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WHOLE NO.

544

NOW'S THE TIME FOR LABOR TO AWAKEN!

By Victor L. Berger.

THERE can be no question that Sam Gompers deserves a prison sentence for having by his policy and tactics created a condition in this country, the parallel of which can probably be found nowhere except possibly in China.

Nowhere in the world, with the possible exception of China, does the employing class have such utter contempt for the working class, and dare to show it so openly as in this country.

A condition as we have now in America does not exist in Great Britain, in Germany, or in France. It does not even exist in Russia. For although there are no legal or constitutional guarantees—the employers, the officials and the judges fear at least the dagger and the bomb.

As I say, it is not the persons of Sam Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison that require sympathy. They deserve punishment. Only the punishment comes from the wrong side. And it is inflicted for one of the few good deeds they have done in their official career.

The sentence imposed by Judge Wright in Washington, D. C., is a glaring example of class justice.

To begin with: Did anybody ever hear of a plutocrat, a railroad magnate, or oil magnate, no matter how many laws he may have violated, going to prison? Some of these lords have been fined, but the fine has invariably been remitted.

On the other hand, Judge Wright sentenced Sam Gompers to an imprisonment of one year, John Mitchell to nine months, and Frank Morrison to six months, because—they published the name of the Buck Stove & Range Company on the "unfair" list of the American Federationist—and by so doing violated an injunction issued by that judge.

It was not so much because the injunction had been violated, but because the right of boycott was in question—that this severe sentence has been imposed.

And this sentence is extraordinarily severe. It could only have been imposed in the District of Columbia. In no other state or territory, besides the District of Columbia, has the judge absolute power on the question of "contempt of court."

And there is also the following to be considered:

If a judge may issue an injunction against an advertisement because "it hurts property interests," why should he not issue injunctions against editorials that "hurt property interests?"

Why should not any capitalist judge enjoin progressive papers from publishing articles that injure certain property interests, for instance a railroad or a street car company?

Some of our foremost magazines now often contain articles that attack property interests—the meat trust or the oil trust, for example. Now why should not these magazines be enjoined from publishing them? J. D. Rockefeller and Ed. Morris ought to have as much right as Van Cleave.

Thus with a sufficient adaptation of "contempt of court"—our liberty of press, our free speech may be annihilated.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are not entitled to any sympathy. This sentence would never have been pronounced if Gompers, instead of leading the hosts of labor into the rotten Democratic camp, had taught them to stand up for their political rights.

Neither would it have been pronounced if the Socialist national party had polled two million votes at the last election.

"The constitution may not always follow the flag, but the decisions of the Supreme Court always follow the election returns," said Mr. Dooley.

And who is this Judge Wright who wants to send labor leaders to prison? Investigation has shown that he was appointed in the District of Columbia upon recommendation of Senator Jos. B. Foraker, Ohio, the senator who was on the pay roll of the Standard Oil Trust.

Judge Wright evidently thought that he was serving the trusts when he served Van Cleave and Company and The Buck Stove Company—a mistake which very many people who are not familiar with economic conditions often make.

The fact is, Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association hate the trusts just as bitterly as they do the trades unions, which they also consider trusts—labor trusts.

Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association represent a certain business element which we hope will be eaten up by the trusts very soon; because this element is infinitely more opposed to the demands of labor and to human progress generally than are even the trusts.

That child-labor exploiter and enemy of the working people, Albert J. Lindemann of Milwaukee, is a fair example of that class.

The question now is, what is there to be done?

I for one do not believe in the hypocritical milk sop policy of Sam Gompers, John Mitchell and the rest of the Civic Federation suckers. These labor leaders claim to be "law abiding" and yet they know that they are not, only they do not dare to acknowledge it.

I suppose Gompers and Mitchell depend upon their friends, such as Carnegie, Straus, Schwab and the other trust magnates, to get them out of this trouble.

Supposing they do. Will this change the general conditions in any way? Not at all.

The only way to resist is—to resist.

Let every labor paper in the country print the boycott list, including the boycott on the Buck Stove company, which ought to be given special prominence. Am willing that the Herald shall do so. However, in order to make it effective, all the labor papers must take concerted action.

Furthermore, let the trades unions all over the country arrange protest meetings that will really mean something.

Let it be pointed out at these meetings that the only way to remedy political conditions is by taking political action—by starting either an independent labor party or, better still, by joining the Socialist party.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will of course never serve time on Judge Wright's sentence.

However, I believe with Artemus Ward that "this bloody war must be fought to a finish if I have to sacrifice all of my mother-in-law's relatives."

And if Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison accomplish the awakening of the American proletariat by taking "a rest cure" in prison—it will be more glory than they deserve.

Victor L. Berger

After all, hasn't capitalism made a mess of it again? Gompers is charged with having tried to make it known to the working class that the Buck's stoves and ranges, made by Van Cleave, the head of the union-fighting Manufacturers' association, was under the ban of labor and that no class-conscious workman would buy anything manufactured by such a labor-hating concern. To the best of his limited ability he tried to get this message to the toiling millions, and what

does a class-serving judge do but render such a spiteful decision against the labor leaders that the whole matter is now discussed in every blessed newspaper in the land, thus giving the attitude of organized labor the complete promulgation that Gompers himself was not able to give it. It must be a pretty dull workman indeed who does not now know that the Buck's stoves and ranges have been branded as an unfair product by the labor unions! And capitalism did it!

There is one crop that is always sure in capitalistic "good times." We refer to the crop of suicides.

The upheaval of nature in Italy, terrible beyond the powers of description, was a thing unpreventable. But capitalism, filthy Lord of prey that it is, had to add to the horror, as it does in all such great calamities. It moved men to play the part of ghouls among the dead bodies, and as in the San Francisco earthquake and fire, troops had to be stationed with orders to shoot on the spot all persons found robbing the dead.

The Pouren and Rudowitz cases are merely beginnings. Recognizing this, a national political refugee defense league has been organized, of which Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, is treasurer, the work of which will be devoted to protecting the rights of political refugees who have fled for asylum to this country, and also to pile up staggering petitions from every city, town and hamlet of the land demanding that the fearful extradition treaty of 1887 with Russia be abrogated by the United States government. Every American citizen who has good red blood in his veins that tingles in support of the principle of liberty should not rest until he or she has enrolled in the organization. There are no dues.

"We may look forward with hope to the day when it shall be the rule for the workman to be partner with capital," says Andy Carnegie, in his forthcoming book, "Problems of Today." But does Andy really mean partnership with capital, or with capitalists? We can hardly expect that it is the former he means. And if the latter, he is assuredly a false prophet. For nothing is settled until it is settled right, so that it is not very daring to predict that individual capitalism will be abolished as social evolution proceeds. A capitalism that reaps without labor, that clips coupons representing wealth it has not labored to produce, can have no moral justification, or justification in the realm of right relations, hence is doomed. No sops to conscience by permitting the working division of the population to merely get a "share" of what it has produced instead of its socially due portion will halt the inevitable evolution toward economic justice. Nor should it.

A national Lord's Day convention has just been held in Pittsburgh to consider the means to bring about an end to as much of Sunday labor as possible. The motive is religious rather than humanitarian, but the work will result in physical relief to many people who do not enjoy a day of rest from one week to another. There is small chance of its running to the length of getting "blue laws" enacted. The Rev. Moore of Canada told of thousands released from Sunday labor in his country, and said in most cases of persecution under the new Lord's Day act, there was no contest made. Following is a summary of some of the utterances of the convention: "One railway conductor in 23 years never had a run without Sunday work. A street car conductor

A DEFINITION. Socialism is the ownership by the many of what the many must collectively use.

had no day off for eight years. A man working in a rolling mill 12 hours every day has no more chance to develop his higher nature than a horse. The immigrant comes to us that we may lift him up; but when driven to seven day toil, he sinks lower physically and morally and many hundreds such die annually from accidents caused by the overstrain of seven day work."

Former Mayor Stole, of Manitowish, Wis., who while mayor of the city was planning to get a municipal electric light service that could be furnished free to all citizens under a certain amount, recently returned from a trip West, and has been telling of the things he saw. He says: "At Montpelier, Idaho, I met the mayor of the city at the depot just by chance. Nine-tenths of the people there are Mormons and the mayor of course was a Mormon. I had learned of the city's municipal water plant and I asked him about it. He told me that the water supply was a considerable distance from the city and that it was high enough above the city to furnish gravity pressure, doing away with pumps. He said that the city could furnish water free to its citizens if it desired, as it had just made a contract with the Union Pacific by which it receives \$1,800 per year from the railroad for furnishing water. That amount more than

JESUS AND SOCRATES.

The organization of the early Christians, as we have constantly shown, was based purely upon the principle always advocated by all labor organizations, yearned for by the myriad slaves, and emphatically demanded by Christ, its founder and his followers, to the effect that all men are created equal, whatever the social inequality unjustly imposed upon some by licensed managers of the products of their toil. The original fathers struck out openly for all that promised equality, and democratic ends. Jesus forbids, in his ideal state, and even the approaches to it, that men should engage in war or conflict of any kind. "Whosoever smite thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also." He certainly modeled his plan from the organizations, the brotherhoods, which discarded hatreds, and with them the competitive system entirely. Instead of hatred one for another, it was love one for another.

Socrates, who says, "We are all thisosotes of this god," comes nearest to Christianity of all the more ancient advocates of reform; and this, of course, accounts for their killing him. Plato went through unscathed, and like him Aristotle. But both believed in slavery, and were of gentle blood; while Socrates was a born workman. So likewise Jesus was killed for loving labor and laborers, and denouncing hatreds, together with the system on which they are based.—C. Osborne Ward.

pays the entire running expense and interest on the money, as well as provides for depreciation. Municipal ownership is a success in that city."

Workmen throughout the country are still gasping at that statement made by Gary, of the Steel Trust, that he could prove that automobiles stood at some of the trust's plants waiting to take employes to their homes after the closing hour of the day. Gary is a great man, all right, and a very brazen prevaricator.

The dean of the Northwestern Law School, John A. Wigmore, author of the standard law book "Wigmore on Evidence," has read every word of the testimony in the Rudowitz case taken before Commissioner Foote and declares that there is no evidence that he is a common criminal as Russia claims, but that the evidence all tends to show that he is a political refugee. Mr. Wigmore was appealed to to go over the evidence by Judge Mack and Wm. J. Calhoun of Chicago, who have taken leading parts in the effort to save Rudowitz.

A belated Malthusian has bobbed up in the columns of the *Machinery Journal*. Here's what he writes: "After careful consideration I have reached the conclusion that the cold facts are there are too many people on earth. If an epidemic were to carry half the people to death you would hear but fifty per cent of the complaints now heard."

"If two children to the family were the limit, would there not be less trouble? Would there not be ample employment with good returns for that employment?"

"No, gentlemen; get down to good, hard common sense. Do not overstock the farm."

The logic of this is unescapable. Capitalist exploitation being now a grievous burden upon the working class, let us reduce the population to agree with it. Then when it gets worse—for the appetite for profits out of labor is whetted by what it feeds on—let us cut down the family to one child. And then when it gets still worse let there be no children at all. Then let us drown the females to prevent female competition. Or, should we drown the men—or what not? For we must not "overstock" the farm—capitalism's farm, we suppose he means. But is it capitalism's farm, after all?

Our modern Malthusian would do well to get a better outlook on society. The farm is humanity's farm, and every worker in his lifetime produces vastly more than his keep. So he is not a burden upon the farm. The fault is not with the population, it is with the system under which that population must nowadays exist. There is no sense in talking of abolishing the population. It is the capitalist system that must be abolished—or rather, that must be led to evolve into the just social and industrial system we mean when we speak of Socialism.

Get Socialist books into circulation. People were never so willing to read as now.

HOW THE SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM GOVERNS AMERICAN CITIES!

PITTSBURG THE LATEST TO BE FOUND OUT.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 22.—A sensational scandal of municipal graft, which will cause the recent graft revelations at San Francisco to fade into insignificance, and which became known here last night with a suddenness that was dumfounding, when seven councilmen and two bankers were arrested, is the main topic in all circles today.

This afternoon rumors were heard that prominent men interested in traction companies in this city and Philadelphia are implicated in the bribery scandal. It is also said that a number of well-known local business men are to be arrested.

Following are the men accused: Councilman Will Brand, John F. Klein, J. C. Wasson, T. O. Atkinson, Jacob Soffel, W. H. Melaney and Hugh Ferguson; former President W. W. Ramsey, and former Cashier A. A. Vilsack of the German National bank, are also accused.

In addition, six of the seven councilmen are known throughout political circles as the "Big Six." But the crowning sensation of the day was the fact that some of the councilmen had been caught in the act of taking money as bribes from those they were feigning with the camera and the flash light.

The seven councilmen, it is alleged, did wickedly and corruptly conspire with each other and with divers persons unknown, to secure the passage, by corrupt and unlawful means and by bribery of the members of the select and common councils of Pittsburg, ordinances and resolutions designating the depositories of the city; bridge ordinances; bond ordinances for freeing bridges between Pittsburg and Allegheny, recently consolidated; an ordinance for additional filter beds for the new filtration plant; Hebeson street railway ordinance; a resolution to pave a portion of Fourth avenue with wood block, and others pending before councils.

Another sensation developed today when it became known that Director of Public Safety Lang had demanded the resignation of Captain of Detectives Edwin T. McGough. Director Lang said today: "My reason for asking Capt. McGough for his resignation has nothing to do with the arrest of the councilmen. There was another reason and a more serious one, but what it is I will not discuss."

Pittsburg, Dec. 23.—Among the more startling features brought out at today's hearing were: That eighty-eight councilmen are under suspicion of taking money from the "Big Six" for passing ordinances. That there are but six who are not under suspicion.

Bankers Ramsay and Vilsack have been arraigned. A bank examiner told how he had found a suspicious looking notation in the books of the German National bank. Vilsack had admitted that this \$17,500 had been paid to councilmen to get the city deposit.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 24.—It leaked out from the police station this afternoon that there had been at least twenty-three more warrants sworn out in the graft cases.

