record of his office, started in as city attorney, he made up his staff so as to pay off political debts, and then went round the city hall afterward beating the abilities of his first assistant. Now he has forced his staff to agree (in order to hold their jobs) that they will submit to being fired in case he is elected mayor, in order that he can turn the office over to a "competent" first assistant, who would then become city attorney by promotion to fill the vacancy at the head, and have the chance to appoint a new staff. And probably the head place is already promised, under the surface, as a little campaign deal. Oh, these politicians!

Do you remember those supreme court denunciations of Rose for his get-rich-quick schemes? He has always lived by his wits. A nice fellow to talk about the working class being afraid of work!

Perhaps Becker might borrow Rose's Whoop-la special. Rose discovered that he had no further use for it!

Dave Rose spoke at a meeting at the corner of Seventh and Prairie Streets last Tuesday evening. He boasted that he hadn't been able to catch him with a grand jury indictment. Then he paid his respects to labor, in good old Darlington Rifles spirit. He said: "If I had been mayor when the representative of the Trades Council called at the city hall and presented that petition, I

DAVIDSON
COMING SUNDAY—FOUR NIGHTS ONLY
HENRY B. HARRIS Presents
the Greatest Success of the Century
The Lion and the Mouse
(BY CHARLES KLEIN, Author of "The Music Master.")
Prices: \$1.50-\$1.00-75c-50c-25c
Beginning Thursday—Three Nights—Popular Saturday Matinee, 25c to \$1
THE EMINENT ACTOR
MR. JAMES O'NEILL
IN
MONTE CRISTO—THURSDAY EVENING
VIRGINIUS—FRIDAY and SAT. EVENINGS
JULIUS CAESAR—SATURDAY MATINEE
Evenings, \$1.50-\$1.00-75c-50c-25c

BIJOU
Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday
America's Favorite Young Actor
JOSEPH SANTLEY
in the Big Melodramatic Triumph
BILLY THE KID
A True Story of Western Life.
PATIOS—LAUGHTER, COMEDY—TEARS
Week Beginning SUNDAY, March 1—A Notable Overland—The Widely Known Star
RALPH STUART
in the Famous College Play
"STRONGHEART"

would have handed him a pick and shovel and told him to go to work at \$1.75 a day—and you would see how quick that committee would have sneaked out!

What a brilliant way to settle the unemployment problem! It takes the corporation politician to handle the workingmen! The Trades Council sends some of its officers with a committee to ask the city to provide more public work, and Rose would offer employment to those already employed instead of providing it for the big out-of-work army. That is Rose in his true colors, and now is a good time for workingmen—whom he used to "love" to take a look at him.

Now the business men are crying for better terminal facilities in Milwaukee. And how they scouted the idea when the Social-Democrats proposed a municipal terminal open to any line of railroad that wanted to build to Milwaukee!

Do the people of Milwaukee want the Bar Association to pick out their judges for them?

Certainly not after the unseemly vote-catching scramble that has just been witnessed in the Bar selection of a candidate! From all accounts it was a low down affair. The contending candidates even voted non-residents and jail birds in their eagerness to keep the bench "pure" and "non-partisan."

Although Atty. Huebschmann did not allow his name to go before the association, two attorneys voted for him out of protest against the disgraceful proceedings. Should the lawyers select our judges? Over half of them voted to put a corporation lawyer like Turner up as the Bar candidate. That alone shows the unfitness of the lawyers to dictate in such matters. It shows that over half the six hundred lawyers want a judge of a certain type on the bench. The voters have a word to say on election day, and they will repudiate the Bar Association and all its preferences.

Probably the dirtiest insult of all that the mayor handed labor was contained in the following paragraph in his speech:

"A close analysis of the situation, as it is and as it has been, relating to labor conditions might lead to the view that the thrifty laborer, after ten years of high wage earning could stand a period, short, it is to be hoped, wherein his employer could co-operate with in meeting the serious condition."

Ought to have saved money! The irony of it! During that period of "high wage earning," the average yearly income of the workingman was about \$500. Every life necessity went up in price during that time as it never had gone up before. It would be amusing to see the pampered darling of a wealthy family and a spendthrift such as the mayor is, try to get along on \$500 a year and raise a family. He would have to cut out chorus girls and some things that Chief Jansen could probably mention.

