

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

## A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION



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### Spirit Weak--Flesh Strong

By Victor L. Berger.

THE next municipal election in Milwaukee is the source of much worry to the politicians of both the old parties in this city.

The new chairman of the Republican party, Dr. John C. Bepfel, is a "reformer" who claims to sympathize with many Socialist demands. However, he has numerous axes to grind for John C. Bepfel and he is in great hurry to grind them. Of course, so are many of the other Republican politicians—only they want to substitute their own axes for Dr. Bepfel's.

The great vision before the eyes of Dr. John Bepfel is the compact organization of the Social-Democratic party.

This he wants to imitate—central committee, branches, discussions, distribution of literature and all.

He ascribes the entire success of the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee to its machinery. And he thinks, by imitating that machinery he can beat the Social-Democrats.

Therefore, some time ago, after going out a few interviews on this subject, he called a big mass meeting of Republican business men, politicians and ward heels.

The meeting itself was something wonderful to behold. It baffled Bepfel. The doctor several times threatened to withdraw and give up his high mission of assisting at the birth of a new and regenerated Republican party.

And the result ought to reveal to the good doctor that an imitation of the Social-Democratic organization would be possible at the very best merely as far as its form is concerned. And even that only at a great expense.

However, no amount of money spent would enable Dr. Bepfel to put into his organization ideas and a spirit similar to that of the Social Democracy.

And that is where the great difference comes in.

The spirit of Socialism is ethical. It is the expression of the idea of collectivism, which in itself is again the highest political idea possible at the present day.

Those who possess this idea—or who are possessed by it—know that in the end no one can better further his own interest than by furthering the interest of the collectivity.

This interest in the collectivity takes the form of interest in the working class—as long as there are classes—because the working class almost forms the nation everywhere. And this interest is represented politically by the Social-Democratic party.

On the other hand, the Republican party represents the interest of the numerically small, but economically very powerful capitalist class. Just as the Democratic party represents the little grafters, the "red light district" and other dark powers.

The politician, big or small, is only interested in any of them as far as he can get something from his party. The ward-heeler is only interested as far as he can get pay or an easy graft.

The contractor, tradesman and the saloonkeeper will take only so much interest in it as his personal profit will warrant.

Now, how in the world can Dr. Bepfel hope to organize the Republican party on the same lines as the Social-Democratic party? How could the Democrats do it?

It might just as well be expected that an army of mercenaries will fight as bravely and as efficiently as men who are defending their own families and homes.

Moreover, the mercenaries want their pay before the battle. And they want their loot after the battle.

The only "literature" that interests them has the form of a small bill with a green back.

A little more plausible and less hypocritical is the other proposition which comes from the Democratic politicians, and particularly from Democratic politicians who live in wards where they are in a hopeless minority.

They do not pretend to have any principles or any intentions of purifying their own party or anything on God's earth.

They are out for the graft. But besides some minor bum jobs which they got from Dave Rose—since the advent of the Social-Democracy there has been absolutely no show for boodling on a large scale with the contractors.

So, of course, it is plain to see that the Social-Democratic party must be annihilated. Not because it is a party of the proletariat, or because the Social-Democratic party wants to establish Socialism. Not at all.

It must be annihilated because there are contractors, ward-healers and thieves who want the "good old times" back again. They want to steal and boodle again.

And the Social-Democratic party is in the way.

And this is how these heels intend to fix it. They want to unite the Republican and the Democratic parties absolutely and start in every ward a new association called the Anti-Social-Democratic League.

Any citizen who is not a member of the Social-Democratic party, and who is willing to shut his eyes when there is any grafting going on, will be eligible to membership.

"The object of the League is primarily to furnish material for aldermen and supervisors," said one of the "Knights on the Hog." "We will use the figures of the last national election to guide us in determining whether a Democrat or a Republican shall be urged for office in any particular ward. In wards where the Democrats stood highest at the last election, we will support a Democrat for alderman and a Republican for supervisor. Where the Republicans of a ward

cast more votes than the Democrats, a Republican will be supported for alderman and a Democrat for supervisor.

Thus in every case at least one of the old herd-hops to get to the public trough for the purpose of getting fattened.

This plan is much more sincere than Dr. Bepfel's scheme. There is no reform quackery about it.

It is the unadulterated and natural squeal of a pig looking for slop.

And it could also be carried out with reasonable assurance of success by spending the usual amount of election money in the saloons—if, well, if the Social-Democratic party were anything like the old parties.

If it were simply a question whether Smith or Jones is to be supervisor or alderman—if there was as little difference between our party and the others, as there is between the Republicans and the Democrats—this fusion might work.

However, that is not the case.

Our supervisors and our aldermen are more honest and more efficient than the Republican or Democratic supervisors or aldermen, not because they are so much wiser or brighter, but because they possess the social conscience. And the fact that the grafters of both parties come together, makes this difference only more glaring.

Moreover, there is also this to be considered: All the hopes, ideals and aspirations of the working class are represented by the Social-Democratic party.

All the oppression, misery, want, crime and sin of all classes are represented by the two old parties.

Prices of all necessities of life have gone up from 50 to 200 per cent in the last ten years.

Who is responsible for this? Of course, the two old parties. Both the Republicans and Democrats, in Congress and in the Legislatures protect and foster railroad, trust and other capitalistic combinations.

Wages have gone up hardly 10 or 12 per cent in the last ten years.

Who is to be blamed for this failure? Of course, the Republican and Democratic parties, or rather the employers ruling these parties. They have used the law and the courts to suppress the working class whenever it has tried to raise its head.

There is nobody so short-sighted but he can see at least that far.

And to come right home—all the thievery, bribery and rascality that has ever been committed in Milwaukee city or Milwaukee county was committed by the Republicans and Democrats.

All the rascality, knavery and thievery that has been stopped, was stopped by the Social-Democrats.

The presence of a dozen Social-Democratic aldermen or supervisors in the common council or the county board is worth infinitely more than a dozen grand juries. And it costs infinitely less.

No taxpayer so stupid but he can understand at least that much.

We never raise the cry of false economy whenever the health or the welfare or the education of the people are in question. We are very liberal in these respects.

Yet I may say that the Social-Democrats have saved the city and the county more money than any other agency, simply by insisting on honesty.

At the same time we never for a moment deny that all this minor work is only of secondary importance to us. That we will go after the big things as soon as we get the chance. That our final goal is the emancipation of the proletariat.

Enough said. And now let the schemers and oppressors—unite with the criminals and the grafters, if they care to do so.

Victor L. Berger

### Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

The gamblers who were bitten by the rigging of the market in Rock Island stocks the other day need not go to the people for sympathy. If they play the game they must take their chances with the other gamblers.

Reports from the municipal elections held throughout Spain indicate a general overthrow of the conservatives and clericals in favor of the liberals, republicans and Socialists.

In Madrid all the conservative candidates were defeated and fifteen liberal, eleven republican and two Socialist were elected.

Mighty well the present administration knows why the postal department has a bad deficit. And well we know that the administration will do nothing to stop the fat railroad steals for hauling the mails, which brings about the deficit. The Republican politicians elected to be state senators cannot afford to stop grafts by which its own class benefits.

### A Happy NEW Year!

Ring out wild bells, to the wild sky,  
The flying cloud, the frosty light;  
The year is dying in the night;  
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,  
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;  
The year is going, let him go;  
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,  
For those that here we see no more;  
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,  
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,  
The faithless coldness of the times;  
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,  
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,  
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;  
Ring out the thousand wars of old,  
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;  
Ring out the darkness of the land,  
Ring in the TRUTH that is to be.

Alfred Tennyson.

Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks; arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.—Tolstoy.

Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks; arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.—Tolstoy.

### Daily Additions to Capitalism's Crazy Quilt

**Unconstitutional of Course!**  
Topeka, Kas., Dec. 24—Judge John C. Pollock today in the United States district court here decided the Kansas bank guaranty law to be invalid.

**Afraid of the People.**  
Helsingfors, Dec. 24—The Russian military authorities are taking great precautions to prevent a possible revolt in Finland.

**Cook Fears Fellowmen.**  
New York, Dec. 26—Just how Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the discredited pole finder, fled from New York in disguise, took an assumed name, and sought refuge in Europe, was made public tonight by Charles Wake, formerly a staunch Cook supporter. Mr. Wake, for a time, took care of the original records of Cook because of the explorer's apparent fear of a plot to murder him and get his data.

**Oppression Begets Violence.**  
St. Petersburg, Dec. 22—Col. Karpov, chief of the secret police of St. Petersburg, was slain early today. He had been enticed to a modest apartment in a remote street of the Viborg district and there was blown to pieces by a bomb exploded supposedly by his host, Michael Vosskressensky, who had leased the rooms a few days before.

**Capitalistic Economy.**  
Washington, Dec. 22—Severe criticism of certain railroads on account

of the character of telegraph operators employed by them is contained in a report made by the block signal and train control board to the interstate commerce commission. The commission has forwarded the report to congress.

Men lacking in experience, others having considerable experience, but lacking in character or not well trained and boys too young to have had satisfactory experience, have been found in all parts of the country.

He had received various letters he said, and believed that his enemies might even take his life to get possession of his data. "I also received similar letters threatening death to Dr. Cook. What also made me share in the apprehensions of Dr. Cook and his wife was the knowledge that large sums of money were being sent to shadow him and myself. His telephone leaked, and so did mine. At last the doctor became so fearful of harm that at his request I

spent every night at the Hotel Gramatan from Nov. 19 up to the time he left. He was unable to get any sleep and became a nervous wreck. Meantime he grew more taciturn. I could get hardly a word out of him.

It was finally arranged that Mr. Lonsdale, Dr. Cook's secretary, should sail for Copenhagen with a typewritten copy of the records, and that the doctor and his wife with the originals, should sail for Genoa, under assumed names on the Cedric.

They left Nov. 24, and by a circuitous route reached the Pennsylvania station, Jersey City. On the way, the doctor had his mustache shaved off and exchanged his derby for a slouch hat.

**Biting at the Bait.**  
Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 22—It is estimated today that 25,000 employees of the steel trust will make applications for adjustments of stock.

The United States Steel corporation employs at present about 225,000. It has been ascertained that those who are stockholders, and those who are applying for stock, are in great numbers in the various departments and those holding the more responsible positions in the mills.

The laborers and the lower paid workmen in the mills have not to date taken much of the stock. Clerks employed in the various offices have been subscribed to the limit.

every trade today gets more wages yearly than did the average worker in that trade ever before.