Within the past forty-eight hours there have been not less than a score of prominent men, councilmen and others, stopped from leaving the city even for the holidays.

WHAT LINCOLN STEFFEN SAID OF PITTSBURG IN 1903:

Pittsburg is an example of both police and financial corruption. The city has been described physically as "hell with the lid off," politically it is hell with the lid on. The Pittsburgers KNOW, and a strong minority of them care; they have risen against their rig, and beaten it, only to look about and find another ring about them. . . . Pittsburg is a type of the city that has tried to be free and failed. The railroads began the corruption of this city. There was always some dishonesty, but it was occasional and criminal till the first great corporation made it business-like and respectable. The city issued bonds to help the infant railroads to develop the city, and the roads repudiated the debt and interest and went into politics. As other roads came in and found the city government bought up by those before them, they purchased their rights of way by outbidding the older roads, then joined the ring to acquire more rights for themselves and to keep belated rivals out. As corporations multiplied and capital branched out corruption increased naturally. Then follows the amazing account of Chris. Magee and his first boddy trust, his partner, Flinn, the deals with bank-ers, the filling up of the council with "picked" men, and so on, with the death and decline of Magee and his ring and the supremacy for a time of the Tom Bigelow machine. The attempts to clean up the city since 1903 are generally known to newspaper readers. Mr. Steffen says: "The graft of Pittsburg falls conveniently into four classes—franchises, public contracts, vice and public funds. There was besides these, a lot of miscellaneous loot—public supplies, public lighting and the water supply."

And this is, after all, but a likeness of all capitalistically governed American cities! The people get what they vote for, no matter how often they have to reform their representatives.

SOME EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Frederic Heath.

Is Andy Carnegie trying to make up with organized labor for that bloody Homestead affair!

"Is Honest Journalism Possible?" is the despairing heading over a magazine article. But it should have added the words: "Under Capitalism."

If Rudowitz goes back to the bloody czar, then this nation, built up largely by the discontented and rebellious citizens from European despotism, may hang its head in its infamy and blush with cowardly shame every time the Declaration of Independence is mentioned.

Gary, of the United States Steel corporation, the Steel Trust, has testified before the Ways and Means committee at Washington that the corporation controls forty-one per cent of the iron production of the country. There's prosperity in the United States all right, if you only know where to look for it!

In Germany the price of labor has gone down and the price of bread up. Other necessities are going down, too. Potatoes are now regarded as a luxury by the majority of workingman families, and the Germans haven't even the miserable satisfaction of feeling that it might have been worse if Bryan had been elected!

"We may well thank God that there is a democracy in this country, but no citizen who has a fair knowledge of practical politics can thank Him that there is a Democratic party," declares a writer in the *Public*. But capitalism feels thankful for the Democratic party and finds it very useful in heading off the sudden rise of a really radical party that it might not be able to control.

"Democrats," that is, voting members of the Democratic party, may feel what pride they may in the fact that the scandalous extradition treaty between this country and bloody Russia, was quietly put through by the first Cleveland administration, and then ratified with some slight amendments during the second Cleveland administration. What a democratic administration of our government the Democratic party gave us, to be sure!

There was a falling off in both imports and exports in practically every leading nation of the globe in 1908. While only an exceptional instance, it would not be at all surprising if it gradually became a regular thing. The nations, as capitalism has expanded and looked for wider fields for exploitation, have all gone into manufacturing and producing, until sooner or later they will cease to need the outsiders' goods, so far as essentials go. Capitalism is constantly spoiling its own game.

The federal authorities are not lacking for witnesses in their investigation into the peonage of the stockaded industrial towns in Illinois. One man, named Charles Verman, escaped out of the walled town of Argo, by burrowing in a dirt drain. He was shot at by the guards but got away alive. Scores of others are coming forward with similar testimony, some having dug their way out after being subjected to brutal treatment and clubbed and shovled about by guards of the Corn Products Co. It is to be hoped that Joe Leiter's stockaded coal towns will also get a ventilation.

A campaign book issued by the Tories of Great Britain against the Socialists contains one chapter in which it is shown that the Socialists, by reason of their principles, are not in favor of monarchy, and this is urged as a serious reflection on the Socialists, which it may be from the Tory standpoint. In this chapter we find this very queer sentence: "The existence of the monarchy exercises a very considerable effect on the number of foreigners who annually visit this country and leave behind them very large sums of money, disbursed during their stay."

Pres. Eliot of Harvard, the man who proclaimed that the scab was a hero, has put his foot in it again. He gave an address the other evening in which he inveighed against present day lawlessness, especially on the part of the unions and the lower classes. Someone in the audience asked what he thought of the Boston tea party, and Eliot hastened to say that that was all right because the tea party men were actuated by lofty motives and personal disinterestedness, whereas modern lawlessness flowed from sordid material interests. And now the Eastern papers are pointing out that Eliot's answer was not honest, inasmuch as he cannot plead that he does not know that the historic tea

party incident was out and out a question of material interests, involving the question of taxes and trade.

Russian bonds are held in this country. The holders thereof can hardly be expected to wish the downfall of the czar's despotism, which would make the bonds worthless. The charge is being freely made that these bond-holding interests have exerted themselves slyly to muzzle the press in the Pouren and Rudowitz cases, in order that public sentiment might not be interposed to the czar's effort to get these political offenders back for punishment—for punishment as horrible examples to the revolutionists still making war on the Russian autocracy. Let the people be thoroughly aroused to what is going on, and let them be aroused before it is too late!

The United States seems to have been more self-sustaining during 1908 than usual. Its imports fell off three hundred millions and its exports one hundred and fifty millions. However, the same phenomena was exhibited by practically all the other nations during the same time, and is referred to as merely incidental and connected in some ways with the international hard times of the present. But of the United States it should not be merely incidental. No nation on the globe is better able to supply its every want, or rather, every necessity. And since this is true of the United States, and since, also, capitalism in running its course is further advanced here than anywhere else, there is very good reason why Uncle Sam is looked to by the advanced thinkers of the globe to be the first to see capitalism give way to Socialism.

The latest move by the government—the service portion of it, not the political part—is the establishment of rescue stations in the coal fields for the saving of the lives of miners. When you stop to think about it, isn't it singular, after all, that life-saving stations should have been maintained at enormous expense all these years along our coasts, where relatively few lives are lost, while fields of labor where human flesh is chewed up by the iron teeth of industry, have been altogether overlooked?

The move is one in the right direction. Labor on land, under present conditions, is more hazardous than labor on water.

And if the industries are made to pay a good part of the cost of the new service, it may cause the installation of the safety appliances, the absence of which result in such a fearful harvest of death the year around.

The following are the summarized reasons given by Charles Edward Russell, in the *Broadway Magazine*, why he believes the world must move on to Socialism:

The trust has a power greater than government; regulation of it is futile.

The burden of martial expenses will become intolerable.

The unconsumed surplus of the earth's nation is stagnating trade.

States and cities are making a futile fight against poverty.

There is an intellectual and ethical demand for worldwide brotherhood.

Speaking of the old and distorted view of the movement for Socialism, he says:

"Nothing then seemed less likely than that Socialism should ever be a force with which kings and governments should be compelled to reckon, or that it should in a few years profoundly affect the course of history. And yet, less than five years after we used to write comic sketches about it in New York, the iron Bismarck bowed before it and at its threat the entire industrial system of Germany was remade."

"Mr. Russell is one of a number of foremost magazine writers of the United States who have acknowledged themselves converts to Social-Democracy within the last few years.

Elsewhere I have referred to it, but it is worthy of special mention. There are two governments in this nation, one the thing we think of when we refer to the administration, and the other that is made up by the really serviceable departments, presided over by specialists and carried on by trained clerical forces, such departments as the forestry bureau, the bureau of soils, the bureau of plant industry, the experiment stations, the postal service, and so on. This latter sort of government is growing up within the other and its actual operations of service to the people are far enough removed from the partisan interests so that it is really doing great things and constantly expanding. Down with the government, long live the government!

HOW THE TARIFF WILL BE LOWERED

ALL INTERESTS OUT FOR MORE PROTECTION.

The Same Old Types Are In Control and This Means The Same Old Deal Again, Mr. Worker.

By Wm. Henry Ferber. [Written for the HERALD.]

FROM present indications the tariff will be raised rather than lowered. The Republicans have promised the people in certain sections that the tariff was to be scientifically revised. Now that sounded real nice to farmers in the great corn-belt, and it obtained (votes I mean).

"The people shall rule, through the Republican party," so said Candidate Taft; and I notice that the "best people" are already ruling. Here are a few of those who shall rule: Charles M. Schwab of Pittsburgh, Pa. "Tariff must not be lowered on steel, but should be raised instead," so said Schwab. The wool-growers of the west say that the tariff on wool must not be lowered, but should be raised to protect the sheep.

The fruit growers here in California are anxious that the present schedules on raisins, peanuts, almonds and walnuts be raised; as the present tariff schedules are too low.

One building cement man who has carried ex-Mayor "Gene" Schmitz's bond has recently failed; and I look for a protest from the concrete builders, and the cement mill-owners to protest against lowering the tariff on Egypt Portland cement. Weyerhaeuser has just completed the corner on the visible supply of standing pine; and as he has always ruled through the Republican party, the tariff schedules on lumber will not be lowered without his consent, and I believe his consent will not be obtained yet for a while. The associated press dispatches today say that Senator Knox of the Keystone state will be

secretary of state, and that George A. Knight, the worst corporation congressman from California will also have a cabinet portfolio. Knight is E. H. Harriman's dray-hoss, remember that. So just see how the people are ruling through the Republican party, as Mr. Taft says they do.

Then again, Judge Taft has uttered some very beautiful sentiment at a millionaires' banquet, regarding labor unions. So far he has given you workmen just words in return for your votes; and that is all you will get. You workmen who think that you are going to rule through the Republican party, or that President-Elect Taft is going to let you rule through the Republican party, will have another disappointment to overcome.

In the meantime, will you just take note of all the special interests who are now at work stacking the cards against you and your class, and then see if you are going to ride through the Republican party?

Perhaps it will become clear to you before the next general election that "the people" whom Judge Taft has in mind, are not the same people.

THE SUPERIOR LOWER ORDERS

Eminent station among men does not give a larger outlook. Most of them confine their observation to their supports. It happens to be one of the questions that I have thought over.

Here in England, and particularly on a fortnight's run in the lowlands of Scotland once, I have, like you, my lady, come now and then across the people we call common, men and women, old wayside men especially—slow-minded, but hard in their grasp of facts, and ready to learn, and logical, large in their ideas, though going a roundabout way to express them.

They were at the bottom of wisdom, too, for they had in their heads the delicate sense of justice, upon which wisdom is founded. That is what their rulers lack. Unless we have the sense of justice abroad like a common air, there's no peace, and no steady advance. But these humble people had it. They reasoned from it, and came to sound conclusions.

I felt them to be my superiors. On the other hand, I have not felt the same with "our senators, rulers and lawyers." They are for the most part deficient in the liberal mind.—George Meredith.

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

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label



Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

PHILANDER KNOX--HIS RECORD

The Facts from History About Taft's New Secretary of State and His Checkered Career!

Written for the Herald by GUSTAVUS MEYERS.

THE announcement that President-elect Taft has chosen Senator Philander C. Knox to succeed Root as secretary of state is very significant.

Root, as is well known, was the astute lawyer whose legal acumen was at the disposal of Thomas F. Ryan. According to Harriman, Ryan could not have put through his transactions without Root's aid.

Knox, on the other hand, has been attorney for the steel trust and the Pennsylvania Railway Co., controlled to a great extent by J. P. Morgan. If present indications mean anything, it is to be expected that Morgan will be the dominating influence in the incoming administration. His son-in-law, Herbert Satterlee, was recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Knox's record is a very interesting one. It is not exactly that of the pure and incorruptible statesman the capitalist press portrays it. His services have been of such a character that the steel trust remembers them with the greatest appreciation. The public has quite forgotten what his particular activities were, but any one who will take the trouble to consult House Report No. 1468, 53d Congress, 3d Session, will find an official recital of them.

Back in 1894 the Carnegie Steel Co. thought so highly of his legal abilities that it paid him a retainer

of \$50,000 a year. At that time, according to official reports, the Carnegie Steel company was making armor plate, at a cost of less than \$200 a ton. It sold this plate to the Russian government at \$349 a ton, but, like good patriots, charged the United States government from \$520 to \$700 a ton for precisely the same armor-plate.

ARMOUR PLATE FRAUDS.

Many millions, of course, were made from these contracts. Since it was so easy to extort huge sums from the people of the United States, the Carnegie Steel company decided that it was just as easy to impose plugged armor and rotten steel for the navy. This is what it did on a large scale. When the Navy department found it out, and when congress stepped in to make a searching inquiry, who was it that came forward to defend the Carnegie Steel company? The Hon. Philander C. Knox.

What was the nature of the transaction he was so plausibly defending? Listen to this extract from the congressional committee's report: "The company was hired to make the best possible armor-plate, and was paid an enormous price. Resting under these obligations, the company or its servants perpetrated manifold frauds, the natural tendency of which was to palm off upon the government an inferior armor, whose inferiority might per-

chance appear only in the shock of battle and with incalculable damage to the country.

"The efforts of the company, and of its superintendents, Cline, Corey and Schwab, have been to satisfy your committee that the armor is up to the requirements of the contract, notwithstanding the false reports to inspectors, doctoring of specimens, plugging of plates, fraudulent retreating of test-plates and 'jockeying' of the testing-machine. The unblushing character of the frauds to which these men have been parties and the disregard for truth and honesty which they have shown in testifying before your committee render them unworthy of credence."

