

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Comment on Passing Events By Frederic Heath

A hunger strike against the meat trust is now proposed. A better way would be to elect Social-Democrats to the law-making bodies.

The people of biblical times probably thought they were abused. But what is a plague of hungry locusts as compared with a plague of hungry capitalists?

Henry Clews, the Wall street wolf, says the people are too extravagant. They should pinch and save. But what would become of the parasites of the Clews type if the people denied themselves and kept money out of circulation?

When capitalism has plucked the people to the bone it proceeds to lecture them on their extravagant habits. Reminds us of the old gag of the idle rich about the working class (who do nothing but work) being lazy!

A government report says that in spite of the prosecutions for rebating there is "no decrease in the more insidious forms of rebating resulting from arrangements legal in every respect except in the result produced." It is to smile.

John R. Walsh, crooked banker and former owner of the *Chicago Chronicle*, which made daily editorial attacks on Socialism and calling Socialists dishonest and all the rest of it, is now finally behind prison bars. This does not mean that all bitter opponents of Socialism are potential crooks, yet it is "significant of much!"

All those old-fashioned capitalistic moral lessons about rising in the world and getting ahead (of others) are now bearing their immoral fruit. The capitalists are getting ahead (of us) on the food question with a vengeance. And the game will be played fiercer and fiercer as we grow more docile by becoming used to it.

Charles Lapworth, the young English Socialist who accompanied the famous Red Special in the Debs campaign of 1908, is a candidate for parliament on the Socialist ticket from Brightside, a division of the city of Sheffield. Before a candidate is allowed to run, his backers must put up \$600. It was raised, but the treasury of the Socialist local was greatly strained.

Eugene V. Debs addressed a monster audience in Orchestra hall, Chicago, the other evening, in behalf of Fred Warren, of the *Appeal to Reason*, of Girard, Kas., who is under outrageous sentence by a federal judge in Kansas on a far-fetched charge brought by the postal authorities. Debs flayed the federal judges and said that Judge Grosscup would be wearing stripes if all were equal before the law.

Is the world coming to an end? The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, most of the members of which are also members of Belmont and Carnegie's Civic (Socialist-hating) Federation, have actually sent an official cablegram to Keir Hardie, leader of the Socialistic Independent Labor party of Great Britain, and member of parliament, expressing hope that the political action labor men will triumph in the elections now being held.

This is certainly fine—it is certainly fine to see Gompers and his cabinet favoring labor party instead of capitalist party candidates! And it shows that when they are faithful to Labor they have to be unfaithful to Belmont and Carnegie!

The world "do move," and that is better than coming to an end.

Don't Strike At Your Own Stomach---Strike At Your Enemies!

AN old strike has started in Cleveland. A telegram from there tells us that about 20,000 wage slaves have pledged themselves to eat no more meat for a month, or until the meat trust comes to terms and lowers prices.

There is hardly any doubt that this "strike," which really is a boycott, will be repeated all over the country.

Of course, the abstention from meat for a month or longer, will not hurt the boycotters. The Americans eat too much meat anyway.

The consumption of meat per capita is:
Australia, 262.6 pounds to each person; United States, 185.8 pounds; England, 127 pounds; Germany, 115.94 pounds; Denmark, 76 pounds; Sweden, 62 pounds.

These figures plainly show that some of the hardest and most athletic Germanic races keep up a high degree of bodily strength with one-third of the meat-diet we are accustomed to in America and Australia.

Nor is the boycott of meat entirely a new thing.

As a matter of fact, the Roman Catholic church and also the schismatic Greek orthodox church have been boycotting meat for over a thousand years every year during Lent. Although the period of Lent falls in winter when meat is most easily digested.

The ridiculous part of the boycott is in the fact that just meat has been picked out, while practically all other victuals have gone up correspondingly.

Why should just meat be singled out?

Furthermore, the force of the blow would fall upon the retail butcher and possibly the grocer. That would be an injustice.

Moreover, since the people of the United States, as stated before, are not suffering alone from the rise of the price of meat, but also of all other foodstuffs—in order to have a consistent boycott, they would have to boycott food altogether and eat nothing.

And since leather, wool and cotton have gone up tremendously, people would, according to the same theory, have to boycott shoes and clothing, and go naked.

And since lumber, iron and glass have so much risen in price, the people would also have to boycott houses and go without shelter.

And how about coal and wood?

No, this boycott is foolish from any point of view.

Even if we do not take into consideration that the meat trust can "preserve" the meat in its cold storage houses and give us the same beef that we boycott now in an embalmed condition six months hence.

Yet the high prices are no joke. The handful of men who under the cloak of the various trusts own this country and control its production and distribution, have found that they have the most patient, long-suffering and stupid population on earth to deal with.

Therefore, during the last three months they have gone the limit, as the following table will show:

	3 months ago	Today
Eggs, per doz.	\$.42	\$.30
Jonathon apples, per peck	1.00	.40
Oranges, per doz.	.30	.45
Soda crackers	.11	.10
Canned corn, can.	.15	.12 1/2
Butterine, pound	.22	.18
Rice, pound	.10 & .12	.06 & .07
Flour, 1/2 sack	.85	.72
Lard, pound	.17	.12
Pork chops, pound	.20	.14
Neckbones, pound	.05	.02
Pig tails, pound	.10	.05
Spare ribs, pound	.13	.07
Soup bones, pound	.10 & .15	.05
Chickens, pound	.22	.15
Geese, pound	.22	.15
Frankfurts, pound	.12	.09
Pork sausage, pound	.12	.08
Butter, pound	.40	.30

Of course, they need the money.

That small clique of men have invested more than forty-five million dollars of the people's money in pleasure yachts alone. They have spent last year ten millions for yachting, and an additional eight million dollars to keep up their club houses. This goes on year after year.

During the last decade or so they have imported from thirty-five to forty million dollars worth of diamonds and other gems every year.

Some of our lords have incomes reaching to fifty and sixty million dollars a year—but they seem to fear poverty and they want still more.

Then there are the "poor widows and orphans."

There is, for instance, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt—husband's estate \$125,000,000; Mrs. Heatie Green—estate estimated \$60,000,000; Mrs. Marshall Field—husband's estate \$200,000,000; Mrs. William K. Thaw—husband's estate \$20,000,000; Mrs. Russell Sage—husband's estate \$63,750,000; Mrs. H. O. Havermeyer—husband's estate \$20,000,000; Mrs. E. H. Harriman—husband's estate \$159,000,000; Mrs. Nelson Morris—husband's estate \$50,000,000; Mrs. C. B. Swift—husband's estate \$40,000,000.

And several other widows. And some of them have an orphan, and a few of them have two—but all of them have to be taken care of by the \$85,000,000 consumers, of course.

There is naturally also another side to this.

On the other side there are ten million men, women and children continually on the verge of starvation in these rich United States.

In New York city alone there are from 75,000 to 100,000 men idle and destitute and dependent upon charity.

They do not even have 10 cents a piece for their night's lodging in the cheap lodging houses.

Are they criminals or incompetents? Oh, no! The superintendent of the municipal lodging houses in New York said in his official report:

"The large majority of these men are the most respectable, deserving men I have ever seen applying for charitable aid. Accustomed as I am to dealing with the hard luck side of life—the condition of these poor fellows gives me the blues all the time."

And in addition to these it was estimated that there are over one hundred thousand families in New York city on the verge of starvation.

Conditions are similar in Chicago and every other large city in the country.

Is it surprising then that hold-ups in our large cities are becoming more common every day? That prostitution—public and secret—has never been so general as it is now? That Pharisies, quacks and hypocrites rail against the "red light" district, when they know that the prosperity of entire industries and of big department stores is propped up by prostitution?

And so long as Rockefeller, Morgan, Armour, Hill, Schwab, Astor, Vanderbilt, Harriman, Ryan, Guggenheim, Carnegie and their breed will remain the mud gods of the American cannibal—so long as they remain the autocratic despots of American life—so long this condition will not change.

For if we look for the real causes of the rise in meat and the other staples, we will soon find that it is not the meat trust alone that is at the bottom, but the combination of all the trusts.

To begin with—the meat trust keeps up the price of grain by working hand in hand with the elevator trust and the railroads—all of which are largely controlled by the same men.

Barley and wheat have a higher price today than they have had in twenty-four years.

By controlling the elevators and the cold storage houses of the country, the meat trust does not need to pay the farmers more for grain, eggs and chickens than it has a mind to. Yet at the same time it can charge to the consumer as much as it pleases.

We have often explained how the trust gets the best of the cattle men, sheep men, etc.

Besides, expensive grain naturally is the cause of expensive flour, expensive chickens, expensive but-

ter and of expensive produce in general.

And the trusts are well protected by a Chinese wall of a high tariff against importations from other countries.

The question is now, what can be done? The meat boycott, as stated before, is absurd.

Well arranged mass meetings may create some agitation and crystallize public sentiment, but they will make no impression whatsoever on our lords of production and distribution—as long as our legislatures, our United States senate and congress, are filled with lawyers, manufacturers and money bags.

Of course, if the spirit and the letter of our federal constitution had been lived up to and every citizen was armed this situation would never have arisen. The trust question—the question of a livelihood for every man and woman willing to work—would have been solved long ago. It would have been settled peaceably and legally without the shedding of a drop of blood or without a man, woman or child being starved.

If the intentions of the founders of this republic had been carried out—if every citizen were in a position to defend his freedom and the lives of his wife and children—then we might have imported a few million dollars' worth of gems annually for a handful of people—but everybody would have plenty to eat all the time.

However, the good intentions of the founders of this republic cannot help us now.

We still have the ballot left. But it is a pity that the ballot is a very intricate weapon—the great majority of the people in this country (or in any country) don't seem to know how to use it.

The following is the situation in a nutshell:

Every workingman and every small business man knows that the prices of all the necessities of life have gone up from fifty to two hundred per cent in the last twelve years, on account of the trust—while wages have gone up only ten to fifteen percent.