The average rate of wages for the whole working class is higher today than it was immediately after the civil war (when American capitalism began to expand rapidly) or at any previous time. But it has declined slightly within the last fifteen or twenty years; since American capitalism entered the period of concentration. The apparent paradox—that the average rate of wages for the whole working class declines while the wage rate for almost every particular branch of labor is rising—may be made clear by the following illustration:

Suppose that at a given time we have 250,000 factory operatives getting \$1 a day, 500,000 laborers getting \$1.50 a day, and 250,000 skilled mechanics getting \$2 a day; the total daily wages for the million workers will be \$1,500,000, and the average wage rate for the whole time will be \$1.50 a day. Now suppose that a few years later, we have 1,

000,000 operatives getting \$1.10 a day, 600,000 laborers getting \$1.60 a day, and 400,000 mechanics getting \$2.10 a day; the total daily wages for the two million workers will be \$2,600,000, and the average wage rate for the whole will be \$1.45 a day. While the wage rate for each branch has risen, the average wage rate for the whole has fallen, because of the change in the proportionate numbers in the various branches.

This is what happened in the United States in recent years. The disproportionate increase in the number of workers in the most poorly paid branches has more than counterbalanced the rise of wage rates.

Prices and Real Wages.—Real wages are affected by fluctuation of price as well as by fluctuation of money wages. If money wages remain unchanged, a rise of prices means a fall of real wages, and vice versa. If prices and money wages rise or fall together at the same time, real wages are unchanged.

During the greater part of the capitalist period in this country some commodity prices were rising and others falling, and the general tendency was downward. During the last two decades, however, there has been a general upward tendency of prices, especially of principal necessities of life. Taking the working class as a whole, real wages have been appreciably declining since about 1890.

Causes of Rise in Prices.—The recent rise of prices is not confined to the United States. It has two main causes.

1. During the last twenty five years the supply of gold has increased more rapidly than at any other time since the sixteenth century. New deposits have been found and cheaper methods of mining and smelting invented. The value and price of gold have fallen. But as gold is the commodity used as money in measuring and exchanging value, this fall in its value appears as a rise in the value of all other things. The result is an upward tendency both of com-

modity prices and of the value of all other things. The result is an upward tendency both of com-

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### A Study Course in Socialism

Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

### Lesson IX.—The Economics of Capitalism. 8

Closing this brief analysis of the capitalist system, we must consider some recent tendencies of this system, especially in the distribution of the value produced.

The proportions in which the value-product is distributed vary continually and in a very complex manner. General observation and study of statistics justify the following general statements as to tendencies of recent years in this country.

Wages and Surplus-Value.—It is impossible to determine the exact proportion in which, at any given time, the value-product is divided between wages and surplus-value.

The statement so often made, that only 1 per cent of the product now goes to the workers and 85 per cent is retained by the capitalists, is grossly exaggerated. But it seems safe to say that the workers now receive a wages less than half the value their labor produces—probably between 40 and 50 per cent. And it is certain that this proportion is steadily declining, and the proportion retained by the capitalists consequently increasing.

In the manufacturing industries of the United States, according to the census of 1890, the total wages amounted to \$1,891,000,000 and the total surplus value to at least \$1,688,000,000; according to the census of 1900, the total wages amounted to \$2,327,000,000 and the total surplus-value to at least \$2,309,000,000; in reality, the amount

of surplus-value in each of these years was considerably greater than here stated. The important point is that the growth of surplus-value is more rapid than that of wages, and has certainly overtaken it by this time, even on the showing given by the census. Mining, transportation, and other branches of capitalist industry would probably show about the same proportions.

Rent, Interest and Profit.—The capitalists' share is divided into rent, interest and profit, and the ratio of this division varies continually. In general, the proportion going to rent is increasing. The rate of interest is slowly declining and the proportion of the total surplus-value appropriated in this form is becoming less. Profit, strictly so-called, shows a general tendency to increase.

Tendency of Wages.—We must distinguish nominal wages, the amount of money paid for labor, from real wages, the amount of food, clothing, etc., which that money will buy. For the present, we speak of nominal or money wages.

The rates of wages-paid for various kinds of labor have, on the whole, kept increasing through the whole period of capitalism in the United States, rising more in periods of prosperity than they fell in times of depression, their rise being accelerated and their fall retarded by the action of the unions within the last forty years. Employment has perhaps become somewhat less steady, which partly offsets the rise of wage rates. But, allowing for this, it is probable that the average worker in almost

every trade today gets more wages yearly than did the average worker in that trade ever before.

The average rate of wages for the whole working class is higher today than it was immediately after the civil war (when American capitalism began to expand rapidly) or at any previous time. But it has declined slightly within the last fifteen or twenty years; since American capitalism entered the period of concentration. The apparent paradox—that the average rate of wages for the whole working class declines while the wage rate for almost every particular branch of labor is rising—may be made clear by the following illustration:

(Continued to 2d page)

Rushing to Extremes

Chicago Daily Socialist: Not so many years ago the Socialist movement in the United States was almost exclusively political. It looked upon the nation movement as a necessary means of fighting the masters from day to day, until the workers should all decide on some election day to capture the government and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth.

Beginning about ten years ago, and reaching its height in Europe a couple of years back, another form of catastrophic utopianism has arisen. This one rejects political action, depends entirely upon the union movement, and talks a lot of nonsense about organizing the co-operative commonwealth within capitalism, and then by a general strike seizing the shops, mills, mines and factories.

The defenders of this idea in America usually begin by declaring that a political victory would be snatched because the capitalists would not surrender the government. By just what process of reasoning they arrive at the conclusion that while a majority was voting for Socialism these same voters would all be peacefully sitting still while the capitalists ran away with the fruits of their political victory has not been explained.

But while taking it for granted that a nation of workers would organize politically, educate themselves to a knowledge of Socialism and vote themselves into power without any economic organization to fight their daily battles in the shop, these same utopians take it for granted that a capitalist govern-

ment will sit idly by and watch an economic organization spread until it embraces every shop and mill and factory and FARM (otherwise it would be a pretty poor sort of a co-operative commonwealth that would be inaugurated), and then continue to say nothing while this great organization took possession of the instruments of production and distribution.

One is tempted to ask "what would the capitalists be doing with the courts and injunctions and the army all this time?" We know what they would be doing with these things. We know what they did with them in Russia. We know what they did in France and Italy, where this sort of talk is most common, and where the union movement is WEAKEST AND CONDITIONS OF LABOR THE WORST OF ANY COUNTRY OF A LIKE DEGREE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

It is only where the political movement of labor has reached a considerable strength that so-called syndicalism has been able to accomplish anything, and on the other hand, no political movement of the workers has ever attained to any effective power that was not closely connected with an economic organization. This idea that labor can fly to liberty with either wing clipped is one of the most fatally foolish notions that could gain credence among the mass of the workers.

What a Parson Sees

I AM summoned to a house in an Oldham court. I find on entering a woman with such a tired, patient face, nursing a hapless infant and hourly expecting the birth of another. There is no fire, no food, no bedding, no provision for the little stranger. For a day and a half no food has passed the woman's lips. Her husband, one of those poor, drunken productions of heredity and environment, has not worked for weeks. There is no income whatever. The furniture has been sold or pawned piece by piece. I do what I can. The confinement takes place during the night of my visit. Puerperal fever supervenes and the poor mother dies, a pauper in the barracks which society provides.

I am called to a home in a neighboring street. I enter a two-roomed house, so spotlessly clean, its few articles of furniture polished till they shine again. A woman, with a face that betokens patient endurance of suffering, beautiful yet so sad, so careworn, confronts me. Her condition is only too obvious. She tells me of her great fear resulting from her workmate's death. Two bright little mites clasp me by the hand and appropriate my stick to play at horses with. How many a pampered aristocrat would give the half of his fortune to have two such little ones hup to him the name of father. But the pity of it! Father, a sober, honest laborer, earning at the best from 17s. to 20s. (\$4.08 to \$4.80) a week, cannot get work. He has tramped the district through. There is nothing to eat, and no provision for baby's coming. What horror of the work-house is engrained in these people's

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WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX

Union-made Cigars. THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST. Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST. Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

hearts, and yet what proper pride, what noble courage! How long shall these things be? Is this the life God intended his children to enjoy? Our boasted civilization, with its inordinate wealth in the hands of the few, fattens on the unemployment and poverty of its underlings, and when it has no further use for them offers them the cold comfort of the mixed workhouse, where pure and impure are herded together in one indiscriminate mass. Oh, the shame, the horror!

I return to the main street. A javish motor-car flashes past with every luxurious comfort that wealth can supply—wealth that the worker has created! The horn is sounded, and by a hair's breadth only a little waif avoids destruction. Am I wrong if, under the stress of what the last half hour has shown me, I long for half a brick and feel that I could hurl it at the thing?—E. T. K., in Labor Leader, London.

Insecurity

WHEN men wring their subsistence from nature with the assistance of little, if any, machinery, when grain was threshed with the flail, when flax was spun in the spinning wheel and woven into cloth on the hand loom, it is evident the lot of the mass of men was a hard and trying one. But with the advent of modern machinery, augmenting man's power a thousand fold, enabling him to make provision for all his needs for years in the future, irrespective of the foibles of the seasons, one could reasonably expect all men to live in tolerable security of life.

Yet exactly the contrary has come to pass. Perhaps never before has the mass of men lived in greater insecurity than at present. There is hardly a business man who may not some day find his business crushed in remorseless competition and his life ruined. There is hardly a trades man who may not some day find his craft rendered unnecessary and his means of life taken from him. While in times of industrial activity the mass of the people are tolerably sure of being employed, still no one knows but that overnight the whole industrial fabric might collapse, the demand for their services vanish, and they denied the right to live, for no one can live without sustenance.

Such a state of affairs in a society as ours, possessed of ample means of providing for its sustenance is entirely without reason. The land, the mines, and the machinery are at hand, also the labor necessary to use them to turn out the necessities of life in bountiful quantities. Are we to maintain that the only way to provide for our needs is as at present, at one time working day and night in mad haste, at another to walk the streets in idleness and despair?

Surely an intelligent, civilized people can devise some rearrangement, some better organization, in which the industrial forces are used intelligently, subservient to man's will, instead of being brute, blind forces causing hardship and misery. Surely it is possible to devise an orderly, systematic method of providing for our needs, under which men can work hand in hand with each other, and doing away with the necessity of one man having to use his intelligence and ability to undo his fellow.

A Study Course in Socialism

(Continued from 1st page.)

modity prices and of money wage rates—though the latter, as usual, rise less rapidly than the former. 2. More important is the effect of the concentration of capitalist ownership. As before shown, the law of value and its corollaries apply only in so far as competition prevails. Competition still prevails almost completely in the supply of labor power. It has been very largely restricted in the supply of many commodities. Concentration of the ownership of factories, mines and railways enables a small group of capitalists to control the greater part of the supply of coal and iron, of meat, milk and many other food-stuffs, of most clothing materials, etc. They are thus enabled to exact prices for these things above their normal price or value.