The committee virtuously whitewashed the magnates who owned the steel plant and reserved its condemnation for the underlings. It is, however, interesting to inquire what became of Corey and Schwab, whom the committee denounced as frauds and liars. Their services were so highly valued by Carnegie, Frick and Morgan—even if not by the congressional committee—that when the steel trust was organized Schwab was selected as the first head of it, and when he resigned, Corey was chosen to succeed him as president. As for Knox, he became the Attorney-General of the United States and subsequently United States senator. New York City.

Lancashire Motherhood.

Whilst perusing my local paper, my attention was attracted by a report of an inquest held in one of our smaller Lancashire towns. The case was that of a little girl aged ten, who had died as the result of her clothing catching fire. The coroner in summing up suggested there was "no blame" to be attached to anyone and preached a homily on the need for "fireguards." Being a parent myself I agree as to the necessity for fireguards where young children are exposed to any danger of catching fire, but, being a parent, I also wish to know what precautions are necessary in many other dangerous situations which might arise when a mother's vigilance and care are relaxed. We will hold an inquiry ourselves, putting aside for the time being coroner, juryman and verdict, which was "accidental death"—"no blame attaches to anyone." We shall see. This child of ten years is left in charge of two other ones younger than herself whilst their mother goes to work in the cotton mill. With a precocity above her years, but common enough amongst Lancashire children, in whom precociousness is early developed, she decided to "tidy up" before mother returned from work. Turning out the two younger children, and locking the door to prevent their re-entry and their making her efforts futile, she went through, in her little womanly way, the process of "cleaning up." In her endeavors to clean off the high mantelshelf, her clothing caught fire, and the poor child, rushing about in her mad terror, was slowly burnt to death before assistance could reach her. And so the matter is allowed to rest—not alone to rest but end.

but as soon as they are old enough to go to school, the money expended on nursing is required for some other purpose, and the children in consequence are left much to themselves. The sight may be often seen of these young children standing in the gateways of the factories waiting till the great engines shall cease their throbbing, and mother shall be free to come home. Who would be a woman and a mother in Lancashire? From the time of her marriage the life of the woman of the operative class is one of unceasing toil. The fat that, while still quite young, perhaps can earn wages equal to those of maturer years is an economic factor in the question of early marriages—marriages, I regret to say, which are often entered upon without that care and solemn consideration which is due before that important step in life's journey should be taken. Take a typical case. Two young people, about 18 years of age, are employed at the same factory, take a fancy to each other. After walking out a few times in company they decide to get married. Both are in good work, earning fair wages, so why should they wait? A house of furniture is easily obtained on the hire system; the knot is tied and the young pair enter on their married life. Then commences for the woman a new life of worry. Arising at 5.30 a. m., rushing off to the mill after a hasty cup of so-called tea and more often without, the day's work is commenced, broken only by half-an-hour's interval for breakfast, and an hour stoppage for dinner, until 5.30 p. m., when the throbbing, pulsating machinery is stopped and the operatives, weary and drooping, are released. Then home and another round of work lies before the woman worker. The usual house work remains to be done, washing, baking, etc., till, oftentimes late at night, she retires to her bed, and the same routine awaits her on the morrow. But it is with the advent of the children on the scene that the conditions of the married women of Lancashire becomes more deplorable. Baby means extra work; getting it ready for the day's nursing, rushing off at mealtimes to feed it if that is at all possible, and after a hastily cooked dinner, husband and wife go back to finish the day's work in the mill, after which the homework, increased by the presence of child or children, awaits the already tired wife. Can we wonder at the many cases of abortion that happen under circumstances like these? After tea the children are put to bed, or if they are too big to go so early they are turned on the streets to go where they like till mother has finished her cleaning. And so often while she is waging war with dirt her children are imbibing that which is soiling their young minds for ever. Home life in Lancashire! I defy anyone to prove there is any. Three parts of the women are neurotic and at 40 partly used up. Is there any chance of bringing out the best that is in one under such conditions as these?

Let us look at the circumstances surrounding the home life in the manufacturing towns of Lancashire. When a woman is about to become a mother, she is debarred from following her employment in the mill during the last month of her pregnancy. This is a rule quite as much honored in the breach as in the observance. Cases have been known where women have worked almost to the hour previous to confinement. While the children are little, they are taken out to nurse,

The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State

By FREDERICK ENGELS. Translated by Ernest Ullmann. Price 60c, postpaid. This little volume is of invaluable importance and should be in the library of every intelligent person. We quote: "Monogamy arose through the concentration of considerable wealth in one hand—a man's hand—and from the endeavor to bequeath this wealth to the children of this man to the exclusion of all others. This necessitated monogamy on the woman's part, but not on the man's part. Hence this monogamy of women in no way hindered open or secret polygamy of men. Now, the impending social revolution will reduce this whole era of inheritance to a minimum by changing at least the inheritable wealth—the means of production—into social property. Since monogamy was caused by economic conditions, it will disappear when these causes are abolished."

"One might reply, not without reason, that it will disappear, but it will rather be perfectly realized. For, with the transformation of the means of production into social property, wage-labor will also disappear, and with it the proletariat and the necessity for a certain, statistically ascertainable number of women to surrender for money. Prostitution disappears and monogamy, instead of going on as a relic, at last becomes a reality—for men also."—Page 91.

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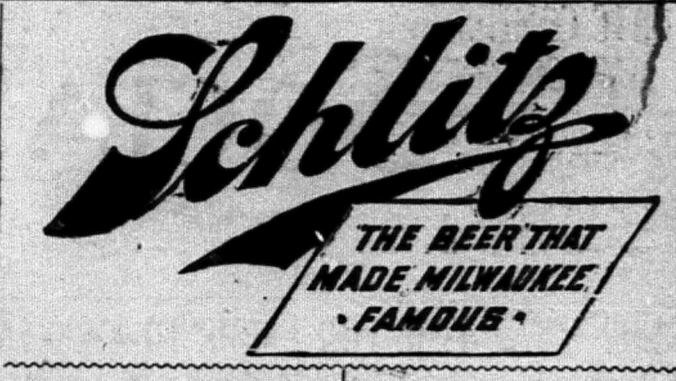
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ECONOMY—UNDER CAPITALISM By Ellis O. Jones.

ONCE there was a poor, but conscientious man. While seeking a job in a well-regulated and luxuriously-appointed establishment, he saw, hanging upon the wall, a motto which said: "Economy Is Wealth." It seemed very sensible to him and he pondered upon it.

To be sure, he had never been extravagant, as he owned no automobiles, kept no servants, had never been to Florida or Europe for his health, and was unacquainted with champagne and brandy and soda.

However, he was not a total abstainer. He had been known to spend nickles for beer, and once he spent a whole day's wages at a single Labor picnic. As he reflected upon these petty vices, he realized the force of the motto and resolved to economize.

By dint of scrupulous retrenchment, he found that he could reduce his cost of living from a dollar and ninety-eight cents a day to a dollar and eighty-seven and a half cents. He was highly pleased with himself, and one day, in a burst of enthusiasm over his success at economy, he told the tale to his boss. At first the boss congratulated him, but when he found that the man had been economizing for a whole year, he became very angry because he had not been told of it sooner. "You are an enemy to society," said the boss. "Here I am, struggling day by day to send my daughter to a French finishing school. I have been giving you employment and paying what I thought was necessary for you to live, and now I find that you cheated me by economizing and not telling me of it. For, of course, if

you can live more cheaply, you will not object to a reduction in wages." The poor man made no complaint lest he lose his job, but one night, at the risk of being arrested for burglary, he broke into his boss's office and corrected the motto to read: "Economy for the employe is wealth for the employer."

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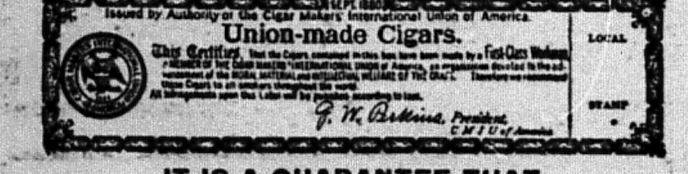
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RATE COMMISSION IS WISCONSIN'S JOKE

LAFOLLETTE'S WELL MEANT PLAN SERVES CORPORATIONS

The Story of Manitowoc Gas and How the Commission Went the Cormorant's One Better. Reform Now Hides Its Head For Shame.

By Chester M. Wright Editor Manitowoc (Wis.) Daily Tribune.

A great many people have long thought that there is nothing like government regulation of privately owned public utilities. Manitowoc is sure of it.

When, on Dec. 15, the Wisconsin state rate commission handed down a decision giving to the Manitowoc Gas Company a rate for gas 25 cents per thousand for the first thousand feet, in excess of what the company had asked for, Manitowoc had no further doubt about it.

When the daily papers took the news to the people on that night Manitowoc stood up like one man and howled. The gas company heard the howl and—fearing loss of patrons—didn't like it. Some people said that the rate commission at Madison also heard it, and they sought to prove their judgment when two days later a new order came from the commission, cutting the rate down again, but leaving intact an order giving the company a 25-cent "service charge," compelling all consumers to pay 25 cents per month for the "privilege" of having the gas pipes in their houses.

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endanger their safety by coming in contact with it.

Wanted to "Equalize" Rates. The case began away back last spring when the gas company made a proposition to the city council to "equalize" rates by charging one dollar for either fuel or illuminating gas, and by making a 25 cent service charge, so as to avoid having low incomes from pipes in houses where there was little or no gas used.

The former rate was \$1.25 for illuminating gas and \$1 for fuel gas, net. Under the new plan the company would avoid the two meter system, using but one meter for both kinds of gas. The plan would have been a decided boon to the company, giving no advantage to the consumer, however, and in fact increasing the price of gas to him.

The city refused to listen to the plan and the company appealed to the rate commission. Now, be it known, the rate commission is one of the reform pets, one of the brilliant pieces of machinery that has evolved out of the trials and tribulations of the LaFollette movement in Wisconsin. This commission, it was said, would so regulate public utilities that the desirability of municipal ownership would be only a forgotten memory, the shade of a fanatical notion.

To this body of three men, picked by the reform governor, went the gas company. It asked for dollar gas rates, a one meter system and the right to make the 25-cent service charge.

Ashamed to Take the Money.

The commission sat on the case. It sat for some time. On Dec. 15 it came off the nest. The gas company got all it asked for and so much more that it was ashamed to take the money. The commission had figured the thing all out in black and white, and, of course, it reasoned, whatever is in black and white must be so. The company got, aside from what it wanted, a rate of \$1.25 net for both kinds of gas, a little matter of an annual increase in income of between \$8,000 and \$10,000, according to the figures of the city attorney, who figures the increased income on the service charge alone at \$4,800 and the approximate increase in the income from fuel gas at \$10,000. The city has about 13,000 inhabitants.

That was the first order. To the surprise of everyone, the commission the next day sent word that an error had been made and that a new ruling would follow. It came on schedule time, making the flat rate of one dollar, but leaving the service charge, to which the most objection had been made by the people.

One member of the Republican state central committee said that if the matter was an error the commission might be excused, but he said that if it was a case of changing their minds they ought to be subject to removal by the governor. He is a "rank reformer," as they say.

The city now has asked for a re-hearing in the case, but no one, not even the Republican city attorney, expects much from it.

A Corporation's Thankgiving.

The manager of the gas company simply smiles and says, "I'm satisfied."

Since the two rulings have been handed down most people have been busy themselves trying to figure out how such a mistake could have happened, and scores of people are not slow to say that had

the people not sent up such a mighty roar, the mistake never would have been discovered.

The gas company did not care for the increased price of gas. It did care mightily for the service charge. "I want that service charge and I'm going to have it," was the cock-sure manner in which the manager of the gas company expressed himself when interviewed. He appeared to be perfectly certain of his ground. The commission told the little gas managers down here at Manitowoc that they didn't know how to make money enough. They figured it all out and told the company that they must charge repairs to operating expenses, so that the plant would always be in good condition. They figured the life of the plant at thirty years, which was quite unnecessary, since the plant will be always in repair at the cost of operating expense. But, so as not to pinch the poor little concern, the commission ordered them to make and lay aside 3 1/2 per cent as a sinking fund, so that at the end of thirty years there would be enough cold cash on hand to replace the plant, even though it would still be in a healthy, money-earning condition. And to still further foster the infant industries of Wisconsin, for, of course, all the companies will soon benefit by this order, the company was told that it must make a 7 1/2 per cent annual dividend.

The Son of his Father.

Another interesting feature of this case is that the manager's name is Douglas. Also his father's name is Douglas. The father was a member of the legislature that enacted that rate law. Many people don't know that. Douglas, the father, was elected on the promise that he would not quit until a rate law was enacted. And he didn't. In all, the Douglases are interested in eight or ten gas plants, most of them in Wisconsin. They stood in need of a rate law and a rate commission.

Douglas, the gas manager, said, "not for publication"—but all's fair in war—some enlightening things when asked why it was that when the rate bill was before the legislature there was not the usual corporation lobby to fight it. Of course, the law was presumed to have been drawn for the people, and the people and the corporations do not abide in a condition of mutual benefit. Very cool and very matter of fact was the reply of Douglas. The young man half smiled and said in effect:

Forehanded "Reform."

"You see, we knew regulation had to come some time, and so a number of broad-minded (get that term) public utility men got together and framed up this law and had it put through. We preferred to have it that way than to get it later, drawn by a lot of crazy reformers that would make it much harder for us." That expresses what Douglas said, although the words may not be exact. So that is the machine the cities in Wisconsin are up against. That is the law for which LaFollette's reformers claim the credit. The mountain has labored much, and verily, it hath brought forth a mouse and the people, like women, jump in fear of the mouse, while they resolve that at the first opportunity they will cop off its head.

Manitowoc, Wis., Dec. 26.—(Special).—City Attorney Hougen said today that the city would probably ask for an injunction to restrain the company from enforcing the new and higher gas rates approved of by the rate commission. The petition for a new hearing on the case was filed with the commission on Tuesday, but no reply has as yet been received.