Dahlmann's candidacy is a piece of colossal impudence. And his howl about taxation is the howl of the Dahlmann Estate, which owns a pretty good part of the land on which Milwaukee stands. The estate owns some 103 properties in the Third Ward, according to reports. It owns half a dozen big-paying properties on River Street, the "red light" street of Milwaukee. It also owns large pieces of empty property all over the north-west side. And the real spirit of his feelings on taxation was shown by his work in trying to saddle the Dahlmann's pavement expense on Fond

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du Lac Avenue on to the ward fund of the Tenth Ward. Between the interests of the Dahlmann Estate and the interests of the Meat Trust in which his father-in-law, Patrick Cudahy, is a chief mogul, Mr. Louis Dahlmann makes a nice specimen of a capitalist party candidate.

Philadelphia has just been having bread riots. Philadelphia is the worst governed Republican city in the United States. Honest government seems impossible there. With a government in the hands of predatory interests it is no wonder the plight of the unemployed would be allowed to get worse to the point of desperation and exasperation. Let Milwaukee be forehanded and wise.

The latest trick of the politicians is to compare the present poor list with that of a time when the list was padded by the politicians for the political advantage they could get out of it. Supervisor Bell points out that many are too proud to ask aid from the county and that this pride should be reasoned out of them at a time like this. Is this time of work stringency to be used to pauperize the pride of our citizens?

No sooner were the galleries of the common council filled with workingmen last Monday than the aldermen of the old parties began to evince an unwonted concern in the cause of the workingman. Ald. Weil spoke against a pending measure which he feared might injuriously affect Labor Day. Ald. Braun, who spoke hysterically against the resolution some months before expressing sympathy with the striking molders and then lacked the courage to vote against it, was last Monday also bubbling over with the milk of human kindness toward the workers! Ald. Wittig, Fitzgerald and others also talked workingman. But, just the same, they would rather the workers would stay in their back streets and alleys and vote ignorantly on election day.

The Sentinel editor's defense of Chicago's head-clubbing chief of police is decidedly far-fetched.

That was a mean slap at labor of the Free Press city hall reporter, whose report stated that there "were two hundred men and boys" in line in the committee that marched over to the city hall to present the trades council petition Monday afternoon. As a matter of fact there were over six hundred in line, and the line reached from State Street and down to West Water Street across Oneida Street bridge to the city hall, and there were four men abreast. Talk about dirty journalism!

It is reported that the boodle cases sworn away from the municipal court to the circuit court may fall down. The bonds were made returnable to the municipal court and were not changed, so that the defendants can disappear and the circuit court can not hold their bondsmen! Small loss if they skip.

The announcement to the voters of his candidacy for reelection put out by a Seventh Ward alderman is a model of the old-style capitalist party political bunk. Glittering generalities that mean nothing and yet sound big to a certain type of voter.

Beggs' friend, Kelly, who is a lawyer, says we should have a lawyer for mayor. We have a liar now!

Now the Republicans have lost Dr. Schnitzler! He gets four years in prison for criminal abortion. By reason of that fact he will not represent the Republicans in the charter convention or be a member of their county committee this year!

And now Mr. Kelly mourns the fact that the state suit against the street railway will not come on during the present campaign. He would have been glad to assist in the trial for what campaign glory he could have gotten out of it. But, he says, "the case can be taken up only when the street railway is ready." After you, Dear Alphonse!

Pringle seems to want to do business with Milwaukeeans both alive as well as dead. He is a rich coffin manufacturer.

Here's an interesting item taken from the Sentinel of Feb. 9, in reference to a court case in which the relatives of a motorman killed on one of Beggs' cars sought to get hold of the company's record of the accident:

"Mr. Beggs was asked to show the records of accidents on the street railway's lines and cars and also the report of the conductor on car No. 1101, on which McCulley was motorman. He refused to produce the books, giving for a reason the fact that there were so many accidents on the lines that he could not keep track of them all. "The questions will be certified to the Circuit Court in an effort to make Mr. Beggs produce the papers and reports."

A street car system run simply for profits and not in the interests of the people may always be counted on to have "so many accidents that it cannot keep track of them!"

Those Crooked Figures!