The pervasiveness of monopoly price involves what may be called a secondary exploitation in the process of exchange, in addition to the regular exploitation of the wage workers in the productive process. This secondary exploitation falls upon the wage workers (tending to lower their standard of living) and also upon the various middle classes, and it benefits only the great capitalists who have attained some degree of monopoly.

Questions for Review:

- 1. Give some illustrations of non-economic forces influencing the price of goods. Instances of non-economic forces influencing the wages of labor. 2. Name some of the ways in which competition is checked or restrained aside from habit and sentiment. 3. When an invention or other event causes one industry to decline

Child Labor--With Special Reference to the State of Wisconsin

By Charles Sandburg

FIGURES are lifeless and have little meaning in one phase of the child labor problem. And to know the widespread extent of child labor in Wisconsin, it is not necessary to know the exact number of young fellows ranging from 15 to 20 years of age who are toiling away, shut out from the finer chances of life, in the mills and factories running from Kenosha to Superior, and from Marinette to Madison. If we did have the figures, they would not tell the story of degraded youth involved. Figures alone could not tell us the mass of tragedy back of the round shoulders, twisted backs, and vacant faces of youth to be found about all factories.

"Away with the old men. Come on with the young blood," is the call from the factory. This is the era of speed, the epoch of rapidity. Its sheer speed of labor, this age surpasses all other ages in history and America surpasses all other nations. I have known a few actual cases of Germans and Scandinavians returning to Europe because the pace there is less swift than here. The American Yankee is traditionally a lean, restless hustler of the type pictured in the cartoons as "Uncle Sam." But our cleverness of speed has gone on and on until today it is a rage and madness. Old faithful, worthy men are turned out of factories where they have worked often for a quarter of a century and their places filled with boys who have never seen the inside of a high school. Always the call is for more young blood.

This is one of the commonplace comments on the modern factory system. One of the things you don't have to prove about our industrial life is that it uses and crushes and throws away youth in a terrific rate and mass. Some of our factories are so full of young faces that you might think they were high schools suddenly transformed into industrial hells.

Start at Kenosha, go on up to Milwaukee, along the Fox river valley cities, and on up to Marinette.

Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

Socialism Will Destroy Individuality

DO you have this foolish idea hurled at you when you are a Social-Democrat for the express purpose of preserving your individuality is the biggest joke of all, and would be a good one for April 1.

The Socialist argues that before you can have any individuality, you must be an individual, and before you can be an individual you must have the necessities of your existence—food, clothing, shelter, education and so forth. Now, if these are doled out to you only as you do the bidding of some economic master you lose your individuality, and become subservient to another, have to think his thoughts, be obedient to his will, and leave undone everything that would develop your own individual aptitudes and peculiarities. It is for just this reason that economic freedom is the one chief demand of the Socialist.

Economic freedom means the right of every person born into the world to have access to the means of life without the hindrance of any other individual. It means the right to live by work, and this right shall not be denied by any other person, nor shall the jobs be the private property of any individual or set of individuals.

Only under such an organization of society can there be such a thing as individuality in its true sense. Then a man can be a man. He can think his own thoughts, be subject to his own will, develop his own aptitudes and faculties.

Even that kind of individuality which only the masters have today is a very narrow kind. It is the kind developed by activity on the economic field alone, that is, by the doing out of the necessities of life to others. The masters seem to be very proud of this kind of individuality, but there is an ever increasing number of people who are not willing that these private owners shall continue to develop this kind any longer to the injury of those who see and know what individuality really is.

These latter preserve genuine individuality to themselves at all costs, and will not be confused by the foolish idea that when they follow the trend of economic development they will injure themselves.

The Struggle in France. M. Barthou, the French minister of justice, has instructed the public prosecutor at Grenoble to begin action against a local priest for placing a communal school under an interdict. This will be the first prosecution undertaken directly by the state in connection with the church's campaign against the public schools. The suits instituted by several teachers' associations against the archbishops and bishops who signed the pastoral letter issued by the French episcopate in September last, warning Catholic parents that the teaching in the public schools jeopardized the religious belief of their children, have been set for this week. In each instance the bishops have waived the preliminary and demanded trials by jury. The authors of the interdicted text books have retained Senator Valle to begin suit against Monsignor Amette, archbishop of Paris. An odd phase of the Catholic electoral movement is the attempt to enlist the sympathies of the workmen. The interdict placed on the public schools by the church means the withdrawal of all religious privileges from all who attend. The interdict is a weapon used in the days of the Inquisition and was often placed on whole towns to enforce submission.

STILL GROWING

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. No. of shares previously sold 38, Sold last week 8, Total to December 18 46, No. of shares to be sold in this campaign 500, Shares sold 46, No. of shares remaining to be sold 454.

Will you give us a little of your time? We will reward you handsomely. You can earn a set of books which every Socialist ought to possess. No Socialist library is complete without it. Why not get the set when it can be secured without one cent of cost to you? All we want is to have you help us get a few life subscribers to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Here is the plan:

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company publishes the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, VORWAERTS and WAHRHEIT (our German papers), NAPRZOD, a new Polish Socialist weekly just started, is the proprietor of the Co-operative Printery and also of a rapidly growing book department, which publishes and prints many titles itself and handles thousands of books and pamphlets of other publishers.

Our papers, like all other Socialist papers in this country, have a deficit to contend with. The printing department as well as our book department, of course, yield a profit, but not sufficient to overcome the deficit of the four newspapers. So much of the deficit as is not met from these two sources is raised by picnic and carnival proceeds, private donations and by the sale of capital stock.

Our cash deficit is the result of three causes. Perhaps before we state the causes, we had better define what we mean by cash deficit. Not all of it is loss, as many might think. It is that amount of cash disbursed or spent for the conduct and maintenance and enlargement of the business, over and above the income derived from regular receipts. Disbursements include such items as rent, light, wages, repairs, new machinery, new books, etc. Regular receipts come from the income from subscriptions, advertising, book sales, printing, etc. These regular receipts do not include picnic and carnival proceeds, donations or proceeds from the sale of capital stock, loans or bonds. These latter items are special receipts from which the deficit is met and from which the cost of publishing new books and the payment of new machinery is provided. So you see, what is really new capital, and should be charged as such, is included in disbursements. Let us now proceed to enumerate the causes of this deficit.

The first cause comes from the fact that the regular receipts from the HERALD, VORWAERTS, WAHRHEIT and NAPRZOD are smaller than the operating expenses; the second, because the profits of the book department are not sufficient to pay for the publishing of a constantly increasing list of new books, the demand for which always exceeds our ability to supply, and third, the machinery, etc.—in short, new equipment which is absolutely necessary to keep up with our increasing business.

This year, so far, the net deficit resulting from operation alone and not yet covered by donations, amounts to a little over \$900. The amount spent for new books is nearly \$700, and the amount spent for new tools, machinery, type, etc., is over \$900. All told, the total for these three items is approximately \$2,500.

Now, to cover these items and to provide for the future for these same items, we are asking for five hundred new life subscribers. Therefore, we want to sell five hundred shares of \$5.00 each of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company.

Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

342-344-346 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wis. STOCK SUBSCRIPTION. A chance to get the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, or NAPRZOD, or 50 cents discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers, for life, for \$5, and a share of stock in the Publishing Company besides.

To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$5.00 each, of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash, or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on or before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid-up stockholder is to receive one copy of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, or NAPRZOD, each week, or 50 cents discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers—WAHRHEIT or VORWAERTS, for life. No. of Shares, Name, Amount, Address, Publication wanted.

The Saloon and the Home. What difference would it make in the saloon and drink question if every family in America had a decent HOME to live in? Would prohibition be an issue—if indeed it is—if there were no such thing as poverty? Get wise. Read County Option. Where Labor Stands at Present on the Liquor Question, by Senator Winfield R. Gaylord. PRICES. Five cents per copy, \$4 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand. Postage or express charges prepaid. Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. 344 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

# What to Read on Socialism

By E. H. Thomas

(Written for the HERALD.)

WE are constantly asked, "What shall I read on the subject of Socialism?" In what books can I find the Socialist principles?

It is a grand sign of the times that so many people are asking these questions. It is another proof that the masses are turning towards Social-Democracy. This is the matter about which they want to know.

We give below a course of Socialist reading. For the convenience of Milwaukee readers, we give after each book its number in the Milwaukee public library.

If you have not much time to spare, and want something plain and simple, we recommend the following course:

Socialism Made Plain, A. L. Benson (good), 335:224.

Merrie England, R. Blatchford (good), 335:81.

The Common Sense of Socialism, J. Spargo (good), 335:308.

The Struggle for Existence, W. T. Mills (good), 335:231.

The Constructive Program of Socialism, C. D. Thompson (good), 335:291.

Perhaps these five books will be all that you can find time for. Perhaps they will only whet your appetite for more. If you like them so much that you want to keep on, try these:

Principles of Scientific Socialism, C. Vail (good), 335:179.

The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Seek to Accomplish, J. Spargo, 335:248.

Britain for the British, R. Blatchford, 335:205.

Co-operative Commonwealth, L. Gronlund, 335:10.

Socialism in Theory and Practice, M. Hillquit, 335:327.

Equality, E. Bellamy, B. 1264.

Fabian Tracts, 335:236.

Capitalist and Laborer, J. Spargo, 335:279.

Poverty, R. Hunter, 339:82.

But these may not be just what you want. You perhaps would prefer more scientific works—you are not afraid of hard study and want the most thorough treatment of the subject. You will find it in the following course:

Socialism and Modern Science, E. Ferri (good), 335:213.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, F. Engels (good), 335:143.

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, E. Vandervelde, 335:242.

Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish, W. Liebknecht, 335:235.

The Social Revolution, K. Kautsky, 335:237.

Studies in Socialism, Jean Jaures, 335:247.

Landmarks of Scientific Socialism, F. Engels, 335:270.

If you want something on Socialism from a religious standpoint, these are good books:

Spiritual Significance of Socialism, J. Spargo (good), 335:318.

Christianity and the Social Crisis, W. Rauschenbusch, 204:204.

Christianity and the Social Order, Campbell, 335:289.

Do you want to know what the Social Democrats are doing? Read these:

Socialists at Work, R. Hunter (good), 335:290.

A History of Socialism in the United States, M. Hillquit, 335:216.

Modern Socialism, R. C. K. Ensor, 335:228.

If you want to know how Social Democrats regard the railway question, read:

National Ownership of Railways, C. H. Vail, 335:138.

A Socialist's views of the saloon problem are given in:

Socialism and the Drink Question, R. Snowden, 178:71.