Every working man and business man knows that the trusts are assisted and nursed by both of the old parties, Democrats as well as Republicans.

Every working man and business man knows that there is absolutely no difference in principle between Aldrich, the Republican leader in the United States senate, and Bayley, the Democratic leader. That whenever Cannon, in the house of representatives, has any reason to

Notable Socialist Victory in Switzerland!

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, Jan. 19.—The Social-Democrats have swept Berne as a result of the recent elections, and now have a representation of THIRTY-FOUR in the city councils, while the Radicals elected thirty-three and the Conservatives only thirteen.

With the municipalities in the control of the Socialists it will not be long before they will be in power in the national government.

Berne has been the capital of Switzerland since 1849. Its population in 1905 was 71,748. There are only three larger cities in the republic—Zürich, 180,843; Basel, 127,987, and Geneva, 114,547. It is situated on the River Aar, 93 miles northeast of Geneva.

Berne is among the most progressive cities in the world. It cares minutely for the housing of the working classes and strives to give work to the unemployed. It has municipalized most of the natural monopolies, thus receiving large municipal revenues with low rates of taxation. Berne established a plan of voluntary insurance under municipal auspices in 1895, after some preliminary efforts by local labor organizations.

The benefits to the working class of Berne have all been secured by the fighting minority of the Socialist party in the city's council chambers. With a majority it is expected that these improvements will be carried forward with greater expediency than ever before.

Berne, like Switzerland itself, is known as a country where there are no swollen fortunes nor very poor people.

Conflict Between Capitalist and Proletarian Interests.—Under these conditions the economic and social interests of capitalists and wage workers are fundamentally opposed.

The product of any industry is the joint product of all the workers directly or indirectly engaged in it. With slight exception, the product is created by workers who do not own and control by owners who do not work.

As shown before, especially in Lessons III and IV, surplus value is what remains after deducting wages from net profit. It follows that, as a rule, capitalists desire to reduce wages and workers to increase them; capitalists desire to lengthen and workers to shorten the labor day; capitalists desire a higher speed of labor and workers a slower rate.

But these are not the only points of opposition.

Wage workers desire safety of life, limb, and health. But these depend upon adequate space, lighting, ventilation, and cleaning in places of work, safeguarding of

machinery and employment of skilled and careful workmen during moderate hours and at a moderate rate. It is often cheaper for capitalists to employ children and inexperienced workmen, to work them at exhaustingly high speed for exhaustingly long hours, to dispense with safety appliances, and to crowd machines and workers into small, dirty, ill ventilated shops. This keeps down expenses and increases the capitalists' income at the cost of sickness, injury, and death to workers.

Wage workers desire steady employment, with regular daily and weekly rations for rest and enjoyment. Capitalists desire to run their establishments full force and overtime in rush seasons and in slack seasons to reduce the force, run part time, or shut down. Their income is thus increased at the expense of alternate overwork and unemployment for the workers.

The wage workers desire the rights (and actual enjoyment of the rights) of organization, assembly and discussion and agitation by speech and print for the ad-

vancement of their interests as wage workers. The capitalists, fearing such collective action, use their economic power (discharge, blacklist, lockout) and their political influence (anti-labor laws, injunctions, suits against unions, abuse of police and military) to destroy such organizations and stifle such discussion.

Back of all these conflicts over the details of the relation between employers and wage workers in the capitalist system lies a conflict of ultimate ideals. The capitalists stand for industrial autocracy—for the right and power to control for their own profit the production carried on by their employees. The wage workers aspire toward industrial democracy—toward abolition of capitalist power and profit and establishment of self-government in industry, collective control of production by and for the workers themselves.

Out of the conflict over wages, hours, speeding, protection for life and limb, child-labor, regulation of work, etc., rises the labor union movement, with the strike, boycott, label, etc., as its weapons.

In the conflict for the right to organize and agitate for these immediate aims, the labor movement is drawn into the political field, because the capitalists use political power against it.

The workers are thus led to a clearer realization of their fundamental interests and ultimate ideal, as well as of their potential strength, and the labor movement tends to become Socialistic—i. e., the working class becomes enlisted, not only in a struggle for partial immediate improvement of its conditions under capitalism, but at the same time in a struggle for collective ownership and control of the means of production which the workers already collectively create and operate and which are necessary for the existence of civilized society.

Minor-Class Antagonisms.—This struggle between the capitalist and wage working classes does not altogether exclude other class antagonisms and their expressions in economic and political class struggles.

There are intermittent struggles

Every working man and business man knows that the so-called "In-surgents"—as the La Follette-Fitzgerald opposition in congress is called—does not amount to more than a snowball does in Hades, because it is itself capitalistic and graftocratic to the marrow—and is bought off by patronage, as we have again seen last week.

Therefore, there is only one way of escape left from this net of oppression.

No reasonable person doubts, if a majority of the northern states would send Socialist representatives to congress—and this is the only civilized country in the world where they have none so far—that the trust oppression would come to a sudden and permanent end at the moment this Socialist majority would get to work.

That if fifty cities would elect Social-Democratic administrations next spring, that the trust magnates all over the country would sit up and take notice and let up considerably.

That if only one city, the city of Milwaukee, would elect a Social-Democratic administration next spring, the trust magnates all over the country would sit up and take notice and let up some.

Yet so ignorant and degraded are the majority of the voters that they have so far permitted the priests and beer and whisky (or other small bribes on election day) to keep them from doing this very simple thing.

Nor is this all.

By using the ballot properly and electing the Social-Democratic ticket, the voters would give this city the cleanest, best and most efficient administration it ever had.

Milwaukee would then carry out a municipal platform and program, the mere sound of which a lot of professional grafters, political doctors and Joe Ornstains are now trying to steal, in order to appear "progressive."

Therefore, if you don't like it that beef and pork have gone up to such figures that you and your family cannot often afford it—then protest.

Vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

If you don't like it that apples and potatoes are becoming luxuries, then don't damn your butcher and grocer, but protest.

Vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

If you want real improvements today, a better system tomorrow, and a new world for your children and grandchildren afterwards—then keep up this protest. Keep it up until you accomplish these things, today, tomorrow and in the future.

Vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

Someone ought to get after the business managers of the *Chicago Daily Socialist* for accepting and printing a big advertisement of an Emma Goldman meeting in Chi-

A Polar Victory
Copenhagen, Jan. 18.—In Kiruna, a Swedish city inside the Polar circle, at a city election just held, the Socialists polled 79,000 votes while the capitalist parties received 57,000 votes. This victory was gained in the face of the report spread by the Employers' association that the workers, on account of the recent strike, were hopelessly divided. The large vote was due to a plurality system of voting.

Emma is announced to speak on "Marriage and Love," and we can imagine her manner of treating the subject. The Socialist press should be most careful not to blur the lines by accepting advertisements that will give the public a wholly wrong impression as to our principles.

The news from the British elections is somewhat cheering, and reassuring. The shake-up for the British mind has proven a real one. The poor dukes have had a hard time of it, and most of all are they shedding tears of rage and mortification because the contest has turned upon the history of their titles and their "low" ancestry. For a lord to have it spread broadcast that he is descended from a mere "low" butler, waiter, cook or rope maker—men who actually soiled their hands for their daily bread—is too much!

The Labor party (mainly Socialists) has put up an heroic fight, and the dispatches indicate that it is holding its own. It has seventy-eight candidates in the field, sixty of whom are Social-Democrats. It has cost the party \$273,000 alone to enter its candidates, for there is a big fee exacted before a man can enter the race. Add to this the costs of campaigning in a big election and it will be seen that impoverished labor has been put to the hardest sort of a test to fight for its right to a voice in government.

Lloyd George, the big man in the British nation just now, is probably much more of a near-Socialist than even his Tory detractors imagine. Fact is, he was at one time actually on the verge of joining the Socialist ranks. In those days Lloyd George and John Spargo were carrying on agitations in Wales, George as a radical, tinged with Socialism, and Spargo as an out and out party member.

These two disturbers of the sloth of humanity made it a practice to bob up on every possible occasion where they could spout for their ideas and start people thinking, and one day they got themselves in as principal orators at a small town celebration over the opening of a new cemetery!

That night they put up at a small ale house and sat up half the night talking. Spargo was at that time a member both of the Social-Democratic Federation and of the Independent Labor party (Socialist), as were many other Socialists; and George finally made the offer to join the Independent Labor party if Spargo would withdraw from the Social-Democratic Federation. The idea was to get the movement in Wales in one party rather than to divide it between two parties that were practically a duplication of each other, so far as principles went. Spargo was anxious to get his crony into the movement, but demurred at the idea of withdrawing from the S. D. F.

The negotiations never went any farther than this, but the incident is interesting as showing the inclinations of Lloyd George. He is said to be a very sincere man and personally as favorably inclined toward our views today as he ever was.

There are intermittent struggles

A Study Course in Socialism Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

Lesson XII.—Classes and the Class Struggle. 3

THE Capitalist Class Now Parasitic.—Like other ruling classes in history, the capitalist class has performed a useful social function. Like them, it has outlived its usefulness.

When power-driven machinery first came into use, the masses were not yet prepared for organized action, were not capable of uniting their small individual possessions into large units of capital, training specialists to manage them, and working co-operatively under their guidance. The question was between a continuance of the old individualistic small production and the rise of large production under the personal control of capitalist proprietors. The latter alternative prevailed, not because the people

preferred it, but because it was the more efficient and economical system and better fitted to survive in the competitive struggle. In the early stages of capitalism, therefore, the owners of industrial plants were active superintendents and administrators of industry. The success of any capitalist depended largely on his knowledge of the industry and the sagacity and diligence with which he managed it. His efforts were largely directed against the wage workers and other classes of society, but in a larger sense they were also devoted to increasing the magnitude and efficiency of production, and thus he performed a necessary function in the development of society.