Immediately after Becker's studied throw-down of the labor representatives and his phony claim that the city could not consider labor's request for increased public work to help the unemployed, as the city was "within \$158,310 of the bond limit," Bus. Agt. Weber proceeded at once to the comptroller's office to get the facts from the city's books. The results showed the foxiness of the dope handed out by the kid in the tower. The real figures showed that the city could spend over two million dollars for improvements! The figures were as follows, and the comptroller gave them to the daily press for publication next day:

Funds on hand for school construction	\$360,000
Funds on hand for Sixth Street Viaduct	275,000
Funds on hand for Kinnickinnic bridge	125,000
Bonds upon which contracts can be made immediately:	
Twenty-seventh Street viaduct	\$250,000
Highland Boulevard viaduct	75,000
Auditorium	250,000
Bonds pending and in their last stage of completion:	
Permanent Street improvement	200,000
Sewers	200,000
Dredging and docking	130,000
Bridge bonds—East Water Street	200,000
Total	\$2,065,000

Becker's political nursemaid, Private Sec'y Vandercook, upset by this turn of affairs, has visited the comptroller's office daily to find some way to take the sting out of these figures. Failing in this he prepared a newspaper statement for the mayor trying to smooth over the misleading statements of the mayor's address to the labor delegates.

The poor politicians! So afraid there may be politics in the unemployed agitation! Too bad!

Ald. Buech (S. D.) who introduced the resolution for municipal lodging houses, has gathered a great deal of material to show the necessity for the city providing this kind of relief also. He has visited the cheap lodging houses of the city and found almost unbelievable conditions to exist. The wonder is where the Health Department has been all this time, for these places harbor great crowds of men and are reeking with foul air and unsanitary conditions.

When Milbrath was the candidate of the business Republicans for city treasurer some years ago (in order that the city's money might be in safe and honest hands!) he told the voters that his life was "an open book." Now that his kind of honesty is known to the people there are probably very few who would vote to turn the city treasury over to him, even though when he was city treasurer before he did not put city interest money in his pocket the way a recent honest treasurer has done.

But some would! For the old parties contain a certain percentage of men who would vote for a yellow dog if only he was on the party ticket.

To the others in the old parties, however, we would like to drive home this lesson: All the old party candidates are always honest men before election—according to the papers.

They are always honest before they are found out. That is the most that can be said for them, for each one is looking out for number one with both feet, and his idea of serving the public is to serve his own best interests. It is well to fix this in your mind.

Instead of being all honest they are all subject to suspicion.

We freely grant that Judge Karel has earned his honors—in the old party way!

The Evening Wisconsin editor, as might be expected, is somewhat shocked because the Social-Democrats oppose the rule that makes the school board a collection agency. It thinks that teachers who do not pay their bills ought to be fired bodily. But before such a rule should stand the city should pay the teachers decent wages so that it would be easier for them to live cash lives. As a matter of fact, that old rule is highly insulting in its implication, and shows the spirit with which the capitalist mind has ruled the teaching force these many years.

Becker says it is hard to get men to clean snow. It is a capitalist politician's studied untruth. Thursday forenoon, Peter Linz, tired from walkings about town, came into this office to tell how he had tried to get city work and failed. Seeing in the Sentinel that men out of work could apply for temporary employment at the city hall, he started down in the morning and presented himself at the board of public works office. He was finally handed a list of places to apply for work, and out he started. The first place, 1189 Fratney street, was a baker shop, and there were no workers wanted there. Next he went to 1133 Eighth street, where the foreman of the Twentieth Ward hangs out, but a sign met his gaze

"No Help Wanted." Then he tramped over to 596 Eleventh Street, to see the ward foreman of the Tenth Ward, but there was no work there to give out. Next he trudged to the next address, 1231 Galena Street, but found that the man he was after had moved away from that number two years ago! Then he gave up, footsore and weary. Mr. Linz lives at 1248 Columbia Avenue, and will verify the above account.

The wood working manufacturer's in Milwaukee pay low-citizen wages and have always wanted to pay still poorer ones, only they have been blocked to some extent by the unions. Now they want the trades school to put in a wood working department in the hope that it would turn out new men who could be used as strike-breakers. Supt. Pearce is in with the deal. Although the trade school committee of the school board has reasoned from acting favorably on the idea, Pearce sends out a notice that "it is likely that the trade of carpenter (interior wood working) will be added soon." The boss has spoken. Will the committee be good now?

The latest phase of old party job holding is the automobile graft. Here is the way it is worked: The official prevails on the city or county to provide him with an automobile in order that he "can give better service" and then uses the automobile for fancy family and social riding and for campaigning for bigger jobs. We have in mind Chief Clancy and Sheriff Knell.

The snowstorm was a godsend to Milwaukee's unemployed, according to the capitalist paper editor, because it has furnished work for them. But what are the facts? Only a limited number of men have been given employment, and the employment offered meant in most cases two or three hours. The ward foremen were so deluged with men that they threw up their hands in despair.