Some Social Democrats have written very interesting and instructive histories of different periods. Socialists look deeper than the mere surface of events. Some of these histories we will name:

History of the Ancient Working People (The Ancient Lowly), C. O. Ward, 331:110.

Origin of the Family, F. Engels, 390:40.

History of Communism in Central Europe, K. Kautsky, 335:328.

The French Revolution, E. B. Bax, 944:349.

Short History of the Paris Commune, E. B. Bax, 335:80.

Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844, F. Engels (good), 331:64.

Some of these books we have marked "good." That does not mean that the other works are not also good. But everybody does not have time to read everything. When you have read all the books marked "good" you will have a very intelligent idea of the Socialist principles and tactics.

If you have no library card, by all means get one at once. You

cannot spend the winter evenings to more advantage than in the courses we have above mentioned. You will find them pleasant and profitable. When you have read all these, we can recommend more. The Social-Democratic literature is almost endless. Socialism is not a dead theory, but a living force. Therefore it is a subject that has no end.

## Rich and Poor

By Emanuel Julius

(Written for the HERALD.)

UNMISTAKABLE George Bernard Shaw once said "Waste no time on social questions. What is the matter with the poor is poverty. What is the matter with the rich is uselessness."

Said simply and simply well said is the above.

It is not necessary to gather statistics to prove that there are poor about us. Even an ignorant college professor can see that great poverty is rampant.

The problem of the poor is to sweep away their poverty.

As for the rich, their fault is their utter uselessness to society.

How often have we been forced to hear a rich parasite offer as an excuse for his existence that he PROVIDES WORK FOR THE POOR. EVEN THE POOR OFTEN SAY SO THEMSELVES.

Then again, we are often told that they work—extremely strenuous are their labors.

In a prominent society paper we are given the itinerary of a well-known club man. And indeed, it is there that we are taught how thorny is the road of the rich.

In one day, we are told, this club man played tennis for two hours, golf for three hours, shook hands with 250 guests, attended an exhausting function where he danced twenty times and finally he landed in his club house, where he was forced to talk until far into the morning.

Yes, they "work," but the fact that a person works does not mean that he produces anything that can be measured as a social service.

He is quite willing to walk ten miles around the golf links and sweat and puff about and pound away at a tiny ball when that same exertion could easily fill formidable ruts in the roads.

But it would simply be outrageous for him to do anything useful. He is supposed to waste his effort. If he didn't he would cease being respectable.

Can you imagine what would become of Lord Do Nothing's reputation if he hoed potatoes instead of played tennis?

So the real problem is merely to separate the poor from their poverty and make the rich useful, which can only be done by making them produce the equivalent of what they consume; and the poor? they must have—well, you know what I mean—Socialism.

Now run along and find out what Socialism is.

New York City.

# The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER XX.

THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

YOU have, very likely, heard of the thing called Individualism. You may have read articles or heard speeches in which Socialism has been assailed as an interference with the rights of the individual. You may have wondered why among the rights of the individual, no place was given to the right to live; or that the apostles of Individualism should be so strangely blind to the danger of leaving private enterprise uncurbed. But you need not wonder about these things, for Individualism is a relic of savagery and its apologists would be agitating for the return of the good old individual right of carrying a stone club and living by promiscuous robbery and murder, were they not convinced that the law of supply and demand, although a more cowardly and brutal weapon than the cannibal's club, is infinitely more deadly and effective.

Society consists of individuals—so Herbert Spencer says. And that dogma, if it means anything, means that society is a concourse of independent atoms, and not a united whole. But you know that statement is not in accord with fact or reason—not to speak of morality. You know that society consists of a number of more or less antagonistic parties, united amongst themselves for purposes of social warfare, and that where an independent individual is found he is always either a good man, trying to persuade the combatants to reason and righteousness; or a bad man, trying to fleece them that his own nest may be warm.

How, indeed, can society be a multitude of unconnected units? I look in my dictionary, and I find the word "society" defined as "a union of persons in one interest; fellowship." And clearly, society means a number of men joined by interest or affection. For how can that be a society which has no social connections? A mob of antagonistic individuals is a chaos, not a society.

And with regard to that claim that men should be left free to fight each for his own hand—is that civilization or anarchy? And will it result in peace or war, in prosperity or disaster? Not civilization, but savagery; not Christianity, but cannibalism, is the spirit of this doctrine of selfishness and greed. And I ask you again in this case, as I did in the case of the gospel of "avarice": Is not love stronger than hate? And will not a society founded on love and justice certainly flourish, as the society founded on hate and strife will certainly perish?

Before you answer look around you at the state of this country today, and cast back in your mind for the lessons of the nations that are gone. What is the apex of the gospel of avarice and of the law of supply and demand? Sweating! What is the result of the liberty of the individual? To cozen the strong and destroy the weak for the sake of useless gain or worthless power. Does not one man wax rich by making many poor—one man dwells in a palace by keeping many in hovels? And are not the people crushed with taxation, which the impotent, the crooked and the lazy squander and misuse?

"How can a man grow rich," says Froude "except upon the spoils of others' labor?"

One individualist, Mr. Levy, in an article written by him against Socialism a few years ago, says—

The individualist denies to A and B the right of prescribing for C what he will do, and forcing it down his throat by the aid of the policeman's truncheon. He denies that A and B have any right whatever to coerce C, except to prevent him invading the rights of others, and to exempt from him his share in the maintenance of the common liberties.

On this point we are agreed. Our difference is as to what constitutes an "invasion of the rights of others." I say, why punish the kind of thief we call a burglar, and not the kind we call a sweater? Why hang the murderer who kills in the heat of passion and from motives of jealousy of revenge, and not the murderer who slays wholesale by the death-trap of the slums, and slays in cold blood, and from the bestial motive of gain?

Mr. Levy says of individualism—

It would strive to make the law such that, in the words of Kant—"Every one may seek his happiness in the way that seems good to himself, provided that he infringe not such freedom of others to strive after a similar end as is consistent with the freedom of all."

This is the same idea expressed in different words. Where are we to draw the line as to the "infringement of the freedom of others?" Are we to let the sweater and the retailer of diseased meat "seek their own happiness in a way that seems good to themselves?" Are we to stop the men who infringe the freedom of others by aid of the machinery of capitalist monopoly? Or are we only to stop the other rogues and ruffians who infringe our freedom with the bludgeon and the bullet?—We agree that it is right for society to protect itself against some scoundrels. We differ as to which scoundrels are to be restrained.

Mr. Auberon Herbert says:

Government has no moral right to compel men for their own good, but only to restrain them from such aggressions upon each other as involve physical force, or such direct fraud as is the equivalent of physical force from the point of view of the consent to transaction of the defrauded person.

And another tract of his is headed by the following quotation from Mr. Herbert Spencer:

The liberty of each, limited alone by the like liberty of all.

Now, you will observe that government is here granted the power to restrain one man from injuring another by physical violence or from injuring him by "direct fraud," but is not to have power to restrain the operations of INDIRECT fraud. But why should government be allowed to prevent murder or highway robbery? I don't know what reason the individualist has for his belief that government should defend the subject from the burglar and the forger. Because, if it is best to let the more criminal and more dangerous sweater rob and slay, I cannot understand why it is necessary to interfere with the footpad and the scuttler. The reason I have for supporting the government in its protection of the subject is easily given. But I'd rather use the word society than the word government.

Society, according to my philosophy, is a union of people for mutual advantage. Every member of a society must give up some small fraction of his own will and advantage in return for the advantages he gains from association with his fellows. One of the advantages he derives from association with his fellows is protection from injury. The chief function of government—which is the executive power of the society's will—is to protect the subject. Against whom is the subject to be protected? I should say against foreign enemies, against injuries by his fellow-subjects, and against calamities caused by his



**Schlitz**

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

TELEPHONE: North, East and West Sides, North 400 South Side, . . . South 383

own ignorance. We will lay by the first and third propositions and consider the second.

The subject is to be protected by the government from injury by his fellow-subjects. Here I traverse the position of the individualists. They will restrain the assassin and the passer of base coin, but they will not suffer any interference with the sacred liberty of the slum landlord, the trust magnate, or the sweater. And I fail to see their reason.

There is no reason visible to my mind for empowering the government, or society, to hang the man who steals a watch and murders the owner, except the reason I have given—that is for the general advantage that society should be allowed to protect one of its members from injury by another. If that is the real reason why government may hang a murderer or send an "artful dodger" to jail, then it is also a sufficient reason why government protection should be extended beyond the limits laid down in Mr. Herbert's tracts. Because the sweater and the rack-renter, and the respectable dealer in adulterated goods are not only morally worse than the foot pad and the sneak thief, but they are also guilty of greater and more deadly injury to their fellow-subjects.

True, the sweating and land-grabbing and the other forms of the basest villainy are not illegal; and I would not have them illegally meddled with. But I would alter the law so that they should be illegal. This, I presume, Mr. Herbert would not do. He will only defend us from the garrotter and the confidence man. But I think it is as bad for a railway company to work a man a hundred and eight hours for \$4.25, or for a landlord to charge rent for a death-trap, or for a sweater to grind his hands down to a slavery that takes up all their waking hours and gives them in return a diet of bread and coffee, as for a thief to come and steal your false teeth. Nay, the sweater is altogether a more hateful, dangerous, deadly and cowardly scoundrel than the pickpocket.

Of course, the sweater's slave and the railway employe are the "free" parties to the bargain. They need not accept the bloodsucker's terms unless they choose. They have an alternative—they can starve! But I presume that even the most confirmed individualist would stop a man from jumping down a precipice, or throwing himself under a train. That would be physical injury, against which it is right to protect each other. But the poor girl who takes her suicide in the form of shirt-making is not to be interfered with. You must respect "free contract" and "the liberty of the individual."

Individual liberty is what we all desire—so far as it is possible to have it. But it is not possible to have it in its complete form, whilst we live in communities. By living in communities, men get many advantages. It is not good for man to be alone. For the advantages that society gives us, we must make some sacrifice. We might well have much more individual liberty than we now have. We might easily have too much. We have too much—and too little—as things stand. A state of Socialism would give us all as much liberty as we need. A state of individualism—or anarchy—would give some of us more liberty than it is wise and beneficial we should have.

Most men are honest, most men love justice. For the great mass of the people the law is almost a dead letter. Honest men need no laws—except to defend them from rascals. Have you ever asked yourselves; my friends, what price our rascals cost us? For them is all the costly machinery of government, of armies, of fleets, of law courts, of prisons, police, correction houses, and the like maintained. Honest men do not need watching, for they would not steal; do not need repelling, for they would not invade. Consider the cost of all our police in its various forms, and then say what do our rascals cost us.