To the Front. If it could be, we are sometimes told, a glorious future must unfold, of how a man can manifest, "his faith in man." For centuries old, "Man has been told," it's but a joke to expect a true account of his exploits if they another will discredit. So now my rhyming "I must close," unless it be in evay said, "He's only once again 'trying," to boost himself up to the front. A. E. W.

Charles Sumner, in his old age, did one of the noblest acts of his whole life when he moved in congress that the victories we had won in our Civil War over our southern friends should be stricken off our national flags under which both North and South were hereafter to march together for the unity of our nation, and the legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolution which almost broke his heart denouncing him as a traitor, false to the state he represented.—Ex.

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Labor Triumphant.

Written for the Herald by Edmund Defreyne. "Work, feed thyself, to thine own powers appeal, Nor whine out woes thine own right hand can heal."

HAILED! mighty thing of brain and brawn, Whose head and hands uphold the world. Hail, Conqueror! Awake! the dawn Of thy day comes apace, and hurled Into the furore of the past Will be thy wrongs, if thy strong hands But pull together and hold fast. Each right when gained. But thy demands Backed by thy manhood's might must be: Thou canst not win with half thy power. Waken! Unite! Then, like the sea, Thou art resistless. Lo! the hour Is ripe. The hands of Time and Fate Point to the dawn; and from its sleep Of ages, heavy-eyed and late— But not too late its trust to keep— Great Labor wakes, and, with wide eyes Of wonder, sees his giant form, Begins his force to realize; And, looking on the pygmy swarm Which fattens on him, and with chains Of golden tissue binds his brawn And its colossal strength restrains, Laughs, half in rage and half in scorn; And, breaking, one by one, the bands Of minted gold his own hand wrought, Rises, triumphant, proudly stands Upon the world his toil hath bought And paid for many times in coin.

TALKS TO TOILERS

By ROBERT HUNTER.

received a letter the other day from a friend, a very amusing letter. He seems to think the Socialists are defeated, and he asked me to assist in forming a new party.

As others seem to labor under a similar impression, it may be worth while to examine for a moment the extent of Socialist conviction in this country.

Everyone will grant that the vote does not half represent the extent of Socialist conviction, but we'll take the vote and abide by that.

It is about 600,000, which means that a population of 2,500,000 at the least is represented in that vote.

If we were a sectional party, as was the Populist, we might control, with that number of votes, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. We might have the governors, the state legislatures and the courts of those ten states. We might also have 32 or more representatives in congress, and 20 representatives in the senate.

In other words, that vote represents considerably more than it appears to represent.

The other parties, with the same vote, gain all the representatives and all the power that I have mentioned, while the Socialists have not a single congressman or senator.

With that vote we could control the immense political power of all the states east of the Mississippi river and south of Mason and Dixon's line.

In other words, we should appear somewhat of a party if we were a sectional party.

The number of votes we obtained in the last election would give us a large representation in any parliament of the world except our own.

With a smaller vote the Belgium Socialists have 37 representatives in parliament. Great Britain has 32. With about half of our vote,

Well, the case has gone to the jury and we have the verdict. The voice of the people has once more been heard.

The lessons to be drawn are many. The first and most important is that the people do not want the trusts busted.

That is a wise and great decision. It ought to teach "the radicals" once and for all that the people will not be led backward.

Instinctively the people know that trust busting means poverty and distress, means panics and bankruptcies, means futile and frantic destruction.

The people are wiser than their leaders. They do not rule, but their voice is heard. With overpowering distinctness they have handed in their verdict. Between chaos and anarchy on one side, and order and monopoly on the other, they choose order and monopoly.

X RAYS--By John M. Work.

But their work is utterly hopeless. Every essential feature of the present social system has its dagger out to stab their efforts. The results of their work, good as far as they go, are extremely puny. It would be too bad to neglect the individuals whom they are helping, but, in addition to that work, they should use their first hand knowledge of conditions to scourge the system which produces those conditions. They should join the Socialist party in order to abolish the system. The capitalists, who are unable to consume the vast wealth which they wring from the workers, but keep the workers from consuming it just the same, may be fittingly likened to the dog in the manger who could not eat the hay himself but kept the ox from doing so. It may be well to remind

those who do not believe there is any way for the ox to get rid of the dog, that the fable of the dog in the manger has been revised. I have not the revised version handy, but it runs something like this: A certain vicious dog sat in a manger and barked and growled at the ox and kept him from the hay, although he could not eat it himself. But it so happened that this particular ox had become high in the forehead and wide between the ears, denoting enlarged intellect. So he winked his off eye at himself and said to the dog, "Don't you know that if you stay in that manger long enough, you'll get mangy?" Now, this coincided with what the dog had previously learned about the germ theory of disease. Besides, the ox accompanied this pleasantry with a menacing twitch of his horn. So the dog silently tucked his tail between his legs and stole away. Whereupon the ox winked his near eye at himself and fell to and began to fill himself with delicious hay.

I am not much of an admirer of Daniel Webster. In his middle and later years he was a trimmer and a compromiser. But in his younger years he said some things worthy to be repeated. He delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument, on the 17th day of June, 1825. In the audience were a few aged survivors of the revolution, among them being Lafayette, who was at that time making a tour through the United States. Inspired by this occasion and these surroundings, the young orator gave utterance to these words: "If the spark of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn. Human agency cannot extinguish it. Like the earth's central fire, it may be smothered for a time, the ocean may overwhelm it, mountains may press it down, but its inherent and unconquerable force will leave both the ocean and the land, and at some time or other, in some place or other, the volcano will break out and flange up to heaven."

The capitalists grab at every cent in sight. They get men to work for them at the lowest possible wages, without regard to the comfort or welfare of the men and their families. They frequently compel their employes to work in vile and unhealthy quarters where their lives are threatened by disease and their wives and children oftentimes lose their only support from that cause. They employ women and children and press them through the same process of dehumanization. They build hovels and tenement houses in the most undesirable places and rent them to the workers. They take care not to have these hovels and tenements too close to their own mansions on the broad and beautiful avenues. They do not want to defile themselves by too close contiguity with people who earn an honest living. They contribute to the campaign funds of all political parties that will accept their bribes. They influence legislators with money, flattery, intimidation, or perquisites, and get passed such laws as are in their interests and rejected such as are not. They treat poor men as inferiors and regard themselves as the lords of creation. Besides hiring the shrewdest lawyers in the land, they bring extraneous influences to bear upon the courts, and they rarely fail to get the decisions they want. They unconcernedly in-

Finland has 80 representatives, and Italy 25. Had the Socialist vote in Milwaukee alone been cast for us in Alabama, we could have elected 5 representatives to congress.

But our vote is not a sectional one; it is spread over the entire country. Indeed, there is now hardly a town, village or hamlet that does not have its Socialists, and that is why, although our vote seems so small, our movement is considered so menacing. It is alarming to the old parties because it grows everywhere at once. The soap-borax in Podunk is talking the same gospel that one hears in the metropolis. The song he sings, the thought he advances, the programme he advocates is the same that one hears in a village of Russia, in the Jura mountains of Switzerland, or in the factory hells of Lancashire.

And when this strange creature in Podunk casts his individual ballot, it does not discourage him to see the other citizens of Podunk vote the Democratic or Republican ticket. He takes a little sheet of paper, puts down 10,000,000 international votes, and adds his one thereto. And occasionally stupid politicians mass their forces in some city and deal Socialism a mighty blow. The newspapers hurry to send cables announcing that Socialism has been stamped out, when, lo! the plague breaks forth in some ten or a dozen other places!

And the time comes—it has come elsewhere, and it will come here—when the obnoxious thing became an epidemic. And that's the menace of Socialism!

If you were a merchant and wanted to introduce an article to the public, you would like to have your agents spread everywhere, working in every kind of place throughout the universe. Well, Socialism has just that, as you will observe by studying that little vote.

Bryan and his followers refused to put the real issue before the people. They refused to give the people a chance to decide whether they wanted to own the trusts of whether they wanted the trusts to own them.

But the people have decided that capitalism is better than anarchy, that "prosperity," even at the expense of robbery, is better than chaos and industrial bankruptcy. They have decided that monopoly, with all its evils, is better than competition with all its crimes.

That is the first lesson to be drawn from the recent campaign. Jeffersonian democracy in politics and mad anarchy of industrial competition in economies have received their death sentence. The Democratic party is dead, long live democracy! And with US, and in US, and of US it lives. Three cheers for International Socialism!—Robert Hunter.

(Continued to page 4.)

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

To the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company: You are hereby notified of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., to be held at the office of the company, 342-344-346 Sixth street, in the city and county of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, on Thursday, January 21, 1909, at 8 p.m., to increase the capital stock, to purchase the personal and all other property and assets of the Vorwaerts Publishing Co., to elect a board of directors and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The purpose of such meeting the stock transfer books will be closed Jan. 15, 1909, at 6 o'clock p.m., and remain closed until Jan. 22, 1909, at 8 o'clock a.m. A large attendance is necessary to insure a quorum, and as our stockholders are widely scattered all over the country, it is urged that all stockholders attend, either in person or by proxy. If you cannot attend this meeting personally, kindly assist the tabulation of the proxies and prevent delay in calling the meeting to order promptly at the time specified, by having proxy, properly filled out, with the secretary at the office of the company not later than 3 o'clock p.m. Jan. 21, 1909.

H. W. BISTORIUS, Sec'y.

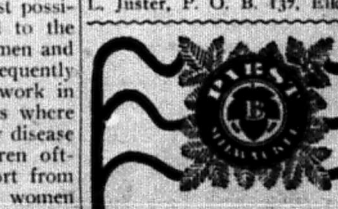
Dated, Milwaukee, Jan. 2, 1909.

FORM OF PROXY.

Be it known, that I (Name of shareholder) of _____ County, State of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____ (Give name and postoffice address in full) of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin, to be my true and lawful substitute and proxy, for me, and in my name and stead, to vote at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, to be held Jan. 21, 1909, or any and all adjourned meetings thereof, as fully as I could if I were personally present. Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 1909. _____ (Shareholder sign here.) Signed in presence of _____ (Witness sign here.) Number of shares _____

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For Socialist literature, address: L. Juster, P. O. B. 137, Elkton, Md.



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SAY! NOW IS THE TIME—NOW, during these hard and uncertain times—to make appeal to your friends, and the voters in general, and to show them that the incentive capitalism places before them is a base one. It only teaches one to get something for nothing—simply a desire to "get there."

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. The people are open to conviction, desirous of getting at the facts if presented in a proper way. Let them have the truth! You cannot afford to be without this little booklet. Price Only 5c—25 for \$1.00 At This Office—344 Sixth Street

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Wm. A. Arnold, Victor L. Berger, Ed. Ziegler, C. P. Dietz, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., E. H. Thoms, H. W. Bistorius, Frank Bauer, F. W. Rehfeld.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

The Social-Democrats have just gained a signal victory in Nuernberg, Germany. They secured nine seats in the local election, to eight for the Liberals and three for the Center party.

The Socialist National Executive committee at its meeting last week in Chicago decided to arrange American tours for Victor Greyson, Social-Democratic member of the British parliament, and Comrade Dora Montifere of London.

The total amount of money raised by the National Socialist party for the recent presidential campaign was \$3,845.53 in direct contributions and \$4,007.28 for the Red Special, \$6,778.57 of which was not required for the specific purpose for which it was given.

THE TREND. Current Literature: "The growth of Socialism in England and Amer-

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

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

The Proposed Amendment. To the Party Members: Before party members vote on the amendment proposed by Local Tyler, Tex., they should give it careful consideration.

The Social Revolution

By KARL KAUTSKY, Editor of the Neue Zeit. Translated by A. M. and May Wood Simons. Price 50c, postpaid.

Social-Democratic Herald

342-344-346 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

POVERTY

As an aid to Socialist workers, this book has no superior. It is brimful of facts, gathered at first hand by the author, vividly setting forth the condition of the poor in our great industrial centers.

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

342-344-346 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A.M.

Author of "The Struggle for Existence", is again on the Lecture Platform and MAY BE ENGAGED FOR LECTURES

Demand Freeing of Ruzwiz!

Rudowitz meetings are being held in every large city in the land, and strong resolutions adopted. The full light of publicity is now beating upon that disreputable extradition treaty made almost secretly

THE LED LEADING THE LEADERS.

Up to last year's convention at Norfolk apparently the American Federation of Labor adhered strictly to the principle of "trade autonomy."

The Greatest and Meanest Thieves Not In Prison

There are many departments of the great art of separating the public from its money. Anthony N. Brady of New York confesses that he sold a snap franchise for a Wall street ferry line to the Metropolitan Securities Co. for \$965,000.

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We are now at the beginning of a new year. Progress in Socialism at the end of this year will surprise many thinking men. This ensuing year must and will be the greatest year for the hustlers of this paper.

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It is the same size as Poster No. 1, 10x26 inches, and GIVES THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, AND SHOWS WHAT THE SHARE OF THE WORKERS IS IN THEIR PRODUCT.

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The Christian Socialist, 5623 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill., is unique among Socialist papers. Thoroughly class-conscious and revolutionary, it is also religious and is making great inroads into the church.

Food of Ancient Emigrants.

In fish must be recognized the first kind of artificial food, because it was not fully available without cooking. Fire was first utilized, not unlikely, for this purpose. Fish were universal in distribution, un-

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

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE STREET
 TELEPHONE—GRAND 3742

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

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 Recording Secretary—FREDERIC BEATH, 844 Sixth St.
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HANDLEY'S REPORT on the DENVER CONVENTION

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 2, 1908. To the Officers and Delegates of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

As your delegate to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the city of Denver, Colo., Nov. 9 to 21, 1908, I desire to submit the following report for your consideration: The convention opened Monday, Nov. 9, at 10 a.m. in the Auditorium. The session was opened with the customary addresses by the governor, mayor, and officials of organized labor in Colorado, affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Credentials committee reported and 325 duly accredited delegates were seated. The seating of delegates from the Flint Glass Workers and the Electrical Workers were contested, and the cases referred to a special committee. The entire afternoon was consumed by Pres. Gompers reading his report. The report was lengthy and exhaustive, very much of which appeared to me to be an appeal in behalf of Mr. Gompers.