This condition no longer prevails. The capitalist class has become divided into two sections—the great and the small capitalists. Many small capitalists still super-

intend and administer their establishments; but small capital is now inefficient and unprogressive; therefore, of its proprietors are spent in a struggle for economic self-preservation and serve no social purpose. Great capital alone now counts in economic progress; and the superintendence and administration of great industry has been almost wholly abandoned by the capitalists and intrusted to salaried employees. For the greater part of the surplus-value produced in capitalist industry goes to persons who have nothing to do with the management of industry—goes to the owners as owners, regardless of whether they do any productive work or not.

The capitalists, as a class, have thus become unnecessary in the conduct and development of production—have become a parasitic class.

There are intermittent struggles

(Continued on Page 4)

An Amazing Judge

Class Prejudice and Ridiculous Suspicion Used to Withhold Citizenship From Working People

Recently a complaint was sent to the national headquarters of the party that a court in Northern Wisconsin was seeking to deny a number of Finnish Socialists their citizenship papers on the ground that they were in some sort of unnamed conspiracy against someone also not clear. It was alleged that they had attended a meeting at which a lecture was given under the title "When Will the Revolution Come?" that they were members of a co-operative store (!) etc., etc. An odd feature of the charges was the fact that the lecture alluded to was by Miss E. H. Thomas, state secretary of our party in Wisconsin, and has been delivered all over the state, with no one fool enough to put a sanguinary meaning into the title. As it was evident that the Finns were getting a raw deal, Senator Gaylord wrote the judge for the facts and secured the following astonishing admissions:

THE COURT AND THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY THAT SOME OF THE APPLICANTS WERE THOUGHT TO BE ANARCHISTS. THE TESTIMONY SHOWED THAT A SECRET ORGANIZATION WAS MAINTAINED IN WHICH THESE APPLICANTS WERE MEMBERS; THAT THEY HELD MEETINGS AT WHICH ADDRESSES WERE MADE THAT WERE INCENDIARY, IF NOT ANARCHISTIC; THAT ONE MEETING WAS ADVERTISED BY HANDBILLS HEADED "WHEN WILL THE REVOLUTION COME?" AND HAVING LIKE INCENDIARY STATEMENTS UPON IT; THAT THIS ORGANIZATION MAINTAINS A CO-OPERATIVE STORE and after that was established THREATS OF VIOLENCE AND SOME OVERT ACTS WERE INDULGED IN TO DRIVE OUT THE ONLY OTHER STORE AT THE PLACE; THAT DYNAMITE WAS USED ON ONE OCCASION TO BLOW UP A SO-CALLED BOWERY IN A CRIMINAL WAY AND ATTEMPTS HAD BEEN MADE TO BURN OUT OR BLOW UP THE POSITION STORE-KEEPER and in general the community feared violence from the members of this organization. Efforts were made by the court and the United States attorney to learn what was the nature of the organization and its teaching and neither the applicants nor their witnesses nor interpreters could supply any definite information on the subject.

Wausau, Wis., Jan. 6, 1910.
Senator W. R. Gaylord, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Senator: Yours of Jan. 4 received. Any information coming to you to the effect that any men "were by me refused their naturalization papers on the ground that they were Socialists," is incorrect and entirely without foundation.

I remember the cases to which your reference is made. I do not think questions framed like the ones you referred to were asked of the applicants. There was a representative of the United States naturalization bureau present, and he examined the applicants and their witnesses. I am certain that the court did not ask any such questions as you refer to, but I know that the GOVERNMENT'S REPRESENTATIVE DID ASK MANY QUESTIONS THAT I THOUGHT WERE IRRELEVANT.

THE SITUATION AT THE HEARING WAS THAT IT CAME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF

It also appeared that this organization had had PROCESSIONS AT WHICH A RED FLAG WAS CARRIED as the emblem of the organization, this being on several occasions.

In view of these facts and the lack of ability to get the necessary explanations, I continued the applications to the next term and stated to the applicants that they must be able to show to the court the nature of their organization and the principles upon which it was based and which it taught that I might be satisfied that the applicants were not believers in anarchy and that they were law-abiding persons. I expressly and emphatically stated several times that being a Socialist was no objection and that the right of every citizen to advocate peaceful change of the laws and of the constitutions so as to agree with their views was all right and guaranteed by our form of government.

The law requires that the court must be satisfied that the applicant has been for five years a law-abiding man, of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and our form of government, that he is not a believer in anarchy or anarchistic principles and is well disposed to the peace and good order of the country, before the court has any right to admit the applicant to citizenship. The duty is upon the applicant to show these things

"We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds"



on printed matter is a guarantee that the work was done under fair conditions.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL MILWAUKEE

Printing without this label receives scant consideration from workmen.

CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE


ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

Insist Upon Having This Stamp On Your Work PATRONIZE UNION REPAIR SHOPS

Be a unionist in all purchases. Do not confine your purchases to union label shoes alone, but see that a union shoe dresser polishes them with union label shoe polish. Keep your shoes on the union list till you burn them in a union label stove. In order to do this you must, when needed repairs are necessary, have them repaired in a union repair shop. Make it your business to find out if there is a union repair shop in your locality before having your repairing done elsewhere. When the union label is worn from the first sole see that it is replaced with a new sole put on by union shoe repairers.

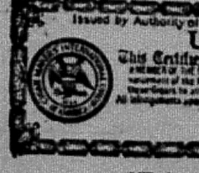


WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX

Union-made Cigars.

It is a guarantee that THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter



to be true in his case. I assure you that no one who brings himself within the requirements of the law will be denied citizenship by me and that no one will be denied citizenship because of believing in the Socialist platform or Socialistic principles. But I assure you I will obey the constitution and laws of the United States in respect to these matters as strictly as I can.

None of the applicants have been told that they would be required to

Senator Gaylord's Reply

Milwaukee, Jan. 11, 1910.
Hon. Judge Alexander H. Reid, Wausau, Wis.

Honorable Sir: Your letter of Jan. 6 at hand, and I thank you for your promptness and courtesy.

I am glad to learn that you did not refuse naturalization papers on the ground that applicants were Socialists.

However, I cannot but regret that incidents of the sort that you named should have taken place in any court in Wisconsin.

It must be known to you that there is a common confusion concerning the terms anarchists and Socialists, and that there is a tendency on the part of the opponents of the Social-Democratic party to promote this confusion of thought.

You refer to hand bills headed: "When Will the Revolution Come?" and "having like incendiary statements upon it." As Miss E. H. Thomas is State Secretary of the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin, I am able to enclose herewith a copy of the alleged incendiary hand bills. I would be greatly obliged if you would point out the incendiary statement in it.

translate the Socialistic platform into English or to do anything else of that nature.

I trust you will do me the justice to set right people who are misinformed in regard to this matter, and I am willing you should circulate this letter or copies of it as widely as you wish.

I think I am entitled to know what the object of your inquiry was. Please advise me.

Very truly yours,
A. H. REID.

I frankly call in question the whole list of allegations of attempted crime or crimes. I do this on the ground that if there were anything of the sort of the machinery of the business and legal institutions of the state would long before now have been put into operation to help out the facts and commit the criminal to jail. I am personally acquainted with some of the members of the so-called "secret organization" and know them to be intelligent and peaceable citizens. Moreover, the organization is not a secret one.

Just why the co-operative store should be connected with anarchy is not clear to my mind. It is comparatively clear, however, that there might be good business reason for a store keeper using all means fair and foul for trying to discredit a co-operative store, and these reasons would be magnified in the mind of the store keeper according to the degree of success attained by the co-operators.

Now, as for the red flag. The red flag is the official emblem of the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin. I wear it continually on my coat, and also during the session of

the last legislature. The red flag has been called "the age-old flag of labor." The first flag carried in the American revolution was a red ensign,—which happened at that time to be one of the flags of the British government. Just what objection there can be to people carrying a red flag is more than I can understand. Some people carry green flags to represent their ideas, others carry yellow ones, some times they are spotted and striped. And when the members of a political party in Wisconsin, a party that has elected representatives for six years to city, county and state official positions, carry the official emblem of their party in procession, what I want to know is who has the right to call them in question for so doing?

In reference to state platforms of the Social-Democratic party, and the national platform of the Social-Democratic party, copies of which I enclose herewith, would doubtless have made it clear to the learned attorney for the United States government that these men are not anarchists, and that in the nature of their political faith they are and must be law-abiding citizens.

I am not surprised that United States attorneys do not yet understand that socialism and anarchism are the exact opposites, and hereditary enemies. But I did not expect that a judge of a court in Wisconsin would be unable to enlighten the kind of the attorneys in the United States government on this point.

As for the object of my inquiry, it was to ascertain the facts at first hand from the person best qualified to furnish that information.

Thanking you again for your courtesy, I remain,
Sincerely yours,
W. R. GAYLORD.

ing (with their families) over 30,000,000, or one-third of the population, who constitute the important portion of the active proletariat.

References:
Continue with "The Communist Manifesto" or "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," or both.
Students who wish to cover the ground more thoroughly than is

possible in this course should make a note of the following books to be read in the order named: H. de B. Gibbins' "Industrial History of England," John A. Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," Katharine Coman's "Industrial History of the United States," and A. M. Simons' "Class Struggles in American History" and "The American Farmer."

STILL GROWING

No. of shares previously sold	59
Sold last week	3
Total to January 8	62
No. of shares to be sold in this campaign	500
Shares sold	62
No. of shares remaining to be sold	438

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 sent 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.

Therefore, we want to sell five hundred shares of \$5.00 each of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company at once. As each purchaser of a share of our capital stock is entitled to a life subscription to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, it is plainly seen that five hundred new life subscribers to the HERALD is all that is required.

You are probably getting anxious to know how to win one of those fine sets of books. Just have patience. We will come to that soon. To sell stock in the publishing company, it will be necessary to tell you something about it before we explain our offer.