If it had not been for interference with the liberty of the individual and the freedom of contract in the past the lot of the workers would have been unbearable.


I quite understand Mr. Herbert's desire for "liberty." But we cannot have liberty while we have rascals. Liberty is another of the things we have to pay for the pleasure of the rascal's company.

Now, I think individualism strengthens the hands of the rogue in his fight with the true man; and I think Socialism would fortify the true men against rascals. I grant you that Socialism would imply some interference with the liberty of the individual. But which individual? The scoundrel.

Imagine a dozen men at sea in boat with only two days' provisions? Would it be wise to consider the liberty of the individual? If the strongest man took all the food and left the others to starve would it be right or wrong for the eleven men to combine to bind him and divide all fairly?

To let the strong or the cunning rob the weak and honest is individualism. To prevent the rascal from taking what is not his own is Socialism.

(Continued next week.)



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## What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

**HUMANITY** depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured can the human mind be free to develop to its highest possibilities. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not produce anything, and machinery by itself does not produce anything. It is only when land and machinery are combined, and with it the sweat of the human hand, that the human mind is free to develop to its highest possibilities. Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are controlled by a minority of men, who are not interested in the welfare of the masses, but only in their own profit. So long as machinery is controlled by a few men, it will not be used to the advantage of the masses. It will only be used to produce wealth for the few, and to keep the masses in poverty and ignorance.

The chief function of government—which is the executive power of the society's will—is to protect the subject. Against whom is the subject to be protected? I should say against foreign enemies, against injuries by his fellow-subjects, and against calamities caused by his

**MODERN INDUSTRY PLANLESS.**

To spite of the reputation of Frank Taylor as the very first scientific manager, his system to regulate production for social ends, industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through a variety of causes, the workers are necessarily unemployed and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to poverty.

The efficiency of the present state of production is the result of a long and arduous struggle, which has cost the lives of millions of men and women.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bent upon the destruction of the human race. Capitalism keeps the masses of the world in poverty and ignorance, and it is the duty of the workers to rise up and destroy it.

It draws their wives and their homes to the mill and factory. It makes their children from the playground and school, and sends them to the mill and factory. It makes their children from the playground and school, and sends them to the mill and factory. It makes their children from the playground and school, and sends them to the mill and factory.

**PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE CORRUPTED.**

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists employ all the devices of public opinion. They control the newspapers, the magazines, the radio, the motion pictures, and the stage. They control the schools and the universities. They control the churches and the synagogues. They control the press and the pulpit. They control the ballot box and the legislature. They control the courts and the judiciary. They control the army and the navy. They control the police and the fire department. They control the government and the people.

The struggle for the common good is a struggle for the survival of the fittest. The workers must rise up and destroy the capitalist class, and establish a new system of production and distribution, based on the principle of the common good.



**Say, Mister, Have You Got THE UNION LABEL IN YOUR CLOTHES?**

It means a great deal to your fellow men and protects you against sweat shop tailoring.



Every man, union or otherwise, should patronize the firm that handles union-made goods. This is one of the largest tailoring firms in the United States, and has received the support of organized labor since the establishment—1884.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

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The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors

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

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

Every Saturday



Just why William English Walling, who is not a party member, and who calls himself "part Socialist and part Anarchist," should "reorganize" the national party for us is hard to see.

The Herald is published and edited by Charles H. Kerr, a book publisher who formerly issued all sorts of crazy books and who finally hitched his baggage wagon to the Socialist party and trimmed his book list accordingly.

Kerr is more of an anarchistic-syndicalistic schemer than anything else, except a business man, and has used his Review to inculcate theories that are not in accord with the principles of the international movement, securing a following of both dupes and half-anarchists.

The effort to make ours a freak party has actually a chance of success, owing to a crazy voting system that is to be tried out this year for the first time.

By this system—which even the crooked capitalist parties would not tolerate for a minute—the will of the majority CANNOT prevail. Under the negative vote is more powerful than the affirmative vote, since whilst a majority of the members may favor a certain candidate the minority is given the power to defeat him.

ings and the Kerrs and their ilk think they have it in their power to annihilate the present national executive committee even though a large majority of the comrades may feel that the present members are well fitted to manage the party affairs.

The comrades who are most wanted therefore will have the least chance, unless every valiant Socialist in the party makes himself a committee of one to discuss the impending wrong with his fellow members and fights to protect Socialism in this country from the impending impossibility.

The dishonest voting system has been fastened upon us—it is the duty of every loyal and constructive Socialist to see that it does as little harm as possible.

Fellowship is life and lack of fellowship, is death. Fellowship is heaven and lack of fellowship is hell; and the deeds that ye do on earth it is for fellowship's sake that ye do them.—William Morris.

Vote It Down!

A referendum submitting a new national constitution is now being voted upon by the membership of our party.

This new constitution, if adopted, would do away with all national dues from the members, leaving only a payment of five dollars a month from each state and territory. This would simply stop all national propaganda.

It would be nothing short of a crime, now when our party is nationally beginning to make such good progress, to cripple it in this manner.

The national headquarters is now sending out speakers to the unions. This good work will be stopped if the proposed constitution is adopted by the referendum.

This constitution would also do away with a national executive committee and leave all "the affairs of the party to be administered by general party referendum." This is absurd. Our comrades are now so tired of referendums that most of them will not even vote on them.

Do not give our national party this stab at the heart!

E. H. Thomas.

The Present and the Future

By Robert Hunter



FEW years ago, when a charity agent, I was told that a family was starving and I went to give them assistance.

Shortly after my arrival there was a timid knock at the door and an elderly lady in black, meek of face and radiant, entered.

The man had been unemployed for three months. The wife was desperately ill, the children were ragged, irritable, hungry.

The dear lady sat down amidst that sickness and misery and softly and tenderly told of the other world where there was no hunger or sorrow.

That happened nearly fourteen years ago, but I have never forgotten the incident because it so often reminds me of ourselves.

We live in a world of desperate misery. Men are unemployed. Children are starving, women are laden as beasts of burden.

In all the mills, mines and factories a bitter struggle exists to obtain a little leisure, a little security, a little comfort.

Millions are in sore distress, working in unsanitary factories, in

dangerous places and living in foul, overcrowded cabins and tenements. Brave fighters fighting for shorter hours, and better conditions are singled out for the blacklist and driven from town to town.

And in the midst of this great world struggle we sometimes go to these distressed workers, speak of the co-operative commonwealth and leave a tract.

We bring no hope and we leave the poor only the bitterer for our coming.

The elderly lady in black and the Socialist with the tract offer nothing but dreams while the man wants work and the woman rest, and the children want food.

Starving men suffering from every injustice are in no mood for bibles and tracts. They have no heart to read, no peace of mind to think. They want brothers and friends who will take up their battles now and fight loyally beside them against present misery.

They are sick and tired of being lied to and deceived by grafting politicians. They are irritated, harassed and impoverished by the conditions of life in which they find themselves and they want definite immediate concrete action.

When Bebel walks into the reichstag with a loaf of bread in his hand to show how men are robbed by taxing bread, he hits the battle now.

The sick wife understands that fight; the unemployed father understands that fight and even hungry children understand that fight.

When union men organize the strike and battle on the picket lines the hungry understand the meaning of that battle.

Indeed, wherever the movement MOVES it satisfies men now. It leads to action. Its leaders are at the head of strikers, fighting with the unemployed, battling for every immediate as well as for every remote interest of the working class.

They sympathize with every struggle and take part in every revolt. They lead the unions, they organize the co-operatives. They battle at the polls.

They fight with might and main in shop, in street, in ward meeting, in city council and in parliament, to better the conditions of life now, to raise wages, shorten hours, improve tenements, clean streets and reduce the death rates.

Philosophy is not food. Books are not work. Tracts are not wages. And none knew that so well as Marx, who said, with painful reiteration: "FIGHT FOR THE IMMEDIATE ATTAINMENT OF THE IMMEDIATE AIMS, FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE MONETARY INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS AND IN THAT BITTER STRUGGLE OF THE PRESENT TAKE CARE OF THE FUTURE."

Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

What Can Women's Clubs Do?

A CLUB WOMAN writes to ask, "What can women do for the municipality? How can a woman improve conditions in the city of which she is a citizen?"

This is a question of some importance. In every city women of leisure are banded together in women's clubs. Many of these women desire that these clubs shall have a better object than social enjoyment or even self-improvement. These women want to follow other than selfish ends. If well directed, their activities may be very useful.

Most unfortunately, they are very seldom well directed. The average woman of leisure has no higher idea of usefulness than the giving of private charity. After a little dabbling in this line, she finds that her charity work is doing little or no good—perhaps even harm. She believes the fault lies with the poor. She vows they are lazy, shiftless and deceitful.

Thereupon she drops her benevolent career in a very cynical mood—for PRIVATE CHARITY CURSES HIM WHO GIVES AND HIM WHO TAKES.

In former times, the only method of securing health was to pour down the throats of the sick all sorts of unnatural remedies and artificial medicines. But the new idea of hygiene is that it is far better to prevent disease than to cure it. And people are beginning to come to the same conclusion about the evils of society, and especially its chief and most fatal disease—poverty.

Therefore, the first thing for the woman who wants to help the municipality is to grasp this thought. In short, she should be first of all a Socialist. And in the working out of all municipal problems, she should view all proposed remedies from a Socialist standpoint. She will then be able to decide in each case, "Is this proposed measure really leading us forward or backward?"

But when I speak of a Socialist standpoint, I do not mean that this should be a POINT ON WHICH TO STAND STILL. Far otherwise. It will open up vistas of practical work and infinite usefulness.

The space of the Women's Circle forbids us from entering into a discussion of all these endless avenues of work. One good field is the investigation of the sanitary conditions of the city, especially in the working class districts. This will lead to the discovery of many needs of the people, for which organized women can agitate with good results. Parks, playgrounds, municipal model tenements—all these things should interest women.

Another splendid field of work for women of leisure is the thorough investigation of the conditions under which working women live and labor. Such investigation in New York city has given us the surprising result that some of the wives and daughters of plutocrats and multimillionaires have actually lined up in defense of the striking shirt-waist makers. And we have an astonishing spectacle. The daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan—the king of trustocrats, the oppressor of workmen—and the crusher of unions—is herself heading the defense of these working girls in their fight for the right to organize!

And Mrs. Belmont, who has also become interested in these girl strikers, makes this statement, most extraordinary from such a source:

"The men of this country have become so absorbed with business matters and money-getting that they have permitted the social laws to drift into a state that will, sooner or later, become intolerable. The entire social structure is wrong from the foundation!"

So much for the actual results of investigation. Women are usually more sympathetic than men, and are more moved by the sufferings which these investigations disclose.