The president's report made particular reference to the conference held at Washington, March 10, where the political campaign of the A. F. of L. was outlined. I have been informed by two international officers who were present at this conference that the result of the meeting was not unanimous as has been frequently stated by the advocates of this policy. I am also informed that when this conference adjourned the understanding was that another meeting would be held before the political policy was carried into effect. This meeting, however, was never called, and many of our trade unionists were led to believe that the A. F. of L. political program was the unanimous decision of the international officers, which was not the case.

According to the Secretary's report, the average membership affiliated during the past twelve months was 1,868,885, an increase of 47,915 over the number reported affiliated at the 1907 convention. I will not burden you with a mass of figures in the financial report, but will give the exact amounts in each fund, which is important that you should know, by giving it in as condensed form as possible.

At the close of this fiscal year \$138,627.89 in the treasury, the high-water mark in the history of the American Federation of Labor. Of the amount on hand \$105,282.09 is in the Defense Fund for local, state and federal labor unions, and can be used for strike benefits only in the case of a strike or a lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$33,345.80, is in the General Fund. Of that fund only \$17,545.01 is available for the general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The balance, \$15,800.79, is divided as follows:

In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council in accordance with the recommendation of the last convention, for the purpose of placing organizers in Los Angeles, California, and other cities, to offset the efforts of the Manufacturers' association which were, and are now, endeavoring to disrupt the labor organizations, \$7,870.02.

In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council in accordance with the recommendation of the last convention to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range company, \$4,607.13.

In the fund created by the moneys received in response to the appeal issued by the Executive Council to the local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, for appropriations to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range company, \$3,406.64.

The total receipts from all sources are \$207,655.23; the total expenses are \$196,937.36; leaving a balance of receipts over our expenses of \$10,717.87.

The fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, in the person of John Wadsworth, a member of the miners' organization, and H. Skinner, a printer, then made their report. Mr. Wadsworth is a member of parliament, belonging to the Labor party, which consists not only of trade unionists, but Socialist as well. Mr. Skinner said in part:

The main body of the Socialists in Great Britain are allied to the Labor party, and they are as anxious to maintain it as are the more moderate section styled the trade unionists. We are proud of that alliance between the Labor party and the Socialist party. I believe a great deal of the work that has been accomplished in an advance direction for the workers of Great Britain has been due to the sacrifice, the hard work and the energy of the Socialists who are connected with it.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was represented by P. M. Draper. In the course of his remarks he declared himself not a Socialist, but commended very highly the Socialists of Canada as being loyal trade unionists.

Delegate Fureseth of the Sailors' organization read the report of our delegates to Great Britain's 41st Trade Union Congress, held at Nottingham. There were points of great interest in the report, which time will not permit to mention.

The entire delegation visited the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. I can say nothing but words of praise for this institution, and if any member or local lodge desires information on this subject I will be pleased to furnish them with the same in detail.

Your delegate presented two resolutions, one by request of this body through the Metal Trades Section, requesting an organizer here in the spring of 1909, which

was referred by the Organizing committee to the Executive Council with a favorable recommendation to comply with same.

The other, in the form of an amendment, read as follows:

Amend Section 2 of Article II to read: The establishment of national and international trade unions, recognizing the autonomy of each trade based upon a close federation of all trades industrially, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

This amendment was construed by the Law committee to aim at the same purpose as that of a resolution introduced by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and the committee substituted in lieu thereof an additional section, which reads as follows:

Section 3, Article II: The establishment of departments composed of national and international unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of the same industry and which departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

This substitute was not entirely satisfactory to me; however, it was adopted by the convention.

In the Executive Council's report, among the many important matters recommended was one to instruct Pres. Gompers in the name of the American Federation of Labor, to request Pres. Roosevelt to intervene in behalf of Jan Poutren, the political refugee from Russia, who is claimed to have committed crimes in his native country during the period of the revolutionary upheaval in 1906.

The Operative Plasterers' International Association was granted a charter.

Louis Kemper, A. J. Kugler, E. F. Ward, John Sullivan, Frank Koralek.

The committee reported as follows:

Committee recommend that the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the International Union of United Brewery Workers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen on the same basis as the settlement which has been agreed to between Brewery Workers and Steam Engineers.

Your committee further recommend that the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recognize the jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America over all teamsters employed in breweries.

The Teamsters' matters were finally referred to the Executive Council. The committee on Executive Council's Report then made its report; the most important part of that report, and, in fact, the only test vote during the convention, was taken after nearly a half day's discussion on the recommendation, under the caption: "Legislation Harassing Labor."

Vice-President Duncan offered an amendment to strike out that part regarding the injunction and substituting "that we defend ourselves at all hazards."

The roll call vote resulted 11,272 in favor of the amendment and 3,556 against. During this debate there were some very able arguments presented on the injunction. The general opinion of those who supported the committee's report was that it is the object of the opponents of organized labor to compel the unions to deplete their treasuries by defending their officers and members in contempt cases, and it was well said by one delegate that when the restraining order was issued against Gompers and others in the recent injunction cases, had Gompers, instead of obeying the order, sent word, by telegram if necessary, to every officer of organized labor from international officers down to local secretaries, to continue the "We Don't Patronize" list stronger than ever before, and even though some of the officials might have been sent to jail for a time, it might have been the undoing of injunction cases in labor disputes for the future.

During the committee report on President's Report, an amendment was offered, signed by fifteen Socialists, your delegate being one of the signers, which read as follows:

PREAMBLE.

The President in his report says: "In editorials in our American Federationist, I have discussed the great principles involved in the campaign, and under the caption 'American Federationist' asks, that financial provisions should be made for the official magazine from the general fund of the Federation."

In connection with the publication of the official organ, the editorial utterances should be considered, as to whether they make for unity and harmony in labor's ranks and are fair representations of current events. In this connection attention is directed to editorials appearing in the September and November issues. The following is quoted from the September issue:

"We note that the Socialists' Special train is to make a tour of the country, carrying Mr. Debs with all the luxurious accessories which modern transportation can accomplish. The train is said to cost \$23,000 for the campaign. Now, we would like to inquire who finances the Socialist campaign? It seems hardly probable that such luxurious style of transportation would be authorized by those voters of small means whose contributions are alleged to be the chief support of the Socialist campaign. Why not publish a list of your campaign contributions, Mr. Debs? It would be interesting to know who contributes the \$23,000 campaign train. There is a strong suspicion in the mind of many that the money has the same similarity of source as the abuse. In other words, that the interests behind Party-Post-Van Cleve-Taft-Debs contributions to unions furnishes the

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ship January 1, 1911; and where a majority of engineers decide to remain members of the Brewery Workers' Union, they shall remain as such.

Eighth:—Beginning now and continuing until January 1, 1911, joint conference boards may be created in cities where the Steam Engineers have jurisdiction. The duty of the joint boards shall be the same as now where the jurisdiction of the engineers exists. It is understood that in the negotiation of wage agreements, contracts governing the Steam Engineers and the Brewery Workers' respective unions shall expire at the same date.

Ninth: Brewery Workers shall have authority to initiate engineers in those breweries, malt houses and bottling houses in those cities where they have jurisdiction over the engineers;

Tenth: A joint circular letter shall be issued to the local unions of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America, the International Union of Steam Engineers and all affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor within sixty days from the adjournment of this convention. The circular shall contain the provisions of this agreement, and be signed by the officers of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America and International Union of Steam Engineers, and by President Gompers on behalf of the American Federation of Labor. It is understood and agreed that the terms of this arrangement will continue and remain in effect and be binding on all parties interested until January 1, 1911.

On behalf of International Union of Steam Engineers:

Matt Comerford, Gen'l Pres.; R. A. McKee, Gen'l Sec.-Treas. A. M. Huddell, 1st Vice-Pres. P. C. Winn, Delegate.

On behalf of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America (subject to approval of organization):

Louis Kemper, A. J. Kugler, E. F. Ward, John Sullivan, Frank Koralek.

The committee reported as follows:

Committee recommend that the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the International Union of United Brewery Workers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen on the same basis as the settlement which has been agreed to between Brewery Workers and Steam Engineers.

Your committee further recommend that the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recognize the jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America over all teamsters employed in breweries.

The Teamsters' matters were finally referred to the Executive Council. The committee on Executive Council's Report then made its report; the most important part of that report, and, in fact, the only test vote during the convention, was taken after nearly a half day's discussion on the recommendation, under the caption: "Legislation Harassing Labor."

Vice-President Duncan offered an amendment to strike out that part regarding the injunction and substituting "that we defend ourselves at all hazards."

The roll call vote resulted 11,272 in favor of the amendment and 3,556 against. During this debate there were some very able arguments presented on the injunction. The general opinion of those who supported the committee's report was that it is the object of the opponents of organized labor to compel the unions to deplete their treasuries by defending their officers and members in contempt cases, and it was well said by one delegate that when the restraining order was issued against Gompers and others in the recent injunction cases, had Gompers, instead of obeying the order, sent word, by telegram if necessary, to every officer of organized labor from international officers down to local secretaries, to continue the "We Don't Patronize" list stronger than ever before, and even though some of the officials might have been sent to jail for a time, it might have been the undoing of injunction cases in labor disputes for the future.

During the committee report on President's Report, an amendment was offered, signed by fifteen Socialists, your delegate being one of the signers, which read as follows:

PREAMBLE.

The President in his report says: "In editorials in our American Federationist, I have discussed the great principles involved in the campaign, and under the caption 'American Federationist' asks, that financial provisions should be made for the official magazine from the general fund of the Federation."

In connection with the publication of the official organ, the editorial utterances should be considered, as to whether they make for unity and harmony in labor's ranks and are fair representations of current events. In this connection attention is directed to editorials appearing in the September and November issues. The following is quoted from the September issue:

"We note that the Socialists' Special train is to make a tour of the country, carrying Mr. Debs with all the luxurious accessories which modern transportation can accomplish. The train is said to cost \$23,000 for the campaign. Now, we would like to inquire who finances the Socialist campaign? It seems hardly probable that such luxurious style of transportation would be authorized by those voters of small means whose contributions are alleged to be the chief support of the Socialist campaign. Why not publish a list of your campaign contributions, Mr. Debs? It would be interesting to know who contributes the \$23,000 campaign train. There is a strong suspicion in the mind of many that the money has the same similarity of source as the abuse. In other words, that the interests behind Party-Post-Van Cleve-Taft-Debs contributions to unions furnishes the

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
 OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

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 FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 FREDERIC BEATH, Sec.-Treas., 844 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 MICHAEL WEISENPLUH, 1577 Louis Av., Milwaukee, Wis.

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 JAMES SHERMAN, 508 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 728 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
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The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

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Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD cast your ballots for emancipation from wage slavery

Union Barber Shops UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

West Side.
 Austermann, A., 559 3rd St. e. Walnut
 Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.
 Beisner, J. C., 672 7th St.
 Benz, George, 1175 11th St.
 Betzhold Chas., 488 11th St.
 Breitwisch, F. C., 1167 21st St.
 Bretzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut
 Dettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut
 Ebert, J., 2731 Sycamore St.
 Engel, Max, 1920 Cherry St.
 Fabry, J., 92 10th St.
 Felsecker, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.
 Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut
 Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry
 Gauthier, Robert, 238 Chestnut St.
 Hamer, E. C., 141 North Av.
 Hantschke, Albert, 2452 North Av.
 Henkel, Henry, 270 27th St.
 Hise, Chas., 503 Chestnut
 Holzappel, G., 391 3rd St.
 Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago
 Hozauser, L. A. Union Depot Barber Shop.
 Huber, Hans, 470 11th St.
 Jungmann, L., 825 9th St.
 Kammler, A. G., 274 4th St.
 Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut
 Klingler, D., 1920 Chambers St.
 Lange & Wells, 281 Third St.
 Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd St.
 O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th St.
 Petri, Richard, 2022 Clybourn St.
 Polaski, J., 014 35th St.
 Reipke, Val, 1531 Cherry St.
 Rietz, A. E., 1339 State St.
 Rudel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.
 Scherer, E., 343 Third St.
 Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut
 Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry
 Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut
 Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn St.
 Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac Ave.
 Unrau, G., 627 Grand Av.
 Urban, George, 2006 Lisbon Av.
 Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd St.
 Wengatz, R. T., 1510 North Av.
 Zeitler, F., 528 Grand Av.
 Zittmer, M. W., 80 16th St.

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Wisconsin State Organization Department CARL D. THOMPSON, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

The locals are busy all over the state with their lecture courses and agitation work. EAU CLAIRE.—Comrade Gaylord spoke here the night after Christmas, and as a result new interest has been awakened in the work. Two new members were received. Comrade Bonnamy makes a good secretary and tends especially well to the correspondence of the local. In order to stimulate the interest of the delinquent comrades, he proposes to send the ballots for the referendum to the members who cannot attend the meetings, with a stamped envelope addressed to himself. In this way he hopes at least to keep the comrades alive to the fact that they are members of the Social-Democratic party and are expected to take part in its affairs. The idea is a good one.