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company is capitalized at \$25,000, of which about \$19,000 is sold. Shares are \$5.00 each. No dividends have ever been declared on the stock and probably none ever will be. It was never intended that the publishing company should make profits for individuals, but rather for the whole people, through the establishment of socialism. If the company in the future should make a profit on the year's business, such profit would naturally go into the improvement and enlargement of the plant. If some time there should be a surplus above that need, the stockholders would, undoubtedly, vote to contribute it to the Social-Democratic party. However, each stockholder receives a dividend annually in the form of a life subscription to the HERALD, which goes with the stock.

It is safe to say that none of our stockholders expect any other dividends. They have simply invested their money in the publishing company to help the cause of Socialism. The question of dividends is not likely to arise for years. Contrary to other Socialist papers, who undoubtedly in best of faith believe they will soon be on a self-supporting basis, we can see that, even if that point is reached so far as operating expenses are concerned, there will be many, many years of great sacrifices before Socialist publishing houses will be in a position to provide also for improvements and enlargements from their regular income. Consequently cash dividends will not worry us for a long time to come.

Now for the offer! We need money and want more subscribers. In order to have paid the above mentioned \$2,500 we had to borrow the money. This must be repaid soon. An extension of these obligations is entirely out of the question. Therefore, no time must be lost. To stimulate the sale we will give one set of these books to the comrade selling the greatest number of these five hundred shares, and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid-in-advance sales will be counted in this contest.

When you consider that the purchaser of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the HERALD in five or ten years, according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to sell stock. Besides this, he will become a part owner in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company.

The books will be awarded as soon as the five hundred shares are sold. Progress of the sale will be reported in the HERALD each week. Get busy! Start right now!

A Study Course in Socialism

Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

Lesson XI. — Classes and the Class Struggle. 2

RIGIN of Modern Classes. — Modern class divisions date from the later eighteenth century. This period was marked by a series of great mechanical inventions — the steam engine, invented in 1760; spinning machinery, 1760 to 1770; the power loom, 1785; the cotton gin, 1793; the blast furnace, 1788, and many others. These substituted vast and complex power-driven machinery for simple and inexpensive hand tools; substituted the factory for the small shop or home work; substituted social production for individual production in the field of manufacture. Transportation and commerce were similarly revolutionized a little later by the railway and steamship. The transformation of agriculture has gone on more slowly and is even now far from complete.

The economic and social effects of these changes have already been gradually indicated, especially in lessons I, IV, V and VI.

This economic revolution took place first in England. Before the middle of the nineteenth century the capitalist class had become completely dominant there, the manufacturing interests taking the leading part, with the commercial and financial elements in close alliance and the land holders generally in opposition. The proletariat or wage working class correspondingly increased in numbers, the industrial portion of it becoming more important than the agricultural. The new methods spread more slowly to the continent. Through the French revolution and the Napoleonic wars of 1789 to 1815 and the revolutionary movements of 1830, 1848, 1859 and 1870 the capitalist class became dominant in all countries west of Russia and Turkey, and an industrial proletariat developed along with it.

Rise of Capitalism in the United States. — When the United States became independent in 1776, the great mass of the people were independent farmers. There was no class of permanent wage workers; it was easy to save enough out of a few years' wages to buy land. More numerous were the shop keepers and self-employed artisans. The chief propertied classes were the owners of land and slaves in the South and the merchants and ship owners in the North.

The development of capitalism here was long retarded by two causes: (1) The prevalence of slavery in the South, involving general conservatism and checking the rise of manufacture, which requires skilled, energetic and mobile labor; (2) the existence of abundant free land in the West, which drained off the surplus population, kept wages at a high level, and gave the predominant interest to agriculture.

After 1865 the abolition of slavery, the increase of immigration, the settling of the West, together with a high tariff, land grants, and large government loans and appropriations, stimulated the growth of machine industry, so that within forty years the United States caught up with England in this line of evolution.

Present Classes in the United States. — It is inaccurate to say that society is divided into just two classes. In the United States today

we must distinguish at least five main classes, as follows:

1. Great Capitalists. — As such we distinguish those whose capital is of such a character and magnitude that it grows by the accretion of unconsumed surplus-value at a rate at least equal to the increase of the whole capital of the country. This class does not number 1 per cent of the whole population, but its economic power is very great and is increasing.
2. Small Capitalists. — Under this head we include owners of small shops and factories, small merchants, dealers, investors and speculators, who have to struggle for their economic existence against the general tendency to concentration. This class numbers several millions. Its economic and political power is comparatively small, as the class is heterogeneous and divided. It occasionally shows much vigor in opposing great capitalism, but only in a negative and spasmodic way. It has no definite constructive tendencies and in general follows the lead of the great capitalists rather than join hands with the wage workers against them.
3. Working Farmers. — Like capitalists, these own productive property, but they are not capitalists; like wage workers, they do productive labor, but they are not wage workers. They constitute about one-third of the whole population, but their proportionate number is decreasing. Their economic and political power is small, because of the individualistic nature of their property and pursuits and their personal isolation. Like the small capitalists, they generally follow the political lead of the great capitalists, only occasionally showing much vigor in negative and spasmodic opposition. Its hostility to the wage workers, however, is less than that of the small capitalists.
4. Wage Workers. — This is the most numerous class, and the most rapidly increasing. It already constitutes at least half of the total population. Possessing no productive property, it can exercise economic power only by the organized negative action of its members as producers and as purchasers—the strike and the boycott. Its political power is potentially very great, as it is not only the most numerous class, but also more mobile and organized than any other except the great capitalists. Only in recent years is it beginning to realize this power. Its interests conflict fundamentally with those of the capitalists and at some points with those of the farmers.
5. Professional Persons. — We use this term to include all who live by selling their services, but are not regularly in the employ of particular persons. They number several millions. Their class interests are indefinite and they have little economic or political power as a class, though many of them exercise great influence in public affairs and show all grades of sympathy with one or the other of the preceding classes. This class is probably increasing in proportionate numbers, but not in solidarity.

We might distinguish still other classes, such as personal and domestic servants, who work for wages, but yet play a social role very different from that of other wage workers; high-salaried employes, who share many characteristics of the wage workers, yet are

practically distinct from them; self-employed artisans, a scattered and declining class; professional politicians, a class peculiar to American life, generally tools and parasites of the capitalists; and the heterogeneous mass of derelicts — tramps, beggars, loafers, strike breakers, adventurers, gamblers, prostitutes, criminals, etc. — who have no definite economic or social interest, but who are often used to serve the interests of other classes.

Secondary Distinctions. — The capitalists may be subdivided as industrial, commercial, landholding, and financial. Landholders pure and simple are not now of much importance in this country. The industrial group long played the leading role; but, as indicated in lesson VI, the various groups are now re-integrating and in this process the character of the great financiers is becoming dominant. On this point see Kautsky's "The Social Revolution," pp. 56 to 60.

We may distinguish farmers owning their land free, those under mortgage and tenant farmers. The proportion of tenants and of farmers owning mortgages is steadily increasing and the proportion of those owning their land free declining.

It is not worth while to subdivide wage workers as skilled and unskilled, well paid and ill paid, or organized and unorganized, as this would not mark distinct economic interests or social tendencies. But it is necessary to distinguish agricultural laborers from other wage workers, since their isolated employment and personal contract with their employers gives them a distinct social character. It is the wage workers in manufacture, mining and transportation, number-

WHY WORKINGMEN DRINK

And why rich men drink—for that matter—is a question worth getting an answer to.

When you have gotten as close to the facts as Senator Gaylord you may feel more ready to go to work on the real problem.

Frances Willard said that the problem was POVERTY, not DRINK.

Read "COUNTY OPTION," by Senator Gaylord, just published, and find out.

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Socialism Working a Peaceful Revolution in Europe

REDERIC C. HOWE, in the *Outlook*:
Nowhere in Europe, unless it be in Russia and Spain, does the chasm yawn or the gatling gun grimly suggest a reversion to force like that of Colorado, Idaho, Pittsburg, and elsewhere in this country. There are classes there as there are with us. They control political parties; they resort to respectable corruption; they make use of power to rob the unrepresented by unjust taxation. All this is obvious in England, Germany, and Belgium. Everywhere the long-ascendant feudal class clings tenaciously to its tottering privileges. Everywhere, too, the old feudal order is reaching out for support to the newly created business and financial interests. But everywhere the arrogance, the cohesion, and the self-satisfied assurance of a generation ago are passing away.

The change which is impending is as colossal in its ultimate significance to the human race as was the French Revolution a century ago. This new revolution is peaceful. There is no Bastille to be destroyed emblematic of the old order. There is no Louis XVI. to be sacrificed, no emigres to be expropriated, no coalition buttressed by the divine right of kings standing against the forward movement of democracy. But everywhere old institutions are being challenged as was the *ancien regime*. They are being challenged not alone by the worker, not alone by the peasant, but by the writer, the artist, the statesman, even by the members of the ruling classes themselves. In the smaller states, the expansion of industrial democracy is weakening the chains of Church and of State, of privilege and of power, and is preparing the way for a social order whose point of view is different from anything the world has heretofore known.

Compared with twenty or even ten years ago, men are talking a new language. They are thinking new thoughts. They are dreaming new dreams. They only partly know that their language and their dreams are new. These visions do not find expression in Lombard Street, in the Bourse, at a directors' meeting, or in the club. Money-changers have dreamed no dreams

from the day they were driven from the Temple by Christ. At most, men of big business have but a subconscious suggestion of the change which is impending, gained from the headlines of the daily press. But their sons are coming from the universities with a new light in their eyes. Their wives are coming from the cathedral with a new religion from the pulpit. Even the representatives of privilege in parliament are unconsciously reflecting the new spirit which is in the air.