Supervisor James Sheehan was quoted by a morning paper, which was trying to ridicule the size of the delegation sent to the city hall by the Trades Council, as saying that twenty-five hundred men would be in the delegation. He said no such thing, well knowing that the resolutions only called for one hundred. Merely partisan misrepresentation.

The Evening Wisconsin editor wisely tells the men out of work in Milwaukee that what they want is not immediate employment, but a restoration of confidence. That's a very satisfying assurance to a hungry stomach—indeed! But if the Wisconsin editor is honest in holding for a restoration of confidence why is he trying to ridicule the effort of the Trades Council to have city work rushed on a large scale? The immediate building of bridges, schools and so on would call for the product of all kinds of shops and therefore stimulate those lines of business, which is the thing the capitalists are howling for now that their mismanagement of industry has had one of its periodical breakdowns. That editor evidently has callouses on his brain—or is it really his conscience that is so calloused?

How reliable our daily press is! The Free Press told the readers dependent on it for the facts that there were 200 in the delegation from the Trades Council to the city hall last Monday, and the Evening Wisconsin admitted on its first page that there were "over 600."

Justice McIver threatens to sue the county because the county board, at the bidding of Supervisor Mies, cut out his illegal charges. But he wasn't the only one who was cut. Some were cut as high as 25 per cent. The former boards used to wink at such things, and this one would like to if it were not that the Social-Democrats are on guard in the interests of the people.

The play of the man in charge of the Rescue Mission only confirms the idea we have had all along of the humanity of that kind of charity.

Others Who Suffer.

"There goes 50 cents more on the books," said a Twenty-first Ward butcher to Ald. Grantz, as he gave credit to an unemployed man for some meat. "I have trusted a great many of my regular customers lately in amounts from 10 cents to 50 cents. I figured it up Sunday and found that I have \$150 out in this way. They are all good people and will pay as soon as they can get work. They trade with me when they have money and now I must carry them through this bad time. I do not expect I will lose a cent, either."

"This is the condition of a good many small merchants on the North side," said Ald. Grantz. "The butchers and grocers and bakers are extending credit to their regular customers who need it. They are the principal sufferers from this depression in industry.—Journal.

Skat Tournament.

The Milwaukee Postoffice Clerks' Union will hold its second annual skat tournament, Sunday, March 1, at 2 p. m., at Blatz Park pavilion. One hundred dollars in prizes, and all skat players invited.

Grand Opera at Alhambra.



Miss ALICE NIELSEN as ROSINA in THE BARBER OF SEVILLE

As to Seideman.
"That fellow Seideman that the Sentinel prints a story about was never a good union man, and it was a case of good riddance," says Bus. Agt. Charles Schad, of the Painters' District Council. "All that talk about his having been persecuted, about high dues, and assessments, is nonsensical. The Sign Writers' Union has dues of 55 cents a month, which carries an insurance provision of \$200 at death, \$50 at wife's death and a \$200 disability benefit, besides strike benefits of \$7 a week for a married man and \$5 for a single man." We hate to always chase after him for his dues and he was suspended twice for non-payment. He was removed as secretary for neglect of duty and later fined \$25 for publicly slandering a fellow member as the rules provided. Some of the letters he wrote to the office were too filthy for publication. He appealed to the national headquarters for a new trial and it was granted, and then Mr. Foxy Man suspended himself through non-payment of dues so that, under the constitution the new trial could not take place. His money was returned to him and the union washed its hands of him for good. His talk about the striking molders is simply slander. He never paid a cent on the Molder assessment, nor any other assessment."

Dave's Terrible Threat.
A pick and shovel has such terrors for a politician and get-rich-quick lawyer like Rose that he can think of no greater punishment to mete out to his political enemies. But the business agent of the Federated Trades Council is not afraid of hard work. He was working at his trade for day wages when Rose first struck Milwaukee as a militia man armed to shoot down strikers, and he was doing honorable service at the time the grand jury was raising a smell of burned leather when on the trail of the slippery Dave Rose.

Can't Agree With Itself!
"Hundreds of unemployed were given employment this morning clearing snow. Fifteen hundred alone were given work by the Northwestern road and the street railways," said the Evening Wisconsin on Wednesday on its first page, and then its political reporter, whom nobody would believe under oath, said on the ninth page that the city couldn't get men to shovel snow; whereas there were gangs of men at work in every ward. No wonder the people lose faith in the newspapers!

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