But the best work for women, because the most surely telling, is the work for the schools. In agitation for all other improvements, women must be beggars. In the educational field, women are the equals of men, because they also have the BALLOT. On all school questions, a woman's vote counts for just as much as a man's. Therefore, every progressive woman who wants to help in the community of which she is a member, should make a careful study of all school questions. She should feel that here is the sphere in which she is not a supplicant, but a forceful factor.

It is a wide field. It needs careful study. But it will repay all the thought, all the time and all the energy which the intelligent woman spends in its behalf.

It is work for the future!

UNION MADE PATTERN



3143 LADIES' CIRCULAR CLOSED DRAWERS. Paris Pattern No. 3143. All Seams Allowed.

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An Appeal to the Thoughtless

The Appeal to Reason, in its last issue, says in italics "There is nothing the matter with the Socialist party."

Then it very inconsistently goes on to say that, although everything is all right, although the party is in "a more healthy and active condition than ever before in all its history," yet we ought to change the national committee. Why? If our present national executive committee has put the party into better shape than it ever was in before, why change the committee now?

Well, the Appeal says that it believes in rotation in office. An excellent reason, truly! Suppose the Germans believed in this grand doctrine, and relegated Comrade Bebel, Singel and Molkenbuter to the rear. They have been the leaders of the German Social-Democratic party for many years and hold the same positions.

The German Social-Democrats evidently do not believe in rotation in office. They believe that when a man has been tried and found faithful and efficient, the best thing that can be done for the party is to keep him in a position of trust.

One reason why the Socialist movement in Germany and other European countries is so much more successful than in America, is because the European Socialists are not always running after some new fad. The American Socialists are too apt to take up all sorts of new

notions which have no connection with Socialist principles.

Just now the latest fad is "rotation in office." This is a new idea in the party. But it is not a new notion at all in the old parties, where the "outs" are continually clamoring against the "ins." But our party does not exist for the purpose of giving every man in turn a chance to hold an office. It is a militant party—its purpose is to fight for the establishment of the Socialist republic.

Have we found the veterans on the national executive committee brave and skillful soldiers? Then by all means let us keep them at the front. Why send them to the rear in order to give new and inexperienced men a chance to make their names known?

The attempt to down the present national executive committee came first from outside the party! It proceeded from a man who is not a member of the Socialist organization. This makes the attempt very suspicious. It is a concerted effort of the impossibilists and anarchists (they are about the same thing) to rule or ruin the party.

It must not succeed. The Socialists of America should be on the alert. Years of hard work may be swept away by a little carelessness now—a little neglect which will allow the impossibilists to get their hands on the helm of the party. Let us get our eyes open before it is too late!

Outlooker.

The Builders' Column

"Making Good" And Dr. W. S. Keyser is sending in renewals.

Comrade W. E. Godfrey renews his subscription, orders books and writes: "I like the HERALD very much and wish you all a Merry Christmas!" Thanks, comrade, the same to you!

The workers will rock the capitalist system to sleep, as soon as they realize how easily it can be done. Help to make them realize it by getting them to read the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, VORWAERTS and NAPRZOD.

Your paper is all right and prints the truths which ought to shame the plutocrats if such a thing is possible, writes Comrade Haron, and sends in five new ones.

"I am making Christmas presents by sending your paper to above people for one year," writes Comrade W. H. Wehlick in sending in some new ones. "I cannot get along without the HERALD. Will try to get more subscribers for you."

"Dear Comrades: Please find enclosed \$1 bill, 50 cents for subscription for another year for the HERALD and 50 cents for the Neacy label suit." "Hoping you will come out of it all right, I am." "Yours fraternally, 'AUGUST SANDER'."

"We used to know Comrade Berger and admired all of his work while living in Milwaukee, in 1905. Not in position to take stock, but enclose \$1, 50 cents to renew our subscription for 1910, and 50 cents for Neacy fund. Kindly acknowledge. With best wishes and success in the work, I remain, "B. A. HOENIG," Cullman, Ala.

Comrade Ferguson sends two yearly.

Comrade J. B. Steffes extends his subscription for one year and sends 50 cents for the Neacy fund.

Comrade T. C. Callen sends three new ones, which we acknowledge with thanks.

Comrades Umbricht, Olsen, Jacobs, Harry McKee and many others, too numerous to mention, kept themselves busy getting new subscribers for the last week.

And our factory brigade was busy from twelve different shops new subscribers were secured; but there ought to be some comrades working in every shop in the city, state and nation.

And from almost every union meeting held during last week new subscribers came in. No real union man can be without this paper.

Happy New Year!

Boys Wanted. Newboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on Milwaukee down-town streets. Will pay no less than 50 cents a day and one-half of sales in addition. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.



The labor issue is the mightiest weapon of the working people.

Mention the HERALD to all our advertisers.

Hundreds of HERALD, VORWAERTS and NAPRZOD copies could be sold in front of factory entrances all over the city if someone would stay Saturday evenings, when the workers leave. Get your boys to sell them or do it yourself. We pay you one-half of sales.

Social-Democratic Herald, Milwaukee. Dear Comrades: Attached you will find a money order for two sub cards, also for a copy of Unemployment and County Option, by Comrade Gaylord. Further, a pledge as a Christmas present for the benefit of (?) of Tom Neacy and if you get in a pinch with him, of course, you may depend on this neck of the woods to rally around the HERALD.

I suppose that if Milwaukee goes Social-Democratic next spring the patriotic Mr. Neacy will get out an injunction. I would advise him to get Billy Taft and Judge Pollak, who are experts in this line.

Fraternally yours, CARL J. LANDQUIST, Clerk Town of Knapp, Price County, Wis.

The Carpenter Unions have taken stocks in the publishing company.

And Bakery Workers' Union No. 205, always in front when it comes to fight against any kind of oppressors, have come to our assistance by purchasing additional shares of stock.

Comrade Severin sends four new ones.

Brother John Dother also comes to the front with four.

Comrades H. S. Sandon, H. A. Boyce, Henry Raasch, W. B. Smith, J. J. Grunler, Dr. Townsend, Martin Gorecky were quite busy getting new subscribers last week.

Comrade Mercker buys five shares.

Comrade C. E. James writes from Phoenix: "No such thing as pessimism here, our party local is booming and the unions are forming here for the first time. We are forming to batter down the walls of capitalism."

Advertisement for Schafskopf, Cinch, Sociable. Features include: ALL CASH PRIZES, FIRST BIG PRIZE, UNDER AUSPICES OF S.-D.P., Arranged for the BENEFIT of Labor's New Home, S. S. Turn Hall, National, bet. 2d and 3d, Sunday, January 16, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Admission 15c, After 6 o'clock 25c.

# Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

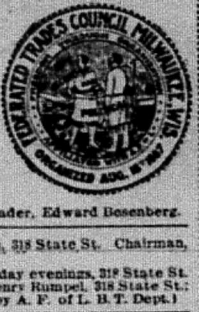
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**THE UNION LABEL** continues to stand for "A Nicer Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

fight like tigers. Jails, workhouses, fines or judges, policemen or bosses have no terrors for them. They are more afraid of low wages than of all these put together. And they are more afraid to return to their former unorganized condition than they are of having to spend a few months in the workhouse.

So they are winning their fight. In their fight they have had the assistance that brave fighters always get, the assistance of all right-minded people.

Incidentally they are shaming the working people all over the country who are submitting to low wages, long hours and humiliating conditions rather than make a determined resistance.

# Organized Labor



Capitalist: "Workingmen demand their rights. Organized labor will get an injunction."

I..... being father, mother, guardian of..... agree to and endorse all stipulations set forth in the agreement of my daughter, ward, with the Espenhain Dry Goods Co., as stated on the other side of this page.

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U. O. S. E.—Every Monday, 325 Chestnut St. Edw. Hockett, 403 Cramer St.  
Engineers, No. 211—1st and 2d Fridays, 1000 Park St. J. J. Kozak, 1023 State St.  
FEDERAL LABOR UNION, A. F. of L., No. 8002—2d and 4th Mondays, corner Walnut and 1st St. J. J. Kozak, 1023 State St.  
FIREMEN, No. 195 (I. O. of F. E.)—1st and 3d Saturdays, 526 Chestnut St.  
FRESHIGHT HANDLERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, No. 116—2d and 4th Saturdays, 218 State St. W. J. Ewertig, 430 Van Buren St.  
GLASS BLOWERS, No. 135 (I. O. of A. G. W.)—1st and 3d Saturdays, 7-9 p.m., 961 Wisconsin Ave. J. J. Kozak, 1023 State St.  
GLOVE CUTTERS (Black), No. 27 (I. O. G. W.)—1st and 3d Saturdays, 316 Grand Ave. Frank Rosenthal, 347 17th St.  
GLOVE WORKERS, No. 6 (I. O. G. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Lipp's hall, Anna St. Ed. 381 Wisconsin St.  
HACK, CAB AND COFFEE DRIVERS, No. 190 (I. O. of F. E.)—2d and 4th Sundays, 8-10 a.m., 1011 N. W. 2d St. J. J. Kozak, 1023 State St.  
HORSEHOES, No. 41 (I. O. of L. O. U. S. and Can.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, Lipp's hall, Fred Rader, Secy., 1245 12th St.  
IRON MOLDERS, No. 101 (I. O. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 296 National av. Emil Rubke, 418 14th av.  
IRON MOULDERS, No. 125—Every Friday, Harmonic hall, James Rader, 294 6th av.  
IRON MOULDERS, No. 166—2d and 4th Fridays, Chestnut and 7th sts. Wm. Frey, 1181 21st st.  
IRON MOULDERS, No. 176—2d and 4th Fridays, 11 A.—Every Friday, 218 State St. W. E. Riddin, 218 State St.  
IRON WORKERS, No. 47—M. J. Kelley, 318 State St.  
LAKE PILOTS, No. 2 (I. L. M. and T. A. W. L.)—Fulton, 134 4th st.  
LAKE PILOTS, No. 3 (I. L. M. and T. A. W. L.), 123 Clinton St. Wm. Huelms, 133 Clinton St.  
LATHERS, No. 10—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, corner Lee and 12th sts. Wm. Pate, 1500 10th st.  
LEATHER WORKERS, No. 54 (I. O. of F. E.)—2d and 4th Fridays, 252 Chestnut St. W. A. Schwab, 993 21st st.  
LITHOGRAPHERS, No. 7—Meets 2d Thursdays, 404 N. W. 2d St. J. J. Kozak, 1023 State St.  
LUMBER HANDLERS, No. 18 (I. L. M. and T. A. W. L.)—2d and 4th Saturdays, Greenfield and 24th sts. Herman Kozak, 315 9th st.  
MARBLE WORKERS, No. 9 (I. O. of M. W. U.)—2d and 4th Saturdays, s.e. cor. Walnut and 12th sts. J. P. Seibert, 1413 14th st.  
MACHINE BOSSERS, No. 25 (I. S. U. of A.)—Every Monday, John Egan, 317 Florida St.  
MARINE FIREMEN, OILERS AND WATER TENDERS—Meets every Tuesday, 117 Reed St. J. J. Kozak, 1023 State St.  
METAL POLISHERS, No. 10 (M. P. B. P. B. M. and R. and S. W. U. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, Lipp's hall, G. J. Berner, 1829 Walnut St.  
MOVING PICTURE and Projecting Machine Operator Protective Union, No. 164, I. A. T. O. U. of M. W. A. J. J. Kozak, 1023 State St. J. McCarthy, 603 Grand Ave.  
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Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

A grand Sylvester ball will be given by the Maennerchor Vorwaerts at Waedekin's hall, 2714 North Avenue. All comrades and friends are cordially invited. Admission \$1, including refreshments.