Democracy, Radicalism, Socialism—the change responds to no name. It is the possession of no party. It is all these things, and it is undermining the old as an Arctic iceberg in mid-ocean is disintegrated by the summer seas. In England the Tory dukes challenge the Liberal party as having embraced Socialism. They invoke the power of the house of lords to throw out the budget on the ground that it is introducing Socialism into England; that it is therefore revolutionary, and must be checked. And the Liberal party is forced to accept the challenge. It is forced to defend the pages which it has taken from Socialism and to accept the text-books of Henry George and Karl Marx and expound the philosophy that humanity has a right to the land and the worker a right to labor, a right to be insured from

the hazards of industry, to enjoy his old-age in self-respect rather than in the poorhouse. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Winston Churchill, are being driven to a defense of their alliance with the Independent Labor party and to the revivifying of Liberalism by an appeal to the elemental precepts of Christianity and to the adoption of a course including the first steps of a big social program.

Now that a general election has been forced by the rejection of the budget, England has become a battle ground in which the old forces of feudalism face the fourth estate of workers such as the landed gentry and the commercial classes faced one another in the contest over the abolition of the Corn laws. But the new appeal must be on a far different plane, to a far deeper emotion than have ever yet been touched in any Anglo-Saxon country. For the avowed program of the Liberal party is far more radical than anything that England even dreamed of five years ago; while it hitherto unexpressed and unformulated appeal must, of necessity, call up from the depths the slumbering aspirations of a great part of the British people.

Socialism and Peace
The issue in England is symbolic of a psychological condition which is universal. There is a yeast in

Europe not unlike that of the French revolution, which changed the face of nations during the early years of the nineteenth century. The English Radicals protested against the visit of the Czar of Russia as a disgrace to the nation. So did the French Socialists. Members of the Labor party in England recently fraternized with the working people of Germany as an evidence of protest against the German phobia of the Tory press and statesmen. Anti-military protests and demonstrations have been held in France, Germany and Spain. International meetings have been held in the leading countries.

It may seem chimerical, but it is within the bounds of possibility that within a score of years the governments of Europe will feel so insecure over the support of their people to any war, except one of resistance to aggression, that a movement towards disarmament will result. Certainly the thought and the declarations of the heretofore inarticulate masses are strongly imbued with the idea that wars have been ever inspired by big business men or by personal ambition, and not the nation itself. To Socialism, with its 7,500,000 voters, must be accorded a large share of the credit for this peace sentiment which adds a new deterrent to the war lords of Europe. **THE FEAR THAT THEY MAY BE DESERTED BY**

The War on Poverty
Europe, too, is making war on poverty. Partly in a fundamental way, to prevent its appearance; partly in a curative way, to soften its consequence. I was in England in 1905, just prior to the general election which returned the Liberal party to power with such an overwhelming majority. The impression I received of that country was one of political deadness, of apathy, of an utter lack of any ideals on the part of either of the old parties, and of hopelessness on the part of the reformers. There was nothing to suggest a deep-seated unrest. There was no program of social reform. Yet in 1905 the Independent Labor party (Socialist) returned over thirty members to parliament.

At the same time there were upwards of sixty advanced Radicals elected on the Liberal ticket. The Liberal ministry dawdled for a while. It clung to its old Whig traditions. Its instincts were still those of the trading classes. It passed an old age pension bill and cured the disabilities of the labor unions due to the Taff Vale decision.

(Continued on 4th page.)



Schlitz
THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

TELEPHONE: North, East and West Sides, North 400 South Side, South 353

Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

Socialism May Come in the Next Thousand Years

There are many people to whom you suggest Socialism they will tell you that it is a good thing, but that it will take a long time to bring it about, or that it may come in the next thousand years. Many of these people claim to be Socialists, and there is nothing they like so well as to talk. They are by nature argumentative and to argue and contend gives them pleasure, and so no fault can be found with them on this ground, but one does not have to hear them long to agree with them that the kind of Socialism they are thinking about will take longer than a long time, and longer than a thousand years to bring about.

The sure way to detect such people is to ask them what books they have read on the subject, or what party papers they are reading, or what they are doing for the cause, or if they voted with the party at the last election.

I have recently met up with some of these people and I have made it a point to put some of these questions to them. One of them tells me, "Oh, I don't have to read any more. I am convinced. I take no papers whatever, because I need no further information." Some years ago he read Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

Some time ago I asked one of this kind of Socialists what in his opinion would be the Socialist vote in the national campaign of 1908, and he replied, "Oh, they will cut no figure; they are too weak yet."

"Well, you will support the party nominee, to be sure," was the suggestion then made. He replied, "I take no interest in politics. I have not voted for twenty years." He also says and thinks that one or the other of the old parties will have to bring about Socialism and yet he is not even helping THEM to do it.

Persons of this type of mind seem to think of Socialism as a thing made to order that can be picked up and set in place overnight, and that in the course of a long time people will all of a sudden come to the conclusion that they would like to see it set up and one morning they will decide that the next morning a committee will be appointed to set it going. Christ had this kind of deal with, and to them he said: "The Kingdom of Heaven cometh not with observation."

Now the fact of it is that these persons are not Socialists. They are nonassertive. They are nothing. The Socialist knows better than that these folks say. He understands that the only genuine and lasting progress that the human family can make is that based upon a scientific and correct interpretation of the laws of our economic and industrial life. He knows that Socialism is a growth, a process of evolution, and to him it is as foolish to say that at such or such a time we will have Socialism as it would be to say that the next month a six-year-old boy will be a man.

What the intelligent, scientific Socialist does know is that old man Capitalism has reached his dotage, that his natural heir, Socialism, is in many respects already assuming control of affairs.

So then, in a sense, we may say that Socialism is here today. It will be here in a different sense tomorrow. It is a development, a process of evolution. Each phase of it must be put into operation as the time ripens for it. If this is not done, the human family suffers, and is punished until this is done. The

Must Preserve Men as Well as Trees

By Henry T. Jones
(Written for the HERALD.)

CONSERVATION of our forests, of which Mr. Gifford Pinchot is considered the chief exponent, is a laudable undertaking, and all Socialists, we know, are in accord with the views of the deposed chief of the U. S. Forestry department. Mr. Pinchot has not approved of the ravenous attempt of the capitalist lumber thieves to further despoil the public domain of some of its vast resources, and for the noble stand he has maintained all true lovers of fair dealing do not wish to deprive him of the credit due.

But does Mr. Pinchot and those who so loudly champion his side of the controversy know that there is something even more worthy of conserving than the forests? Has it occurred to Mr. Pinchot and his adherents that the *great trunk of the American nation*—the working class—is an underfed class and that the root and means of our great wealth and prosperity is being slowly but surely starved, and forced down in the social scale? The useful class—the class that produces

all the wealth—is not getting enough to eat. And this underfed class is growing, I am afraid, faster than our forests or other natural resources are being despoiled by the hungry-for-profits class!

High Prices, Low Wages
Today this great and important trunk of the American nation is paying nine cents more for steak, than it did a year or two ago; five cents more for tough beef to stew, six to eight cents more for bacon, seven to twelve more per dozen for eggs, eight to four cents more per pound for butter, from 200 to 1,000 per cent profits to the trusts for sugar, cereals, flour, milk, fuel and clothing, and the tendency of things is for still higher prices.

And what do these high prices mean? They mean that the wife of the worker, whose wages have not increased in proportion to the price of the cost of living has been forced to curtail expenses by not buying butter, by cutting down the supply of milk formerly bought, that such luxuries as eggs at 35 to 60 cents a dozen must not be considered; that the liberal amount that was formerly fed to the children must cease—in fact the truth is that the plain, but somewhat substantial living that was within the reach of the working class, several years ago, is no longer at hand, and today the great American nation, with all its abundance, is confronted with the disgrace of an underfed class numbered by the millions. Just think of it! Here we have in this United States the soil, climate, machinery and millions of willing hands, that could produce five times what we produce today—a nation that some day when properly conducted, and sufficiently populated, will be able to supply the abundant needs of five thousand million people—and yet in the face of all this:

babies at the national capital was **EVEN WORSE** than it was in New York and the cause of death was the same viz.: **UNDERFEEDING** and poorly clad. (Roosevelt, the great race-suicide warrior was in the White house that year. Remember that.)

Here are more facts that show that conservation of forests should at the present time be not the only issue.

At the present time according to the best figures to be obtained there are more than **TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PAUPERS IN THE UNITED STATES**. Three million and five hundred thousand pauperized citizens—members of the working class—applied to charitable institutions for assistance in 1908, and the figures show that in the "prosperous" 1906 and 1907 the list was 3,000,000 long.

Children Work, Fathers Idle
At the present time according to reliable reports there are nearly nine million persons above the age of ten years in the United States who can neither read nor write. Out of 22,000,000 children of school age, 6,000,000 never enter school. If you ask why, I will say that because they are forced to go to work to prolong their underfed lives, while their fathers are forced into idleness.

In 1904 according to Bogart's "Economic History of the United States," p. 441, there were 1,728,187 children between the ages of ten and fifteen years at work in the United States, or 18 per cent of all children of these ages. I have seen hundreds of children **UNDER THE AGES OF TEN**, in the cotton mills of the South, being murdered by the toil and underfeeding they endured. In Pennsylvania today there are 90,000 children at work in the mills, mines and factories, and New York has an equal number employed and being slowly starved as well as poorly clad and housed. Wisconsin, Illinois and all other states have their thousands of youthful wage slaves.

Hundreds of thousands of the unemployed are willing and anxious to work in the United States today, but they are denied the privilege. These and those dependent on them are surely underfed. At Albany, New York, last Monday, Jan. 10, 1910, according to figures published in the Chicago Tribune, 10.3 per cent of the organized workers

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

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

Hon. D. W. Higbee, attorney-at-law, Creston, Iowa, writes: "I am not a Socialist, but I think your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' is probably as strong a statement of Socialist doctrines as can be made."