ROCKFORD, ILL.—The locals in adjoining states are after our speakers. Rockford has engaged Comrade Gaylord for a lecture there on Jan. 17, and proposes to have Comrade Brown some time in March. WAUSAU.—Comrade Mackay is doing splendid work in keeping the local in touch with the state work. He writes that the local has decided to take as many of the lectures this winter as they can possibly afford, believing that this will tend to keep the interest alive. They have engaged a hall for Comrade Gaylord, who is to speak there on Jan. 22. They will sell tickets at 10c per admission, and hope in this way to clear their expenses. RHINELANDER.—The local is conducting a study course in Socialism and asked for an outline of the subject: "Why a Church Member

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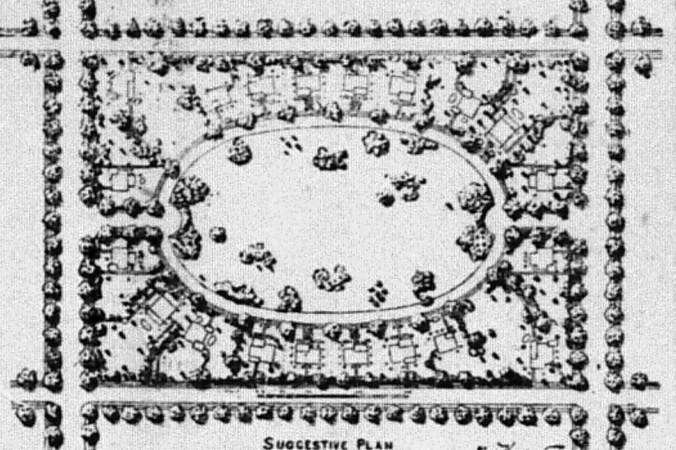
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PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL PARKS

Supplementing the argument made last Saturday, depreciating the efforts of real estate men in bringing a few more hundred acres within the modern regime of vitiating its natural influence and sustenance (the fundamental cause of debility) I wish to suggest how they might inaugurate a system which would pay them in a fair ratio their conservation and addition to the influences which make for good. At the present time there are less obstacles in the way of arranging for homes and industrial centers, for their utility, without that sacrifice of normal environmental influence outside the city than can be done inside. Our established laws actually compel us to destroy these influences, and then induce us to attempt a remedy by artificial imitations of the real, in spots which we call parks, for, at best, a park is but an island of normal effects for animal life, surrounded by vast acres of disintegration.

parklike enclosure in the center, but this is no circumstance of what can be done outside of city limits where parklike plots can be made, working back from our various rivers and creeks, where thousands of inexpensive home buildings can be placed, within environ-



ments more desirable than our most expensive or fashionable parks, because they are sure to develop in harmony with the necessary occupation or productivity of their occupants. The expense of road-building would decrease materially. The dust problem would at once be reduced to a minimum, so many of our ills would be removed by this method of platting. It is well worth while visiting Lake Forest and Riverside, Ill., to see how delightful such simplicity is when made practical use of. Of course these two places are monopolized by wealthy people, but there is no reason why inexpensive homes may

not be laid out on the same plan. Such laws as would naturally be enacted for the conservation of these plots would be serious obstacles in the way of further exploitation; building lines, tree lines, surface water sheds, air spaces, light areas, foliage windbreaks etc., would be

established, so as not to allow a lot owner to cut down the trees, so as to crowd on four families where calculations were made for one. They would be managed much the same as the "cities of the dead" (cemetaries) are now managed: When you purchase a lot there, you are allowed to use it for just so many, and the environmental effects are maintained for the benefit of all. Is it not strange that Forest Home Cemetery for the dead is by far better suited for the living than any other area of its size within this county? Are not the living as dear to us and to each other as the dead? C. B. W.

TWO REFERENDUMS.—The locals are now voting on two referendums, one proposing an amendment to the Wisconsin state constitution so as to provide for Young People's organizations, and the other the referendum for the election of a national executive committee. In connection with the latter there is a proposed amendment to the national constitution on the reverse side of the ballot. The locals and members should be sure that they cast their vote early on these propositions.

EVERY COMRADE should read Sandburg's article on "How to Make Meetings Successful," in last week's

HANDLEY'S REPORT ON THE DENVER CONVENTION--Continued.

with the exception of Vice-President Keefe, in whose place Alpine of the Plumbers was elected. Your delegate voted against the re-election of Pres. Gompers by the ye and nay for the secretary to cast one ballot. A new department was instituted known as the Railroad department of the A. F. of L., with the object in view of some day securing the affiliation of the transportation men as well as the mechanics and others employed on railway systems. Among the matters of importance that came up before the convention were the following: Protesting against sending book-binding work out of this country, as has been done by some public libraries. Indorsing the principles of the national civil service law and favoring the passage of some suitable retirement law. Supporting remedial legislation in congress for better hours and pay for postal clerks. Favoring better sanitary conditions on immigrant ships. Pledging assistance to the jewelry workers in placing their label on all work and in securing an eight-hour day. Protesting against child labor in bands and orchestras. Condemning the seceding teamsters and all dual organizations of teamsters. Indorsed suffrage for women and free text-books for children. Ordered the Executive committee to co-operate with Italian representatives at Washington to stop the congestion of Italians in large cities.

HERALD. We are going to have other articles along similar lines. LOCALS DIE.—Unless somebody does something to keep up the interest, locals naturally die. Locals that have even one or two comrades who do something generally live. And if they live they grow. Do something. Collect dues; get the members to vote on a referendum; start a study group; arrange a meeting; get a speaker; circulate some literature; get a new member—DO SOMETHING and your local will live. There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

money for any branch of the campaign where it is expected to do the harm to the unions and their friends. Come out into the open, Mr. Debs. Where does your party get the money? What is the real reason of your virulent hostility to the American Federation of Labor political campaign? The following from the November issue: "Events are proving that the truth of what we said early in the campaign about the Independent and Socialist parties being Taft Aid Societies." This question as to the sources of the income of the Socialist party has been officially raised in the official publication and should be officially investigated, or answered.

Itemized financial statements of the receipts for the Socialist Special train have been published periodically, that is, complete to date mentioned, namely: August 15, August 31st, September 10th, and October 31st. These reports have been generally circulated and have been available at all times to any person upon application. The office of the American Federation of Labor has been supplied with each copy at the time of publication, and the members of the Executive Council have been provided with copies during the session of this convention.

The names of thousands of members of the American Federation of Labor and a number of affiliated unions appear in the aforementioned reports as contributors, and they principally, though all organized workers, must be interested in ascertaining the truth as to the allegations or inferences in the editorials quoted. At the very outbreak of a department to a policy of the American Federation of Labor, known as "the political policy," and which must have for its purpose the political unity of the working class, it is most necessary that correct information be available in the matter of finance connected with the conduct of political movements by the working class, or any division of it.

For the above reasons the following amendment is submitted to the committee's report: "That a committee be elected by this convention to repair, at their convenience, but within sixty days from date, to the national office of the Socialist party, at 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of verifying, or correcting, the editorial statements above referred to. The report of said committee to be published in the American Federationist, and further that the Executive Council of the American Federation cause to be published within ninety days, a complete report of all receipts for campaign purposes with names of contributors together with a statement as to expenses, salary, etc., of persons working under the direction of the Labor Representative Committee of the A. F. of L." Submitted by: A. Groul, E. J. Breckhoff, I. G. Brown, C. E. Jeske, I. J. Handley, J. Mahlon Barnes, J. E. Snyder, Arthur Kahn, Christ Kerker, Max Hayes, E. T. Behrens, Louis Kemper, J. Kusler, Frank Koralek.

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Milwaukee County Organization Department Address all communications to A. J. WELCH, county organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Comrade Brown's lecture for tomorrow (Sunday) at the Ethical Culture hall, 558 Jefferson street, will be "The Religion of the Socialist Spirit." The musical programs in connection with these lectures are very interesting. Last Sunday the audience was favored by 4 number of violin and piano selections by the Misses Evangeline and Rosalind Elsner. Three musical numbers are rendered at each lecture, and they are usually of a high order, and add very much to the interest of the meeting. In the very near future the organizer will call a meeting for the purpose of organizing a young people's league for the Social-Democratic party on the west side of the city. All branches who have appointed committees for the purpose of securing names can greatly help in this work by sending in the names as soon as possible. So far only two branches have reported. We desire to make this a big success right from the start. The second lecture by the Eleventh Ward Educational society, which was held last Sunday, at L. Meier's hall, corner Muskego avenue and Mitchell street, proved a grand success. Comrade Harvey Dee Brown lectured on "The Modern Awakening of Labor." He held the audience spell-bound at times and was loudly applauded when he had finished. A lively discussion took place after the close of the lecture. Almost every seat in the hall was occupied. On Sunday, Jan. 10, Comrade Thos. Morgan, of Chicago, will deliver his new lecture, entitled, "Society, Land, Government: Their Relation to the Physical, Mental and Financial Conditions of the People." He will bring with him a chart to illustrate the points of his lecture. All those who have ever heard Comrade Morgan lecture before well know the treat that is in store for them. Everybody is cordially invited. Bring your friends, and don't forget the ladies. Admission is free to these lectures, and a discussion will follow after each one of them. Tickets for the coming Carnival on January 30 have been sent out, and all comrades are urged to pay for same as soon as possible, as it is quite necessary that some of the larger bills of the campaign deficit be met at once. There are still a large number of subscription lists and Debs tickets in the hands of the comrades. These lists and tickets should be returned as soon as possible. Don't postpone it any longer, comrades. DO IT NOW! Amusement: Bulletin. The annual mask ball of Branch 20 will be held at Bahn Frei Turner hall, North avenue and Twelfth street, on Saturday evening, Jan. 16. Prizes amounting to \$100 in value will be awarded. Admission 25c. Unmasked ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, free. Will you have a good time? Well, say! Be sure to reserve Sunday, Feb. 14, to attend the prize cinch and schafkopf tournament of the Ninth Ward Branch, which will be held at Schiltz Park hall. A social will be held after the card tournament. And the "entrance" is only 15 cents. Branch Meetings Next Week. SUNDAY. Finnish Branch, 382 Washington st. Slovak Workingmen's Educational Club, 344 Sixth street. MONDAY. South Side Young People's Socialist League, 553 Orchard street. Tenth Ward Branch, Spangenberg's hall, corner Twelfth street and North. TUESDAY. Town of Wauwatosa Branch, Rantz residence, Forty-eighth and State sts. WEDNESDAY. Town of Lake Branch, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues. THURSDAY. S.-D. Coming Nation Club, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues. The Croatian Workingmen's Education and Political Society, 104 Reed street. Town of Greenfield Branch, H. Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham street. FIFTH WARD BRANCH, 382 Washington street. NINTH WARD BRANCH, Kastens' hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets. FRIDAY. Eighteenth Ward Branch, 400 Cramer street.

West Side Debs Tickets. Edw. Buncowski 1.00 M. Jordan .20 L. Wibsinger .20 Chas. Vogel .50 Wm. Koch 1.00 Mel. Bludgett .50 John Chudzicki .46 F. Kosehatsky .46 T. Lippel 1.06 H. Zichlo 1.06 F. Conrad 1.06 Picnic Ticket Receipts Previously reported \$1,184.03 Math. Hagen .50 Herman Echl .20 Fred H. Witte 1.00 \$1,186.63

Wanted—Six comrades, members of the Social-Democratic party, who are out of work, to help at the carnival, Saturday evening, Jan. 30, 1909. See H. W. Bistorius, 344 Sixth street.

Prof. A. C. Wirth left for New York Dec. 24 to attend a meeting of members of the four different dancing teachers' associations. The meeting is for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements toward consolidation, or some form of federation of the different associations. Prof. Wirth will be gone but a few days and will look for everything in New York that is new and catchy for the ball room.

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THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY 344-346 SIXTH ST.

In Wishing My Many Friends and Patrons

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

I take this opportunity to thank them, one and all, for the patronage they have given me during the year just closed.

NIC PETERSEN

Clothier and Men's Furnisher

2716 North Avenue

AS THIS has been the banner year of our existence, we wish to express our appreciation of your many favors, and with this expression is the wish that the coming year may be a happy and prosperous one to you and that my efforts in your behalf shall warrant a continuance of your patronage

Edw. A. Luedke

413-415 National Avenue

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.

In two dramas, one of which will be presented for the first time on any stage, Grace George comes to the Davidson theater Monday night for an engagement of one week. Only a Saturday matinee will be played. "Divorcons," Sardou's master comedy, will be presented Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, as well as at the Saturday matinee. "A Woman's Way," a new drama, by Thompson Buchanan, will be given its premiere on Thursday night, and will be repeated on Friday and Saturday evenings. The play is a three-act comedy drama, and deals with modern New York life. It was written especially for Miss George.

BIJOU.

The green will be much in evidence at the Bijou for a week, beginning Sunday, Jan. 3, when Fiske O'Hara, the talented young Irish comedian, opens his annual engagement in "Dion O'Dare," the latest of his romantic Irish comedies. Mr. O'Hara possesses a rich tenor voice, which will be heard to advantage in a number of songs of his own composition. The piece is strictly Irish and takes place in Ireland during the early part of the 18th century. It is an entertainment that will tickle men and women of every race, but will especially charm those of Irish birth or ancestry.

MAJESTIC.

Joe Howard, composer, singer and actor, with dainty Anna Laughlin, of "Wizard of Oz" fame,

head next week's bill at the Majestic, presenting "My Sister's Beau," Francini Olloms, Europe's great Tourbillon musician, will give a remarkable exhibition. Other features: The Basque Grand Opera Quartet; the Three Moshers, in comedy bicycle act; Reiff Brothers, the "American Dancing Boys"; Amy Stanley, "the girl with the picks"; Burt Earle, banjoist; the Kinodrome.

NEW STAR.

The coming attraction at the New Star theater for the week beginning Sunday is the Campbell Drew Amusement Company's "Avenue Girls." The first part, entitled, "A Maid of the Alps," and the afterpiece, "It Happened in Spain," both by Leo Stevens, who is seen in the part of King Sneezer, known to burlesque patrons as the man with the funny sneeze. Mr. Stevens is a comedian of no mean ability. A very pretty and graceful chorus of misses, attired most becomingly, are a feature in the musical numbers, while the olio contains many prominent vaudeville headliners.

GAYETY.

At the Gayety theater next week will be Weber and Rush's "Bon Tons Extravaganza Company," presenting burlesques, "Affinity Beach" and "The Cow Girls' Round Up." It opens with a matinee performance tomorrow. Guy Rawson, an eccentric comedian without a peer, is at the head of the company. "The Bon Tons" have an exceptionally large cast of entertainers, including clever little show girls, star comedians and comedienne.