The Social-Democratic Base Ball League has arranged for a prize schafkopf tournament to be held Sunday, Feb. 6, at R. Unke's hall, 887 Muskego Avenue.

The South Side Turn Hall is going to arrange for a monster prize mask ball at the South Side Armory hall, some time in January, 1910.

The West Side Young People's Socialist League has made arrangements for the second grand ball, to be given at the Ethical hall, 528 Jefferson Street, Saturday evening, Feb. 12, 1910.

The Twelfth Ward Branch is going to arrange for a monster prize mask ball at the South Side Armory hall, some time in January, 1910.

The Twelfth Ward Branch is going to arrange for a prize card tournament to be held at Waedekin's hall, 2714 North Avenue.

The Twelfth Ward Branch, S. D. P., expect a record-breaking gathering at their Sylvester ball to be held at Hoff's hall, 901 Kinross Avenue, Friday evening, Dec. 31.

The Hungarian Section is also going to hold a Sylvester ball at the Deutscher Maennerchor hall, corner of Eighth and State streets, Friday evening, Dec. 31, and the comrades are most cordially invited to attend.

County Campaign Deficit Fund. Well, last week we punched a hole in the deficit fund. Let us all keep right on punching it full of holes. Remember with the month of January we are already getting busy for our spring campaign.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court - In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Lorenz Weber, deceased.

It is further ordered, that all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the estate of the late Lorenz Weber, deceased, and for the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States, be presented to the undersigned within ten days hereafter.

RECEIVED COURT - MILWAUKEE COUNTY. Elna Witt, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Witt, Defendant. The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid.

Hungarian Branch 344 Sixth street, 2 o'clock. Slovak Workmen's Educational Club - 344 Sixth street, at 2 o'clock. MONDAY. Tenth Ward Branch - Spangenberg's hall, Twelfth street and North Avenue.

South Side Women's Branch - Korsch's hall, 653 Greenfield Avenue. WEDNESDAY. Town of Lake No. 2 - Oklahoma and Chicago Avenues. THURSDAY. Fifth Ward Branch - 82 Washington Street.

Second Ward Branch - 314 Sixth Street. Eighth Ward Branch - South Side Turn Hall, National Avenue. Fourteenth Ward Branch - 792 Forest Home Avenue.

Branch Meetings, Next Week. SUNDAY. Bohemian Branch - Bohemian hall, 652 Twelfth Street. Finnish Branch - 382 Washington Street.

Carnival Notes

The Social-Democratic monster mask prize carnival, which is to be held at the Hippodrome building on Saturday evening, January 30, promises to eclipse anything of its kind ever held at the Hippodrome.

Prize contestants must be on the floor at 9:30 p. m. promptly, when judging begins.

Individual. Ladies' prizes: A, \$6; B, \$5; C, \$4.50; D, \$2.50; E, \$2; F, \$1. Gents' prizes: A, \$6; B, \$5; C, \$3.50; D, \$2.50; E, \$2; F, \$1.

Want Census Takers

Census Director Sets February 5. Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1909 - Any person of good judgment, who has received an ordinary common school education, can readily and easily pass the test to be given applicants for census enumerators' places on Saturday, Feb. 5, the date finally set by United States Census Director Durand, according to an announcement from the census bureau today.

The New Italian Branch

The new Italian Branch, just organized in the Third ward, is doing some splendid work. At their meeting, held last Sunday afternoon, two new members were taken up. They have chosen a splendid secretary in P. Rossi, who no doubt will be a great aid in the building up of the new Social-Democratic organization.

Literature Campaign

We need your help. We must have every worker in Wisconsin if we make it go. Act today. See state organizer's column for particulars. Or write to Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

JOE BECKER UNION-MADE SHOES 821 Third St. MILWAUKEE, WIS. SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN Fred Meier 486 Eleventh Avenue

The Ideal Shoe Store Wishes its many Friends and Patrons a Happy and Prosperous New Year A. PETERS 443 Eleventh Avenue

Wisconsin State Organization Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

MILTOWN: The interest of the comrades of Miltown was shown by their waiting until 9 o'clock for Senator Gaylord's speech, which he delivered recently.

OSCEOLA: At this place Senator Gaylord had a fairly good audience, most of them being business men of the city.

TWO HARBORS: Two Harbors was the home of Senator Gaylord seventeen years ago, and he met very many old friends, some of whom are not yet Socialists, however.

SUPERIOR: Two meetings were held here on Monday and Tuesday nights in the Norway hall. They were well attended, considering that the time was so near Christmas.

WAUSAU: The Wausau people were stirred up by the visits of Frank Dixon on Dec. 1, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., on the subject of "The Threat of Socialism."

LA CROSSE: A comrade from La Crosse writes: Things are beginning to get interesting here. Within a month Prof. Monaghan and Frank Dixon have lectured to large houses, at large expense, against Socialism.

Every family needs fuel, and this is the place to order it. Every family wants good fuel for their money, I can furnish came without a doubt.

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Order now and insure immediate delivery to your home before the wintery snow flies. H. W. Bistorius Social-Democratic Herald Office 344 SIXTH STREET

UNEMPLOYMENT A NEW BOOKLET ON THE BIGGEST PROBLEM Written by SENATOR GAYLORD

Senator Gaylord introduced, at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, a resolution, in the form of a petition to congress, asking for immediate action to relieve the unemployment problem in this country.

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HALL FOR RENT Newly remodeled Lodge Hall for rent for special meetings and private parties. A. JAECK, 511 SIXTH AVENUE

Ben Rheinfrank Union Made Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings 1439 GREEN BAY AVENUE

WANTED To hear from prospective Tenants for our proposed new store, Sixth and Chestnut Streets, to be built about 40x60 feet in size, in the new Labor Temple.

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Every family needs fuel, and this is the place to order it. Every family wants good fuel for their money, I can furnish came without a doubt.

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**MASK BALL**  
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 AT THE AUDITORIUM  
 SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1910  
 \$300 in Cash Prizes. Tickets 25c. At the Door 50c  
 Reserved Seats, at the Door Only, 25c

**Town Topics by the Town Crier**

Mr. Beggs! Your street car service is worse than rotten!

The people be damned, says Butcher Beggs.

As long as he can furnish enough aldermen with campaign money he does not need to care what the people say of his superlatively putrescent street car service.

According to the Daily News Beggs is not only not increasing the number of cars in service, but is actually preparing to cut down the number now in use.

The cars have been worked to the limit and are about ready for the bone yard.

From all sides come bitter complaints of the miserable and inadequate service, especially during the cold days and nights when people have had to stand shivering in zero weather fifteen and twenty and sometimes thirty minutes waiting for a car.

At evening they have had to stand frequently and almost nightly for six or seven cars, most of them far apart, until there was the chance to gain even a foothold on one.

That offer of two floors of the City Hall to the county for court use seems rather queer. One won-

ders where certain city officials get the right to thus take matters into their own hands.

Well, what DO you think of that salary grab?

Just why should the Bar association constitute itself a party to make nominations for a "non-partisan judiciary"? For the good reason that the non-partisanship concerned is and has always been a farce.

What has become of the boast of the great acoustic properties of the Auditorium, we wonder. It is now admitted that the acoustics are wretched, and Tuesday evening's splendid rendition of the Messiah by the Arions gave the finishing exposure. In some parts of the hall the singers could scarcely be heard and the struggle of the soloists to overcome the difficulties of the situation was only too apparent.

Socialists generally attend to their own knitting, but we are impelled to depart from this custom in the case of the Rev. Frederick Edwards, who is leaving Milwaukee. More than any western clergyman has the Rev. Edwards kept up with the progress of the Episcopal church in economics. He has tried to be the chaplain of progress and was the first to make the men's club of his church a forum for genuine citizenship to get a hearing in. It is the least we can do to hope that he will return to Milwaukee and complete the work he so splendidly started.

**DAVIDSON**  
 SHERMAN BROWN, Manager  
 One Week, Starting Sunday Night  
 Mat. Wed. & Sat. Best Seats \$1.00  
 Frederick Thompson offers America's Greatest Dramatic Success

**POLLY OF THE CIRCUS**  
 By Margaret Mayo  
 With a company of notable players and five big circus acts  
 Exactly as presented for one year at the Liberty Theater N. Y.  
 Seats selling  
 Prices: Evenings, 25c to \$1.50  
 COMING WEEK OF JAN. 8 Starting Sunday Night, Mat. Wed. & Sat.  
 Mr. Wm. A. Brady announces  
**MR. LOUIS MANN** in "THE MAN WHO STOOD STILL"  
 Seats Thu. Prices, Evenings 25c to \$1.50 Mat. 25c to \$1.00


**BIJOU** Beginning Matinee Tomorrow  
 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday  
 Chas. E. Blaney Offers His Massive Scenic Sensation  
**THE GIRL and the DETECTIVE**  
 SEE The Great Steel Mill in Full Operation The Editorial Room of the "N. Y. Wire"  
 Two of the Most Realistic Stage Reproductions Ever Presented  
**Don't Miss This One**  
 Cast of a High Class Character  
 Week beginning Sunday, Jan. 9  
 Frederick Thompson's Big Scenic Production  
**"VIA WIRELESS"**  
 Showing the Practical Operation of Wireless Telegraphy

**GRAND SOCIABLE and DANCE**  
 Afternoon and Evening  
 GIVEN BY THE  
**COMING NATION CLUB**  
 Under the Auspices of the S.-D. P.  
 at the S. S. Kindergarten Hall  
 Greenbush Street, between Washington and Mineral  
**SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1910**  
 To help pay the expenses of the Thomas J. Neary Libel Suit against the Social-Democratic Herald and to keep its officers and editors from going to jail.  
**Admission 15c LADIES FREE After 6 P. M. 25c**

**MAC ESTIG**  
 "At the Country Club"  
 A miniature musical comedy  
 Eddie Leonard & Co. Raymond and O'Grady Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes Rose Royal and Chesterfield Thalia Quartette Lew Wells The Lab Des.  
 Matinee Daily 10c to 35c = Evenings 10c to 75c

**ALHAMBRA**  
 Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre  
 Week Com. Monday Evening, Jan. 3  
 Sam S. and Lee Seiders (the) present  
**Mme. NAZIMOVA**  
 25 scenes and Wednesday Matinee in  
**THE PASSION FLOWER**  
 Seven times on Sat. Mat. 10  
**A DOLL'S HOUSE**  
 Work of January 10  
**NATIONAL GRAND OPERA CO.**  
 in a Repertoire of Eight Grand Operas

**Butcher Beggs Again!**



That Milwaukeeans have not ridden John I. Beggs on a rail or driven him out of town is due to the fact that they are a patient people. He is simply PLAYING HORSE with them for the sake of the DIVIDENDS he can squeeze out of his ROTTEN street car service. His CRIMINAL MANAGEMENT for the people is simply good management from the dividends point of view.