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialist doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'"

Ex-Senator J. W. Powell, of Goldfield, Nev., writes: "Send me some more of those pamphlets 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' I want to put them into the hands of the preachers I know. The leaflets are splendid—are unanswerable."

Babies Born, But Not Saved
In 1902 35,000 babies starved to death in the United States for want of nourishing food.

In 1908 babies died at the average rate of 79 per day in New York city, and the vital statistics report of the health department, showed that 94 per cent of these deaths were **DUE TO NEED NUTRITION!** Just pause to consider. More than 70 babies murdered daily in the richest city in America, and the figures at Washington proved that the proportion of deaths among

the capitalist system. But in abolishing the capitalist system, we will free not only our own class, but also all other classes of modern society. The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more directly than any other class, is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for existence, is the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is today exploiting the masses, is the slave of his own machinery. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER.
The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

AN END TO CLASS RULE.
In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To free the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

NEW! A Pamphlet has just left the press and is for sale at this office; which will cause much sensation: **THE UNIVERSAL RELIGION OF LOVE.** PRICE 10c.

LOCAL WEATHER PROPHECIES
The best and only strictly local weather forecast in the market, by L. C. Mead, a long time resident of southern Wisconsin. Calendar shows position of the earth among the planets with complete year forecast of the weather. Price 15c per copy, 12c by mail.

What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You
HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are abundantly and equitably provided for can human development be possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land is not only a human need, but human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized efforts of many workers, its influence reaches over wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION.
In proportion as the number of such machines owned by a few classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring over larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The greater the bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no control over production, or that their manual and mental labor power the wage workers—or that have but little land and little machinery outside of their labor power—the smaller traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied class on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class can not expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the cause of class

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
342 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Preachers Endorse Socialism.
"The Christian must be a Socialist," says Rev. C. A. Rosander, a Lutheran minister of Crystal Falls, Mich., who also declares that Moses was one of the greatest Socialists in the world's history. Rev. Rosander adds: "Time and again the socialistic reform prophets thundered God's condemnation against greed, avarice, opulence, oppression, inequality, injustice, Nathan, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Elijah, and others would today be classed as the most rabid Socialists. They did not and would not today sing the praises of the land monopoly and infidelity of existing conditions. Again and again they attacked the political, social and spiritual standards, to the sore disappointment and anxiety of kings, priests and rich men. All the true prophets were 'disturbers of the peace' and 'calamity howlers.'"

In a terrific indictment of capitalism and defense of Socialism, Rev. C. A. Wendel, of the Emmanuel Church at Rockford, Ill., declares:

"You accuse socialism of violence. I reply that capitalism is murder. I investigate and I find that the noblest men of the nation for slaughter. It adulterates the necessities of life and answers the cry of baby lips with poisoned milk. It values money more than men and manages its machinery in a way that causes the death of thousands every year."

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.
The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need yourself and for propaganda, 10c will bring you several sample copies. 50c pays for the paper a whole year. Address 5623 Drexel avenue, Chicago.

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"Our inequality materializes our upper class, vulgarizes our middle class, routinizes our lower class."—Matthew Arnold.

LIVE BOOKS ON SOCIALISM, ETC.

COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Emilie Vandervelde, member of Chamber of Deputies, Belgium. Price, 50c, postpaid. To all those who wish to study Socialism in a single book this work is recommended.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM OF SOCIALISM. By Carl D. Thompson. It gives in specific detail the constructive program of Socialism. A book to be carefully read, studied and circulated. Single copy, 15c; 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$4.50; 100 copies, \$8.00.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES. By August Bebel, the great Socialist leader of German Reichstag. Trade unions should make free use of this book. Single copy, 5c; twenty-five copies, \$1; fifty copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.

"COUNTY OPTION"—Where Labor Stands at Present on the Liquor Question. By Senator Winfield R. Gaylord. Prices: Five cents per copy, \$4.00 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand; postage or express prepaid.

UNEMPLOYMENT. By Senator Gaylord. The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations. Single copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$2; 50 copies, \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD Published by the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER Editor Associate

Recent HERALD callers: Henry T. Jones, New York; Joseph Probst, Cincinnati; O. John Spargo, New York; Mother Jones, Chicago, Ill.

The national executive committee has decided by vote that the time for receiving reports (upon the vote for national officers and national referendum "D") shall be extended to include Feb. 10, 1910, and that only such reports as contain a total vote which is a multiple of 378 shall be included in the national office tabulation.

"The preferential system of voting undoubtedly has certain merits when applied to a small number of candidates personally known to all voters, and especially when the number of such voters is limited. For the purpose of electing several men out of a large number of candidates by the membership of the party at large, it is simply preposterous," says Morris Hillquit of New York. Amen.

For Universal Suffrage Berlin, Jan. 16.—The Social Democrats throughout Prussia made a demonstration today in favor of universal, direct, secret suffrage to replace the existing three-class system. Sixty-two meetings were held at various places in Berlin, and all were models of orderliness.

Financing a King Brussels, Jan. 18.—The parliament voted a salary of 3,300,000 francs a year for the king, making \$600,000. After all the festivities of the coronation had subsided the material question of the king's pay was broached to the law makers. The Socialist deputy, Rover, asked to know what kind of service the king would perform for that enormous salary, which means a tax of one franc and fifty centimes on every family.

The sarcastic remarks and the protests for the Socialists generally were not heeded by the royal representatives and the salary was approved by 100 deputies of all other parties against the 29 Socialist deputies.

A Study Course in Socialism

between great and small capitalists, with the farmers sometimes in alliance with the latter—e. g., Populism and Bryanism. There have been sharp conflicts between the financial, commercial and industrial sections of the capitalist class, generally over questions of tariff and finance; but these are being eliminated by the fusion of these groups under the domination of the financiers. (See Lesson XI.) The farmers have often attempted resistance to great capitalist rule, especially on questions affecting transportation; they may do so in the future, with an increasing probability of their acting with the wage workers rather than with the small capitalists. In some cases the wage workers have been divided and have carried on internecine war, especially on the economic field; but this is becoming less frequent and may soon disappear.

Questions for Review: 1. It is a well known fact that many persons who were not wage workers—professional men and even capitalists in Europe and here,

POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM 1. Women and the Social Problem. May Wood Simons. 2. The Evolution of the Social Struggle. W. B. Dyer. 3. The Social Struggle. Richard B. Sewall. 4. The Social Struggle. A. M. Simons. 5. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 6. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 7. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 8. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 9. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 10. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 11. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 12. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 13. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 14. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 15. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 16. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 17. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 18. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 19. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 20. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 21. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 22. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 23. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 24. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 25. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 26. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 27. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 28. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 29. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 30. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 31. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 32. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 33. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 34. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 35. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 36. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 37. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 38. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 39. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 40. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 41. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 42. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 43. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 44. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 45. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 46. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 47. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 48. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 49. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 50. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 51. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 52. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 53. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 54. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 55. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 56. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 57. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 58. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 59. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. 60. The Social Struggle. Charles H. Kerr. Price five cents each. The six books complete in a strong box, or six books assorted as desired, sent postpaid for \$1.00.

Socialism Working a Peaceful Revolution in Europe

(Continued from 3d page) sion, which were accepted by the lords. There was no undercurrent of resentment such as the action of the senate aroused in America upon the recent tariff bill. In 1909 the Liberal party sprang what looks like a political coup of the first magnitude. Healed by the Conservative minority and the reactionary press over the inadequacy of its naval program, the ministry coupled the building of Dreadnaughts with the land taxes of the budget—a revolutionary budget, the Tory says; a great democratic budget, the Liberal says; a Socialist budget, the Independent Labor party believes.

A more adequate naval program as an excuse for taxing the great monopoly estates of the aristocracy was never dreamed of by the Conservative party, which now stands before the country as unwilling to bear its share for the nation's defense. This was an impasse scarcely contemplated when the Conservatives sought to stampede a general election and overthrow the Liberals as "Little Englanders."

Coupled with this budget, which has aroused tremendous enthusiasm, Winston Churchill, of the board of trade, has presented a comprehensive social program, which cements the Liberal party more strongly to the working classes and gives to its program a Socialist color. This social program includes labor registry offices or clearing-houses for workmen; it includes a trades dispute act for disposing of minor difficulties; it involves a forestation and insurance against sickness and accident as well as old age.

Great Socialist Increase. In Germany public opinion has become more articulate in its criticism of the kaiser and the budget than at any time in years. THE GOVERNMENT FEARS A DISSOLUTION BECAUSE OF THE INCREASE IN THE SOCIALIST VOTE AT THE VARIOUS BY-ELECTIONS. For twenty years Germany has been pursuing a program of social reform which many aver is a primary cause of her industrial efficiency. Her cities have taken over the public utility corporations; they are building workmen's homes and encouraging co-operative associations to erect model apartment houses; they furnish emergency work during the winter months and help times; they supply free meals to poor school children, maintain labor registration offices, legal and medical dispensaries, model lodging-houses, and in a hundred ways look after the welfare of the poor. The cities have shifted the burden of taxation on to the well-to-do.

The bulk of municipal taxes is taken from incomes. Now the cities are taxing the speculator on the profits which the growth of the community makes possible. They are taking, on an average, nine per cent of the land speculator's profit. The fear of poverty, the accidents of industry, and old age are relieved by pension schemes. There are schemes for insurance against sickness and loss of work as well as the most wonderful tuberculosis sanatoriums, convalescent homes, and hospitals upon which tens of millions of dollars have been spent.

Germany leads the world in social legislation. GERMANY GAVE MODERN SOCIALISM TO THE WORLD, AND ITS PHILOSOPHY HAS SATURATED OTHER CLASSES. Socialism in France. In France the recently deposed premier Clemenceau was a Socialist. So is his successor, M. Briand, as well as three other members of the ministry. Radicalism is ascendant in the French parliament. Its program is blocked by a Conservative senate and a lower chamber that is only half-heartedly for reform. But the ministry is committed to an income tax. It has pledged itself to workmen's pensions as well as to the extension of the pension system to agricultural, industrial and other classes. Proportional representation is to be extended to the cities and secular education is to be greatly enlarged.