EMPIRE.

The "Lady Barbers," a one-act musical comedy, is the headline attraction at the Empire theater on Mitchell street. Other acts are Cole & Davis, Hebrew comedians; Wolf & Zedella, sensational acrobats; Al Bartlett, musical comedian and Jack Stein and the Empirescope.

CRYSTAL.

At the Crystal for next week Manager Winter has booked four big feature acts: Ollie Young and Brothers in diablo playing, boomerang throwing and hoop-rolling. This act was a feature over the Orpheum Circuit. Brennen and Downing in a comedy sketch entitled "The Intruders"; Rube Strickland, comedy talking and musical act; Huntress, the male Pa-pinta, in fantastic dances.

The Twenty-third ward has arranged for a mask ball, at F. Korsch's hall, Ninth and Greenfield avenues, Saturday evening, Jan. 23. Admission \$1.00, including refreshments.

The Slovak Workmen's Educational club will hold an entertainment in Barden Maennerchor hall, Ninth and Winnebago streets, Sunday, Jan. 17.

PROGRAM FOR DISCUSSION

The outline for discussion presented herewith is not intended as one of the regular course. Some of the locals had the subject suggested to them: by discussions that were going on in their vicinity and wrote to us asking for an outline for their locals. We therefore give it for the benefit of other locals that may care to use it.

Twelve Reasons Why a Church Member Should Be a Socialist.

(1) Because Socialism stands for economic justice. Labor today is robbed of the products of its toil. Socialism is fundamentally a struggle for justice—to give every toiler all that his labor produces.

See "What's So and What Isn't," by Work, page 7 following. On "The Origin of Surplus Value," see Vail's "Principles of Scientific Socialism," chapter III.

Socialism stands for justice. Is Christianity against it? Can a Christian refuse to help in that struggle?

Righteousness, which is the original word for justice is the greatest word in the bible. It occurs over 600 times, and everywhere is expressive of the purpose of the bible struggle. See Prov. 14:34—"Righteousness exalteth a nation." Is. 11:15; Matt. 5:6—"Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness"—justice. Rom. XIV, 17; II Peter III:13—"We look for a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness"—justice. See "God and the Social Democracy," Kutter, chap. I. A most remarkable book.

Socialism says: "Every one should have the products of his own toil." The bible says: "They shall build houses and inhabit them, they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof, they shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat the fruit thereof." Is. 65:21-22.

Socialism says every able-bodied man should work or render service. If not, he is not entitled to live off the labor of others.

The bible says: "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." II Thess. 3:10.

(2) Because Socialism stands for the emancipation of labor. Jesus was a working man. So were his disciples and the vast majority of the early church. Christianity originated as a working class struggle for economic emancipation. Moses was a great labor emancipator. Ex. III:7-10. So was Jesus. He also gave special thought to labor. Matt. XI:28. Primitive Christianity had a much closer relationship to early labor movements than has been supposed. Read, "Ancient Lowly," Vol. I, pages 496-501-517-554-559.

The common folks heard him gladly. Mk. 12:37. He declared his mission to be to emancipate labor. Lu. 4:18-19. He felt an especial tenderness towards children. Mk. X:13-16. He did not want one of them—even the least—to perish. Matt. 18:10-14.

There are 1,750,000 little children in America under 16 years of age at work as child slaves. Socialism, everybody knows, proposes to set them free, every one. Can a man be a Christian and neglect that duty? See "Bitter Cry of the Children," \$1.50 book, by Spargo; and

(3) Because Socialism will relieve the poor and oppressed and finally abolish poverty. Socialism seeks to abolish child labor; to insure all with work and thus solve the unemployed problem; to establish accident insurance, sick benefits, and old age pensions. See National Platform of the Socialist Party, "Socialists at Work," by Robert Hunter, chapter VII.

Jesus was especially compassionate for the poor and unfortunate. Matt. 25:34-46.

Pure religion, the bible says, is to care for the unfortunate. Jas. 1:27. Socialism is the modern, scientific and only effective way to completely and thoroughly do this command.

Charity is a mockery so long as justice is denied. Socialism will help all the unfortunate by first of all giving them justice.

Jesus, like Isaiah, was furious in his denunciations of those who oppressed the poor. Matt. XXIII:1-4; Matt. XXIII:23-33; Lu. II:42-46; Is. I:16-17.

(4) Because Socialism puts the social welfare above the individual, and demands service for the common good. Matt. 6:10-21: "Lay not up treasures," etc. Matt. XIX: 21; Luke XII:33; Matt. XX:26-27: "Who would be great let him be servant."

(5) Because Socialism seeks to abolish the accumulation of great private fortunes. Under Socialism all the wealth invested in public utilities would be publicly owned. This coincides with Christ's hostility to private riches. Matt. 6:19-21: "Lay not up treasures," etc. Luke 8:14: "Deceitfulness of riches." Mk. 10:23; Luke 16:19: "Lazarus and rich." James V:1-6; Luke XI: 42-46: "Woe unto," etc.

Read Rauschenbusch "Christianity and the Social Crisis," pages 74-82.

(6) Because Socialism will establish a co-operative system of industry in place of the competitive struggle. Thus under Socialism men can work together in harmony and mutual helpfulness.

This accords with the teachings "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Matt. 22:39; Rom. 13:9: "Bear ye one another's burdens." Gal. 6:2. Socialism furnishes thus the economic basis for the brotherhood of man.

(7) A universal world movement for brotherhood. Socialism is an international world organization of labor, and seeks establishment of the international brotherhood of man. See National Platform, last paragraph of Declaration of Principles.

Christianity—"God hath made of one blood all men to dwell upon the earth." Is. XI:12; Is. IX:6-7.

(8) Because Socialism has a great social ideal or goal—the Co-operative Commonwealth. This coincides with the social ideal of Christianity—the Kingdom of God on earth. Is. XI:1-12. "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth"—Matt. VI:10. Rev. XI:15. Rev. XI:4. The Kingdom of God on earth was the one one overshadowing feature of Christ's teachings.

(9) Because Socialism enlarges the sphere of public or common ownership. This accords with early Christianity which went even further and established communism. Acts 11:24-47. Acts IV:32-37. To the early Christian church the ideas of personal, private property was a temptation to selfishness. Acts V:1-6.

(10) Because Socialism will abolish interest. The word usury in the bible means everywhere interest of any kind. This is clearly shown by Lev. 25:36-37. See also 22:25. No. 5:7-10; Ez. 18:8-17. Also 22:12; Ps. 15:15.

(11) Because Socialism will abolish the monopoly of natural resources. The bible says "The land shall not be sold in perpetuity" (revised version), Lev. 25:23. See Eccl. 5:9. It denounces private landlordism most vigorously. Is. 5:8.

(12) Because Socialism will abolish war and establish international peace. Is. 2:4; Luke 2:14. See "Constructive Program of Socialism," page 78.

References. On this subject there are several very strong books which may be mentioned:

1. "Christianity, and the Social Crisis," Rauschenbusch.
2. "They Must, or God and the Social Democracy."
3. "The Ancient Lowly," two volumes.
4. "The Religion of Labor," by Harvey Dee Brown.
Leaflets.
"The Kingdom of Heaven at Hand."
"A Christian View of Socialism," Strobell.
"The Socialism of Jesus," by Discipulus.

Child Labor in the United States, Cross, 5 cents.
(3) Because Socialism will relieve the poor and oppressed and finally abolish poverty. Socialism seeks to abolish child labor; to insure all with work and thus solve the unemployed problem; to establish accident insurance, sick benefits, and old age pensions. See National Platform of the Socialist Party, "Socialists at Work," by Robert Hunter, chapter VII.

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Leaflets.
"The Kingdom of Heaven at Hand."
"A Christian View of Socialism," Strobell.
"The Socialism of Jesus," by Discipulus.

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A Happy and Prosperous New Year

to all my patrons and the comrades who have so liberally patronized me during the past year.

T. B. SCHREITER

"The Furniture Man"

Cor. Twenty-eighth St. and North Ave.

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By Writers Who Are Either Socialists or Sympathetic Toward Socialism. Just the Thing to Get Into the Hands of Non-Socialists, as Well as Being Valuable for the Socialist's Library.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—By J. Allen Smith, LL.D., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science in the University of Washington. This is one of "The Citizen's Library" edited by Prof. Ely. It is a study of the American Constitution, its origin and its relation to democracy. A book you should read, by all means. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.

UPRISING OF THE MANY—By Charles Russell, the magazine writer. This is a book just issued and deals in a striking way with the unrest of the victim classes throughout international capitalism. Price—cloth, 1.50. Postage —

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL CRISIS—By Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch. Almost everyone interested in the social question has heard of this book. It is a worth-while book and may be had in cloth for \$1.00; postage 12 cents extra.

THE BITTER CRY OF THE CHILDREN—By John Spargo. This book bounded into public favor, showing that a long-felt want had been filled. You should possess it. \$1.50 in cloth, 12 cents extra for postage.

THE JUNGLE—By Upton Sinclair. A powerful book, exposing wage slavery and capitalist abuses in connection with the meat packing business. Cloth \$1.00. Postage 10 cents extra.

THE SOCIAL UNREST: Studies in Labor Movements—By John Graham Brooks. You may have it in paper at 25c, or cloth at \$1.50. Sent postpaid. A fine book.

AMERICAN COMMUNITARIANISM—By Wm. A. Weeks. A history of communistic experiments in the United States. Price, in cloth, \$1.00.

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PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS—By Jack London. A book you should have. It sells at \$1.50, in cloth, postpaid. Order it at us.

Cut Out

this coupon and bring to that New Drug Store and receive a dollar bottle of Dr. Hobson's Rheumatic Cure for seventy-five cents. It will do the work.

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Howell Ave. and Clarence St.

Debated Union Shop

The subject of the unionized shop was discussed in a meeting held at the First Baptist church Tuesday morning. Assemblyman Frank J. Weber, the business agent of the Federated Trades council, took the labor side and Editor F. C. Morehouse, of the Living Church (Episcopalian) the anti-union side. It is regrettable, we must say, that such a side should be taken at this day by a representative of the Nazarine, who was of all things not only sympathetic with the effort of laborers to improve their citizenship, but who inspired them to it.

Mr. Weber said among other things: "Under modern conditions of labor, unrestricted competition of workmen with each other, and of capitalists among themselves, inevitably tends to bring wages down to the least that the laborer can exist on."

"The chief influence which has counteracted this downward tendency of wages has been organization of labor and legislation which it has secured."

"The labor unions from the start have aimed to secure complete and effective collective bargaining. Such bargaining would tend to put labor on a more equal footing with organized capital."

"This goal cannot be reached without the union shop contract."

F. C. Morehouse, after disclaiming prejudice, bitterly flayed the union shop. He called it bad from an economic viewpoint, in that the employers were liable to legal action while the unions by refusing to be incorporated were not liable. "It is un-American, for the union demands the establishment of a special privilege class," he said. "It is immoral, for it is founded on injustice and in the last resort can be enforced only by means of assault and possible murder."

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

Socialists in Action

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISORS, MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Frank Bross, Ninth District (9th ward); George Messing, Tenth District (10th ward); James Sheehan, Eleventh District (11th ward); George Moerschel, Twelfth District (12th and 22d ward); Arthur Urbanek, Fifteenth District (15th ward, Town of Granville and Milwaukee and Village of East Milwaukee, North Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay); Charles E. Jenke, Sixteenth District (16th ward).

Supervisor Mensing introduced the following:

WHEREAS, It is necessary to provide additional facilities for the feeble-minded, idiotic and epileptic of Milwaukee county; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the district attorney be and he is hereby directed to prepare a bill to be presented to the legislature of the state of Wisconsin, empowering the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors to establish and maintain a home for the feeble-minded, idiotic and epileptic of Milwaukee county.

You All Have the Sincere Wish of

JANDT & BLUEMEL

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

703 Muskego Ave., Near Mitchell St.

for a Very Happy New Year

The Ideal Shoe Store

wishes its many friends and patrons

A Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR

A. A. Peters, 443 11th Ave.

A Happy New Year To All

Lamers Bros.

SHOES

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A Happy New Year to All

—IS THE WISH OF—

JOS. LAUER & CO.

Clothiers and Men's Furnishers

National Avenue, Corner First Avenue

We Wish Our Many Friends and Patrons

A Happy New Year

and Remain Respectfully Yours

REINHOLD BROS.

Hardware Dealers Lisbon Avenue and 23d Street

School of English and Public Speaking.

Our readers would do well to interest themselves in the new School of English and Public Speaking which the Rev. Harvey Dee Brown is organizing. The prospectus says: "We propose to help our students to such a command of the English language, of methods of logical thought, of the use of illustrations and statistics, and of the building of an address, as to give them confidence and ability to say what they wish to say."

"We propose to teach them how to deliver most effectively the message which they have prepared. We give attention, not to the tricks of oratory, but to the straightforward methods of clear and telling address—the true oratory."

The following course of instruction has been designed for those who wish a thorough knowledge and practice of good English, and to fit themselves for public speaking:

1. English—24 lessons.
 2. Composition and rhetoric—24 lessons.
 3. Elocution and Public Speaking—24 lessons.
 4. Personal Training—12 private lessons with drill.
- The greater part of the instruction will be given personally by Mr. Brown, who will give painstaking attention to each individual, taking the student just where he is in development and building up his powers to their full expression.

LISTEN TO THE AD MAN!

The advertising man wishes all the comrades and readers of the HERALD a very happy and prosperous New Year, and in conjunction urge them to make a firm resolution at this beginning of the new year to always, whenever possible, patronize the advertisers of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Help those that help you, see!

WATCH FOR THE HERALD FARMER EDITION!

BE SECURE

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE

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

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Meets every Jan. 2—Mondays and Saturdays, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. with Private Drill. Write for Circular.