Ald. Melms' long fight to make him put lift-jacks on his cars for the sake of the children his cars run down and pin in dying agony under tire wheels is simply laughed at by Beggs. He proposes to do as he pleases—"THE PEOPLE BE DAMNED!"

The fight of the Social-Democrats to force him to equip his cars with AIR BRAKES so as to make them safe, is also laughed at by him, although a hot circular issued by them at the time he was trying to soft-soap the people at the opening of the Center street line forced him to make some more of his famous or infamous promises. He promised to have 100 new cars with air brakes here before the snow came—Beggs promises.

With neither air brakes nor lift-jacks his RUN-DOWN CARS are running down our people—carrying DANGER and DEATH in all directions.

Wednesday morning a Twelfth street car ran down a woman on Wisconsin street. She was pinned under the car twenty minutes bleeding and shrieking while people in a panic were running in all directions for a lift-jack to raise the car and get her out before she died. Finally one was brought, but it was a small one and did not work. HUNDREDS OF WHITE-FACED PEOPLE HAD TO STAND HELPLESSLY AND WATCH THE AGONY OF THE POOR, WRITHING, BLOOD-SMEARED WOMAN.

Finally relief came and she is now at the hospital with broken ribs and serious internal injuries that may bring death.

THE ACCIDENT WOULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED HAD THE MOTORMAN HAD AIR BRAKES TO CONTROL HIS CAR WITH.

And the woman would have been at once released had the car carried the lift-jacks that Ald. Melms is fighting for.

The people be damned! They will stand anything. WHAT DOES BUTCHER BEGGS CARE FOR THEM!

**Janssen Insults Policemen and Firemen**

According to Chief Janssen the men on the police department cannot be trusted to have more time of their own—they might idle away the time in saloons. Janssen knows what to do with his time, even while on duty. He spends much of it at the Pfister barroom and billiard room and at the politicians' saloon, Weber & Stuber's, on East Water street.

He made his attack on his men before the police committee. The daily papers did not print it, but his slander of the men is still discussed about the City Hall.

Ald. Weiley's measure to give the men of the police force more off-duty was up for consideration. The chief started in on a roast for the policemen and firemen. He said it would not be for the welfare of the men whose findings would enjoy the confidence of the public and provide a practical basis for handling this problem, which daily becomes more menacing.

It is not only here-brained to upbraid the police for their outcry against the robber high prices, it smacks of something much worse. The high prices are bringing starvation, disease and death into many homes all over the country, and the man is a monster who would try to hold the people down to be robbed in such a fearful fashion.

The public skating rink at Schlicht park has been opened to the people.

**BOYS WANTED**  
 Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on down-town streets. Will pay no less than 50 cents a day and one-half of sales in addition. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.

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

**The New Humanity**

The music of the Misses Elsner at Ethical hall, last Sunday evening, was an especial treat to those who were present, and afforded a very fitting introduction to the lecture of Comrade Harvey Dee Brown, on "The Waste of Life."

He declared that the year 1900 had for its records not less than one-half million deaths from preventable diseases and three million persons sick from those diseases; that probably 100,000 was not too large a number to represent the persons killed on railroads and in industrial accidents, and that 500,000 had been injured or crippled for life. These represent a waste of life amounting to more than \$2,000,000,000, by far the larger part of which will be entirely unnecessary when human society becomes organized in a just and rational way and education becomes common to all the people.

The subject for the lecture by Comrade Brown at Ethical hall next Sunday evening will be "The New Humanity," and it is expected that a large audience will be present.

**Socialists in Action**

The aldermen, at their adjourned meeting, Monday — it developed that the adjourned meeting was arranged for no other purpose—indulged in the annual horse play to close the year. The practice is harmless enough in itself, even if to some it may seem like lowering the dignity of the city's legislative body, but there were some present who could not see the joke in calling Ald. Bulder to the chair to become the butt of the rest of the council, for it was too evident that he was picked because of his physical deformity, and that it was his own political brothers who picked him out for sacrifice did not speak well for the camaraderie of the Democratic bunch. Bulder, contrary to general impression, is a silent member of the council and has probably not spoken every fifty words all told on the floor of that body since he has been a member. Meeting after meeting he sits in his seat like a scared mouse, so to say, and simply votes yes or no as motions are put. Once in the chair the aldermen, Republicans as well as Democrats proceeded to get all the sport they could out of his timidity and embarrassment, through absurd motions, points of order and other parliamentary cross plays. His night was painful and he was finally released and the bufoon of the council, Ald. Wittig, called to pre-

of the city of Milwaukee are struggling incessantly, and spending much effort and large sums of money to improve the conditions of the working people, and thereby are improving the conditions of this community; and

WHEREAS, The trades unions are thus bearing the brunt of this struggle, while the results of this struggle are benefiting union men and non-union men alike; and

WHEREAS, The workmen employed by the city with few exceptions are not affiliated with their respective trade organizations, although they enjoy the shorter work day and better wages, which were obtained either directly or indirectly through the efforts of the trades unions; therefore,

RESOLVED, That it is the sense and the intention of the common council of the city of Milwaukee that all work done directly by the city of Milwaukee, or let by contract through the board of public works or any other department of the city of Milwaukee, shall be done by organized labor.

The resolution was sent to committee for consideration. Ald. Grass' billboard ordinance was given a week's delay, over his and the protest of several other aldermen. The affair of Beggs and the sidewalk in front of his power house on Oneida street was also given more delay. The council adopted the recommendation to secure an outside architect to judge the designs submitted for the new police station and city court on Broadway, but Ald. Strehlow had the resolution of Ald. Stern (R.), increasing the fees of the architects, laid over for due consideration.

Much to the surprise of the Social-Democrats, Ald. Braun (R.) came in with a butinski resolution to call in the rate commission to force short route transfers on the Beggs lines—the matter which originated with Ald. Seidel. Ald. Seidel said he did not object to another alderman seeking glory out of his measure, but insisted that the matter should not be put forward in a haphazard manner, as he was preparing charts and maps showing the ridiculousness of the long haul transfer routes.

"The situation is as ridiculous as it is injurious to the traveling public," he said, "but it must be properly shown to win out. The commission must be shown that there are transfer requirements that actually take people in some instances four miles out of their way. It is hard to believe, but it is true. And it must be shown graphically and accurately."

The special committee on equalizing the City Hall salaries brought in its report, and the report is not at all what Ald. Arnold had in mind when he proposed that the matter be taken up. In signing the report Ald. Arnold made the re-

**GAYETY**  
 Leading Burlesque Theater  
 Beginning Sunday  
 A High Speed Extravaganza Co.  
**"THE GAY MASQUERADERS"**  
 In the Two Act Musical Burlesque  
**"A HOT OLD TIME"**  
 Two Big Extra Features  
**Mlle. Ani | Melvin Bros.**  
 Society Gymnast | Marvelous Acrobats  
**SOME CLASS TO THIS**

**Fifth Grand Mammoth Prize Social-Democratic Mask Carnival**

**Saturday Eve., Jan. 29**  
 Make No Other Appointments for This Date

**HIPPODROME**  
 Wells Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Streets

**\$300.00 IN PRIZES**  
**CASH AND MERCHANDISE**  
 Prize Contestants Must Be on the Floor Promptly at 9:30 P. M.

**Admission 25c each Person At the Door 50c**

Members of the Social-Democratic Party, readers and sympathizers who wish to help make the Carnival a rousing success will please help distribute the flyers advertising a Carnival. The same are now ready and can be had upon application at the office, 341 Sixth Street.

**Stupendous! Magnificent! Spectacular! Unrivalled!**

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 gigantic show of all. Entertainment of the highest class—orderly, polite, clean, moral.

**Don't Miss This One! Greater Than Ever!**

**THE NEW HUMANITY**  
 BY  
**Harvey Dee Brown**  
**ETHICAL HALL**  
**SUNDAY, JAN. 2**  
 8 P. M.  
 Fine Musical Program This Invites You

aldermen an measy five minutes when he demanded to know what had become of an annexation petition from the north of the city. Ald. Adler and Carney declared that every such measure had been reported, but on being pressed admitted that this particular one had been sent to the city attorney. They promised to hinder it no further.

**County Board**

The proposal of the Social-Democratic supervisors that the big brick and stone apartment houses on the tract that is being condemned for the new court house site be utilized as temporary locations for the new courts while the new court house is building made such a change in the situation that at Tuesday's meeting of the county board the committee reported its failure.

**SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISORS.**  
 MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Frank Boness, Ninth District (9th ward); George Mensing, Tenth District (10th ward); James Sheehan, Eleventh District (11th ward); George Muerschel, Twelfth District (12th and 22d wards); Arthur Urhanke, Fifteenth District (15th ward); James of Graniteville and Milwaukee and Villages of East Milwaukee, North Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay; Charles E. Jenke, Sixteenth District (16th ward).

**New Star** MAT. DAILY  
 Commencing Sun. Mat., Jan. 2  
**The Frolicsome Lambs**  
 In a Two Act Laughable Comedy entitled  
**A MAYOR'S VACATION**  
 4-BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS-4

**CRYSTAL**  
**THE MERODIA FAMILY**  
 Sensational Cycling Artists

**EMPIRE THEATRE**  
 Mitchell and 6th Avenue  
**Lew Wheeler and his 8 Minirel Maids 8**  
 5 Other Acts 5

**COLUMBIA THEATRE**  
 Eleventh and Walnut Streets  
 Ed. Gillespie & Co. Ina Claire  
 Clayton Crew Players Steiner Trio  
 2 Real Columbia Photograph Pictures 2.