Democracy in France is an indigenous product. It has certain latent qualities which make it a far different thing from the democracy of England and America. In using different tools and it moves to abstract principles. And it has none of the burdensome traditions of the individualistic laissez faire which affects public opinion and the legislative mind in Anglo-Saxon countries. Denmark, too, is a democracy. She maintains a king, it is true; but he enjoys only the shadow of power. Denmark is ruled by peasants who own their own land. Ninety per cent of the farmers own their own holdings. And they work them like a market garden. The state owns the railways and makes them serve the peasant. The state educates the farmer, sends commissions of experts to foreign countries, and stimulates the production of fine stock. It loans money to the individual with which to buy a farm, and through co-operative agencies ninety per cent of the farmers save to themselves the full value of their dairy farms and purchase what they need at wholesale cost.

Democracy in Denmark has made the people among the best educated in Europe. THERE IS NO ILLITERACY THERE, and extreme poverty has been reduced to a minimum. Denmark is a free-trade country from conviction, in spite of the fact that her farmers were threatened with extinction by the wheat fields of America. The cost of living is low in consequence, and this little country exports UNION MADE PATTERNS.

"I believe it is the sentiment of a very large majority of the membership that the preferential system is one of the most pernicious that could be devised. Because of the discussion it has aroused I think it worth while to enumerate some of its most glaring defects," says A. M. Simons.

"First. It compels the voter to declare an unfair preference among those whom he is equally anxious to see elected. I do not wish to vote for ONE person, but for SEVEN on a national executive committee. Nor do I want one man seven times as much as I want another. Yet, by this system I am compelled to vote AGAINST SIX men whom I wish to see elected. Any fair sort of a preferential system would permit the voter to cast one vote of equal value for the seven whom he wished and then one vote of less value for the seven whom he next preferred. With our present system the voter casts one vote for his preference and then casts 377 votes AGAINST the other candidates.

"Second. The fact that the overwhelming majority of the votes are cast AGAINST rather than FOR candidates makes it essentially an instrument for the venting of grudges rather than the expression of desires. That this is true is borne out by the fact that in hundreds of conversations that I have heard concerning this ballot the question always raised was not 'For whom shall I cast the ONE vote,' but 'Whom shall I HIT with my 377.' It would be hard to unjust provision that no editor or director of a newspaper shall be eligible for national official positions. Evidently, to some people, the ability to serve the movement with one's pen is a crime that cannot be too severely punished.

Last but not least, the proposal to carry on the national work of the party solely by referendum vote, also implies a malicious intent to destroy the progress and welfare of the national movement. National referendum "D" is a striking example of what we would be subjected to continuously should this new system go into effect.

The twenty-third assembly district wishes to go on record in expressing its criticism of this proposed constitution as an insult to the intelligence and the character of the party membership at large.

Fraternally yours, ANITA C. BLOK, META L. STERN, For the Twenty-third Assembly District, Local No. 10, Socialist Party, New York City, Jan. 13, 1910.

National Co-operative Movement Started A Wholesale Co-operative Society was formed Sunday, December 26, at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, New York City. The purpose of the organization seems to be to centralize several of the co-operative stores in existence, and organize new societies on a uniform basis. It was decided that the People's Wholesale Co-operative Society shall sell to its branches at the established wholesale prices, and that 25% per cent of the profits be declared a dividend to the branches on their consumption. The remaining percentage of the profits to be divided as follows: 25% per cent for the employees, 12 1/2% per cent for Socialist propaganda, and 12 1/2% per cent for the sinking fund of the society. It was reported that seven co-operative stores already had declared their desire to join the People's Co-operative Wholesale Society, and that a large number of new societies are being organized throughout the Eastern states.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—Business Dept ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., TO MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY TELEPHONE GRAND 2294. Private Telephone 244 SIXTH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS. H. W. BISHOP, Business Manager. Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. to 12 Noon. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. National Edition, 4 pages—One year, 60 cents; six months, 35 cents. Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee) 8 pages—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents. If, without stopping subscription, you receive it, there has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, 4 pages, \$1.00; 8 pages, \$1.50. BUNDLE RATES. NATIONAL EDITION—4 Pages. 100 copies or more, per hundred, \$0.75. 1,000 copies or more, per thousand, \$7.50. WISCONSIN EDITION—8 Pages. 100 copies or more, per hundred, \$1.00. 1,000 copies or more, per thousand (in Milwaukee, only, if called for), \$10.00. WEEKLY BUNDLES. 4 pages, 5 pages. Five copies, 3 months, to one address, \$0.40, \$0.50. Ten copies, 3 months, to one address, \$0.75, \$0.99. Five copies, one year, to one address, \$1.50, \$1.75. Ten copies, one year, to one address, \$2.50, \$2.99. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice. Receipts for remittances on subscriptions received from outside the city of Milwaukee are acknowledged by the NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. To these separate receipts are never sent.

Referendum 'E' and Mr. Mechokemchild

In one of Dickens' stories (it is some time since I have had leisure to read Dickens, so I forget which of his stories it is) he describes a school-room visited by some kind of an educational authority, trustee or director, named Mr. Mechokemchild. This gentleman asked the children a question. The youngsters had no idea what the correct answer was; so half of them shouted, "Yes!" and the other half "No!" Mr. Mechokemchild told them "no" was the proper answer, and asked them another question. But by this time the children had got the idea that "jo" was the right thing to say to this queer man, so they all yelled "No!" at the top of their lungs. Something like this has happened with our referendums. We have had so many queer and freakish propositions submitted to referendum vote of late, that our comrades have come to think that it is safe to vote down every referendum that is put before them. Just so I find that many of our comrades are voting against national referendum "E" just because they are "agin" all national referendums on general principles. Now, comrades, please remember that referendum "E" is the proposition to strike out this crazy 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27 way of voting. Referendum "E" will do away with this, and put back the national constitution just about where it was before the cranks began to meddle with it. Do you want to vote again according to the present idiotic method? Well, no, I guess not! We are all united on that. Then vote to strike it out by adopting national referendum "E." E. H. Thomas. Cowardice is — to know what should be done and not to do it — Confucius.

The Builders' Column

Nail every subscription that you can. The cause is always advanced just that much every time we get even one more to reading. The day is surely ours and the near future will see the co-operative commonwealth installed upon American soil. The hour approaches—you can hasten it with very little effort. Comrade Emil Orne gave the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD to four of his esteemed fellow citizens the other day, with the result that we added them to our already magnificent collection of investigators of social questions. United we stand, divided we fall! Stick together and help the Milwaukee Labor paper! Lots of lazy men work overtime giving good advice that is not wanted.

"Four times one," says Comrade Albert Schneider of Muskego avenue changes its exports with all the world, and buys where it can buy to the best advantage. Feudal Class Tottering. All over Europe the ascendancy of the feudal class is tottering. The parties of Liberalism, which were usually parties of the commercial and trading classes, are passing away. They had no ideals to offer and no traditional reverence to sustain their claims. SOCIALISM, ON THE OTHER HAND, BOTH AS A PARTY PROGRAM AND A PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE, IS MAKING GREAT HEADWAY. Its methods differ in different countries. In Germany it remains a militant class-conscious party with a concrete working-class program. Its philosophy has saturated the public consciousness and influences ministries and legislation. In England, France, Denmark, Belgium and elsewhere the Socialists are opportunists. The Independent Labor party in Great Britain is Socialistic. It is, however, always ready to take the next step, to identify itself with the Liberal party, but like Oliver Twist, ever to cry for more.

In Belgium Socialism is making its way up through the cities. A general election is to be held in May, 1910, when it is expected that the Socialist and Radical parties will control the ministry. Belgium is now in the hands of a Conservative party made up of land owners and the Catholic church. The party has been very reactionary. Education has been neglected and social legislation delayed. The program of Socialism, of one vote for one man, of free secular education, of old age pensions, of a reform in taxation, has allied to it an increasing number of business men and the educated classes. COPENHAGEN HAS BEEN A Socialist city for years. Many of the cities of Belgium are in control of the Socialists. The same is true in Italy. Two members of the ministry in Switzerland are Socialists. In Austria the government has been greatly steadied by the formation of a Socialist party, which is the only party not disintegrated by the warring nationalists which compose the empire.

And keep busy in your union, getting every member to subscribe to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Comrade J. Webb Richman sent two new ones and orders a share of stock. Comrade William Henry Fisher, who pledged \$100 to the Neacy label suit defense fund, forwards a list of six new subscribers this week.

Did you join the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC factory brigade? If not, do it! It is a good cause these comrades are working for! And keep busy in your union, getting every member to subscribe to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Comrade J. Webb Richman sent two new ones and orders a share of stock. Comrade William Henry Fisher, who pledged \$100 to the Neacy label suit defense fund, forwards a list of six new subscribers this week.

Books You Need KARL MARX—By Wilhelm Liebknecht. A touching account of the life and heroism of Marx by the veteran Liebknecht, who shared his privation with him in the days when Socialism was more than unpopular and its foremost advocates were in exile. Cloth, 50c. THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY—By Paul Lafargue. Lafargue is a son-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books, of which this is the most serviceable. Cloth, 174 pages, price \$1. FERDINAND LASSALLE—By Edward Bernstein. Bernstein's "Lassalle" is the most reliable of the accounts of the wonderful achievements of Social-Democracy's first great agitator. Cloth, 102 pages, price \$1.00. SCIENCE AND THE WORKING-MAN—By Ferdinand Lassalle. This is an address made in court, in which Lassalle rebuked those who charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historical interest. Cloth, 84 pages, 25c.