HARVEY DEE BROWN

Ethical Hall Lectures by Harvey Dee Brown

SUNDAY EVENINGS 8 P.M., 558 JEFFERSON STREET

JANUARY LECTURES

- Jan. 3—"The Religion of the Socialist Spirit"
- Jan. 10—"What Must John D. Rockefeller Do to Be Saved?"
- Jan. 17—"Socialism and Woman"
- Jan. 24—"The Cry of the Children"
- Jan. 31—"Socialism and the Drink Problem"

T: Golden Rule Against the Rule of Gold

GOOD MUSIC THIS INVITES YOU

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Let everyone who can, contribute to the Italian relief fund.

Have you interested yourself in the Rudowitz case, yet? If not, why not?

Give the Ethical hall series of lectures a boost by hearing Harvey Dee Brown on Sunday night. Subject: "The Religion of the Socialist Spirit." This invites you.

Rose fired the superintendent of the water meter and distribution department because he voted for Grabner, and has just vetoed a resolution passed by the council to head off the appointment of an unfit successor, by requiring that the appointee must be a civil engineer. It is said that that particular department just now is in control of a bunch of hot sports, Fails, Ryan and Riley, and that they have the mayor where they want him. This bunch spends most of its time rushing the can back and forth between the saloons opposite the city hall and the city hall basement until the thing has become a scandal. Fails is Rose's former coachman, and Rose has promised to give him the appointment, although he is entirely ignorant of the work required.

Whew! Here comes the Sentinel editorially referring to Abe

Rueff, the convicted bribe-broker of San Francisco, as a labor leader! Rueff is a lawyer, comes from a wealthy family, graduated from Leland Stanford university, and was simply the leader of one wing of the Republican party in San Francisco, who went into a political alliance with P. J. McCarty, the head of the building trades organization, for the purpose of controlling the city. The Sentinel's game is too thin. The same trick was attempted in the case of the convicted Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco by the capitalist press. Before Schmitz' downfall, he was lauded as the great Catholic mayor of San Francisco, but after his downfall, they no longer spoke of him as a Republican and a church man, but as a Socialist! All that has been rotten in San Francisco has been started by capitalist party men, who even succeeded in turning some labor leaders into grafters. The Sentinel is welcome to all the glory it can get out of such a showing.

A correspondent calls our attention to the Riemer Detective Agency, operated by a son of Otto Riemer, the inspector of police, who is himself said to be interested. The Riemer Agency gives its telephone numbers as Grand 3730 and Main 3635. Main 3635 is the telephone number of the Central Police station. So it appears that a private detective agency has gone into partnership with Milwaukee's police department, without the city knowing anything about it, or granting its permission. But worse than this, if the rumors afloat about the city are to be credited, the Central Police station not only helps to the Riemer agency's night business, but it is asserted that the city's detective department is used to do Riemer Detective Agency work. It is asserted that city detectives are used to investigate certain cases, and that then the matter is turned over to the Riemer Detective Agency. It would seem to be a matter for the grand jury to look into a little.

There is a proposal pending before the county board to have the county instead of the sheriff board the prisoners before they are sent to the house of correction or acquitted. A committee meeting was held at the court house Tuesday afternoon, but the district attorney's office asked for time in which to look up the legal obligations of the county toward the sheriff in the matter. The resolution was introduced by a supervisor from the Third ward, who says he intro-

FOURTH GRAND, MAMMOTH PRIZE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC MASK CARNIVAL

To Wipe Out the Big Social-Democratic Campaign Debt—and to Help the Herald and the Vorwaerts

Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 30

WELLS STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH

AT THE HIPPODROME

Members of the Social-Democratic Party and readers and sympathizers who wish to help make the Carnival a rousing success will please help distribute the flyers advertising the Carnival. The same are now ready and can be had upon application at the office, 344 Sixth Street.

Our masquerades in the past were the finest ever seen in Milwaukee. We will endeavor to surpass all other Carnivals and make this the one grandest, biggest and most stupendous show of all. Entertainment of the highest class—orderly, polite, clean, moral.

It is none too early for organizations, Branches and individuals to plan groups, costumes and characters—now. In fact, rumor has it that some have been considering this matter ever since our last Carnival. If you have not already done so, it is well worth your while to at once begin to devote your time and thought to this. An aggregate of \$300.00 in prizes isn't offered every day. Get busy!!!

Admission, 50c a Person

TICKETS BOUGHT AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

\$300 in Cash and Merchandise Prizes for Best Maskers!

SCHEDULE OF CASH PRIZES

1st Group . . \$20.00	5th Group . . \$8.00
2d Group . . \$15.00	6th Group . . \$6.00
3d Group . . \$12.50	7th Group . . \$5.00
4th Group . . \$10.00	8th Group . . \$3.50

1st and 2d Groups to Consist of No Less Than 10 Persons
3d and 4th Groups to Consist of No Less Than 8 Persons
5th and 6th Groups to Consist of No Less Than 6 Persons
7th and 8th Groups to Consist of No Less Than 3 Persons

FOR INDIVIDUALS

LADIES	GENTLEMEN
A \$8.00	A \$8.00
B \$7.00	B \$7.00
C \$5.00	C \$5.00

In Addition to the Cash Prizes Listed Above, About 20 Merchandise Prizes, to the Value of \$200, Will Be Awarded to Individual Maskers

Prize Contestants Must Be On Floor at 9:30 P.M. Promptly When Judging Begins

BIJOU
Beginning SUNDAY MATINEE (Matloes, Weds., Fri. and Sat.)
Chas. E. Blaney Presents the Irish Tenor

FISKE O'HARA
IN THE PURELY ROMANTIC DRAMA

DION O'DARE
Mr. O'Hara Will Sing a Number of New Songs of His Own Composition

RETURN ENGAGEMENT—Week Beginning Sunday, Jan. 10—Geo. Barr McCutcheon's Great Play

GRAUSTARK
Same Excellent Company.

Firemen Get More "Offs" at Last!—Success of the Socialist Measure After Four Years of Fighting!



The city firemen will have their offs at last, and the Social-Democrats are smiling! It was a long fight, but the Socialists never give up. Said the Sentinel last week:

"Forty-two firemen will spend Christmas with their families as a result of the installation of thirty-two new firemen, thus making it possible to inaugurate the new 'offs' system in the fire department.

"With new applicants added during the last three weeks, the thirty-two added yesterday, will be numerous enough to relieve one man in each engine house.

"Under the new system the firemen will have practically two full days off duty in every ten, besides their regular ten day summer vacation with pay. Every ten days each fireman will have one twenty-four-hour day to himself. He also secures one night from 6 o'clock till 7 o'clock the next morning and a day from 7 o'clock till 6 o'clock in the afternoon."

The Sentinel sought to give the credit to Clancy, but it knew well it was misrepresenting the facts. The chief had nothing to do with it. He simply obeyed an ordinance forced through the council by the Social-Democrats.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Social-Democrats first invaded the sacred portals of the common council April 19, 1904. And immediately they set a new pace. The council ceased to be the easy-going place for chair-warmers that it had been for years. It became a place where the people's interests were discussed and considered. Measure after measure was proposed by the Social-Democratic aldermen, and among the first was the subject of more offs for the firemen. The resolution was introduced by Ald. Melms in the council, June 13, of that year, after he had made a personal study of the conditions in the fire department and found that the men were being almost completely deprived of the right to mingle with their families. It read as follows:

"WHEREAS, The members of the fire department are having longer hours of service than any other employes of the city; and

"WHEREAS, The members of said fire department are deserving of the praise and good will of the people for their faithfulness to duty; and

"WHEREAS, It should not be the policy of a progressive city to deny to its employes the citizen's right to a home life; therefore

"RESOLVED, That the members of the fire department be, and they hereby are, granted a further increase of their leisure of twenty-four hours, said extension to be allowed at the expiration of each ten days of their time of service; and, be it further

"RESOLVED, That the chief of the fire department is hereby instructed to arrange the service of the department accordingly."

Immediately the old party aldermen planned to strangle the resolution. The chief said the men didn't want it! The committee on fire department, controlled by the administration, led the opposition. They first tried to ignore it, but finally, when the Socialists had lost patience and brought the matter up in open meeting, Sept. 19, the committee was instructed to report on the resolution at the next meeting. At the next meeting of the council the committee came in with a report that the resolution for more offs be "indefinitely postponed!" The report was adopted through the votes of twenty-nine old party aldermen, led by the Rose administration men. Those who killed it were: Ald. Barry, Bogk, Braun, Connolly, Deuster, Fiebrantz, Hayes, Kleaser, Koerner, Kusbirt, Lemanski, Lonstorf, Luedtke, Mallory, McKinley, Meisenheimer, Pringle, Raetz, Rittler, Schmitt, Schumacher, Sikora, Steigerwald, Stollenwerk, Szymanski, Walter, Wittig and Corcoran.

Meantime so much sentiment for the offs had been aroused by the Social-Democrats that Chief Menger felt moved to petition the council, Nov. 14, on the subject, asking for more men in order that he could give them a little better off time, but the comptroller, Pawinski, notified the council that he could not countersign for any such addition to the fire department payroll.

Ald. Connolly's ordinance for increase of pay, which had been promised in order to head off the offs resolution, was finally introduced, April 18, of the following year, and THE SOCIALISTS CALLED THE BLUFF and it was passed in March, 1906.

But the Social-Democrats did not give up and only watched their time. Immediately when the new council came in last year, Socialist Alderman Arnold introduced a new resolution for the offs. It went to committee. Chief Clancy, already in hot water with the grand jury and from his mismanagement of the men, DID NOT DARE TO FIGHT IT. There was only one thing for the committee to do—and that was to give in gracefully. So the Arnold resolution was re-drafted into a committee ordinance, and when it came up recently for final passage the council enacted it into law. VICTORY WAS WON AT LAST!

duced it on its merits, but who is charged in some quarters with having presented it as a leverage when the sheriff was choosing his deputies, there being a good many Third ward applicants—none of whom, by the way, were selected.

But however this may be, the fact remains that there has long been a conviction round town that the sheriff's office did an altogether too thrifty trade in the furnishing of meals, and that there has been a willingness to charge up full days where only one meal was given, and even worse.

And the late sheriff, Knell, seems to have been gossiped about in this way, too. In fact, the late

Charles Quarles claimed that glaring irregularities had occurred in

the sheriff's office. Mr. Quarles' son was arrested by deputy sheriffs for speeding an automobile and was kept in jail all night, it is said, without an effort to acquaint his relatives of the situation. The father was indignant and began to look into affairs at the jail. He said he intended to make public what he found as soon as he had more leisure. "But there is no pressing hurry," he said, "I've got the coon up the tree; he can't get down." But if the sheriff really was treed, as he claimed, he did not have to stay in the tree for long, for Mr. Quarles died not long after.

Be this as it may, the question as to whether the county would pass under the plan outlined in the McCarty resolution is not easily decided. It may be found advisable to continue the old system, but with safeguards thrown around it.

It doesn't take a very smart man to see through the ordinary moves of Dave Rose. And it doesn't take any shrewdness at all to see through his latest move to increase his patronage. Like the thief, who yells "Stop thief!" to divert attention from himself, Rose says that the ward gangs are filled with men who get their jobs as part of the patronage of the aldermen, and he wants to stop this sort of thing, and therefore the old men on the street cleaning forces must go—sort of twisted reasoning at best, but still it serves, for Dave wants to create some more vacancies, so he can have more jobs to give out. It is he who wants the patronage. Now the only ward we know of where the aldermen interfere in the selection of the men by the ward foremen are the Dave Rose wards, like the Fourth, Third, and so on. Ward jobs are used to pay political debts by the Rose aldermen. And in the Socialist wards there has never been the least meddling with the foremen's force, or to boss the foreman by the aldermen of our party. And, at best, Rose's reason is the most nervy bunk, that only gudgeons will swallow.

But what must we think of this proposition to fire the older men? They work hard, as we have often observed. Is this the time, when the city is full of unemployed men—and Rose admitted to an audience in Evansville, Ind., that there were fifteen thousand men in Milwaukee who were unable to find employment—to throw more men, men who have served the city faithfully, out on the streets? And especially old men, many of whom will be forced to the alternative of suicide or the poor house! It is simply fearful. But Rose has the heart of a stone, and the conscience of an unrepentant harlot. There is no old-age pension provided for these men, who have kept our streets clean for us and emptied our cellars of ashes. What shall become of them, we ask?

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

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

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COMMENCING MONDAY
All the Week—Saturday Matinee Only

WM. A. BRABY Presents

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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday Matinee

"DIVORCONS"
Thursday, Friday and Saturday

A WOMAN'S WAY
(First Time On Any Stage)

With the New York and London Company
Including FRANK WORTHING,
Who Scored Such a Hit with Miss George During the Last Season.

THE NEW STAR Matinee DAILY
Commencing Sunday, Jan. 3

The Avenue Girls
In a Merry Musical Melange Entitled
"A Maid of the Alps" and
"It Happened in Spain!"
New Prices—Matinees, 10-45c; Evenings, 10-50c—30c Any Higher.

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MITCHELL ST. bet. 6th & 7th Aves.
The Screaming Musical Comedy

"THE LADY BARBERS"
One Long Laugh—From Start to Finish!

5—OTHER ACTS—5

CRYSTAL DAILY at 2:30
WEEK OF JANUARY 4
7:45 and 9:30

OLLIE YOUNG and BROTHERS
In Downstage Throwing and Hoop Rolling
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

A Happy New Year TO ONE AND ALL
We beg to express our thanks for the many favors shown us during the year past and most earnestly solicit a continuance of same for the future.

Levy & Kahn Co.
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GENTS' GOODS, CLOAKS, AND

January Sacrifice Sale
of Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Millinery, Etc.

Positively Cheaper Than Anywhere Else in the City—All at About HALF-PRICE.

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Bargain Mat. Every Week Day:
Entire (Lower) 35c
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HISQUE QUARTETTE
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THE CANDY SHOW 300 Days Ahead of Them All
Fun, Music and 30 Nifty Show Girls.

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