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Is a Bad Voting System!

devised a system more fitted to encourage dissension and put a premium on petty jealousies and hatreds. The profit of this is seen in the numerous little conspiracies that are being hatched all over the country, culminating in the broad scheme to capture the party for the impossibilist, "direct actionist" element.

"Third. It is an excellent plan for defeating the will of the majority and I have seen several ballots, worked out by different persons, showing how it is possible to defeat a candidate having 80 per cent of the first choice.

"Fourth. The work of tabulation of such a complex ballot is unreasonable for men as already overworked as our state and national secretaries, and requires a technical training not possessed by many of these, and which there is no reason for them to acquire. On this point I need only refer to the circular recently sent out by the national secretary giving instructions to party officials.

"For these reasons I believe that instead of extending the scope of this method of election, every effort should be made to get rid of it as quickly as possible."

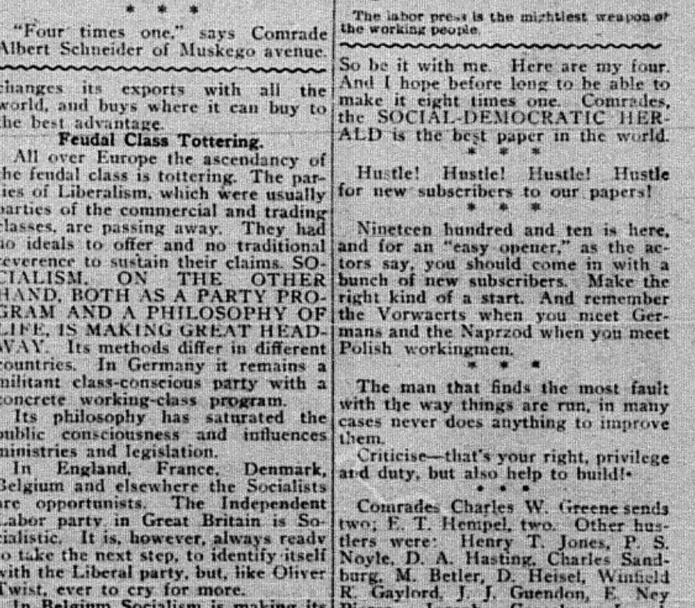
Women's Column

By Elizabeth H. Thomas Women Less Value than Horses

Some people in this state (Illinois) are in favor of a maximum load for human beings. The unions of Chicago have been working for a maximum load for men for several years. They have succeeded in establishing it for many trades. A mason, a carpenter, a bricklayer, a structural iron worker, a blacksmith, a machinist, a hod carrier, if he is a member of a union, is not compelled to work more than eight hours a day. When the men who drive the teams tried to secure a maximum load for teamsters this same Team Owners' association hired thugs and spies and enlisted the support of the police and the courts in order to prevent the fixing of a maximum load FOR MEN.

Horses cost money. When they are sick they must be cared for by the owner. When they die there is a property loss. Men and families suffer when sick and the team owner saves on wages, and when the teamster dies another man is ready to take his place with no additional investment by the team owner.

Some of the more civilized portions of the community, having secured a maximum load for HORSES, and SOME MEN, thought that perhaps we had reached the point where it should be possible to secure a maximum load for WOMEN. So the ten-hour law was enacted. But working women, like working men, and unlike working horses, have no property value. So the Illinois Manufacturers' association, to which many of the Chicago Team Owners' association belong, secured an injunction. These men do not believe in the maximum load for women. That is only for horses.—Daily Forum.



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This stylish dress has the new long-waisted effect which is so becoming. The skirt portion has the necessary fullness distributed in a wide inverted pleat, other side of the front, a similar pleating fullness to the center-back. The armholes form strap effects over the shoulders, which are trimmed with buttons, and the separate guilmpes may be made of any desired material. The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the dress requires 7 1/2 yards of material 34 inches wide, 6 1/2 yards 37 inches wide, 5 yards 38 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 40 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, the guilmpes 2 1/2 yards 38 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 40 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. Width of lower edge of skirt, about 3 1/2 yards. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
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Recording Secretary—FREDERIC HEATH, 34 Sixth St.
Secretary—EMIL BRODDE, 106 Eighteenth St.
Sergeant-at-Arms—M. WEISSENFLUH, 1377 Louis Ave.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—William Griebling, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, James Sheehan, John Itader, Edmund Melms.

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BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec., John Schweitzer, 505 Fifteenth St.; Fin. Sec., Henry Rumpel, 318 State St.; Business Agent, Wm. Griebling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dep.)

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Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Jan. 19, 1910. Bro. Emil Wollaefer in the chair, Bro. John Brophy, vice chairman. All officers present. Minutes read and approved.

New delegates seated from Machinists No. 66, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 170, Carpenters No. 1447, Carpenters No. 1053, Waiters No. 59, Web Pressmen No. 23, Pile Drivers and Machinery Movers No. 47, Journeymen Tailors No. 86, Beer Bottlers No. 213, Iron Molders No. 125, Iron Molders No. 166, Newspaper Writers No. 9, Printing Pressmen No. 7, Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Boot and Shoe Cutters No. 351, Truck Teamsters, Plasterers No. 138, Railway Car Equipment Painters No. 392, Musicians No. 8.

The Building Trades Council reported that the Fiebrich, Fox & Hillker Co., shoe manufacturers, Racine, were now unfair to organized labor. Report filed.

It was reported that the Vaudeville theater had work done by non-union labor. Moved that the theater be placed on the unfair list. Ruled out of order.

The business agent called atten-



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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 same without a doubt.
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H. W. Bistorius
Social-Democratic Herald Office
344 SIXTH STREET

tion to the fact that there were two hat labels. He announced that the bona fide label had a left hand-shake on it.

The Label section reported that it had ordered more label stationery to be given to such organizations as were entitled to it. Report filed.

The executive board reported a notification from the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor that the removal from Milwaukee of Bro. Thomas Feeley made a vacancy in the position of deputy organizer, and the board recommended that Bro. William Coleman be named to fill the vacancy. On motion, the council approved this choice.

The board presented a printed appeal for funds from the free speech fight of the Industrial Workers of the World, Spokane, Wash. Moved that funds be collected. Lost.

The board presented a communication from the A. F. of L. relative to the fight on the Steel Trust by organized labor as planned by the recent conference of national labor representatives and asking that all union men contribute 10 cents toward the fund required, the board recommending that all unions be requested to secure the said donations. Approved.

The board recommended that the committee of fifteen that was appointed to appear before the judiciary committee of the city council in reference to the passage of the Melms resolution to have city workmen join the unions, be empowered to employ an attorney inasmuch as the manufacturers were appearing at the hearings with lawyers. On motion the recommendation was approved.

The board recommended that a committee of five be appointed to arrange a mass meeting on the subject of the high meat prices and that the committee stand instructed to prepare proper resolutions to be presented to the said mass meeting. The proposal was freely debated amid great enthusiasm. Moved to amend that the mass meeting take action regarding the high price of all the necessities of life. Lost. Main motion carried. On motion the chair was empowered to name the committee of five. The chair named the following brothers as said committee: William Griebling, Frank J. Weber, Victor L. Berger, James Sheehan and Frederic Heath.

The board presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, On the first of each year it is the custom of the several newspaper companies to present their patrons with a New Year greeting; and

Whereas, Said greeting does not bear the Printers' union label; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the future we will refuse to accept New Year greetings from any newspaper company or their agents, unless the union label of the Printers' union appear thereon; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each newspaper publisher of the city.

On motion the resolutions were adopted.

RECEIPTS FOR EVENING.

Typographical, 23.....	\$ 9.90
Licensed Tugmen, 399.....	2.25
Blacksmiths, 77.....	3.00
Musicians, 8.....	9.00
Carpenters, 1447.....	2.68
Moving Picture, 164.....	.60
Iron Molders, 125.....	6.00
Leather Workers, O.H.G., 54.....	1.50
Iron Workers, 47.....	1.50
Lumber Handlers, 18.....	3.00
Horseshoers, 11.....	6.00
Painters, 160.....	2.71
Carpenters, 188.....	1.46
Lathers, 10.....	1.95
Carpenters, 1053.....	1.78
Painters, 159.....	3.54
Shoe Cutters, 351.....	1.20
Iron Molders, 166.....	2.64
Lake Seamen, 6.....	6.00
Cement Workers, 95, on acct.....	10.00
Plasterers, 138, rent.....	9.00
Steamfitters, 18, rent.....	9.00
Carpenters, 1586.....	.88
Boot and Shoe Workers, 170.....	1.50

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F. J. Weber, postage 1.50
F. J. Weber, salary 50.00
F. J. Weber, scrubbing 5.00
F. J. Weber, sundries50
F. J. Weber, minute book35
F. J. Weber, window cleaning75
Sub-committee ex. bd. 1.50

The council then adjourned.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

[At the close of the meeting the committee on mass meeting met in the executive board room and decided to have the mass meeting Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, at a hall or theater to be determined later. It was decided to have four speakers, one of whom should be a woman.]

Labor Notes

A further conference of the officials of organized labor will be held at 318 State street, early Saturday evening, Jan. 29, on the subject of state investigation of unemployment and labor conditions. A full attendance is important.

Railway mail and postoffice clerks in St. Louis have just been informed that President Taft and Postmaster-General Hitchcock have issued orders denying them the right to appeal to congress for increase in salaries or betterment of conditions under which they are required to work. The order is interpreted as a blow to the National Association of Postal Clerks.

John Tobin of Boston, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of America, will deliver an address on trade unionism Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, at the Freie Gemeinde hall, Fourth street. All are welcome.

Twenty damage suits totaling \$200,000 will be begun Monday on behalf of some of the widows and orphans at Chery against the St. Paul Coal company, which in the report made public, today, by Seymour Steadman and Duncan Macdonald is blamed for the disaster which cost 400 lives. The additional charge is made that the company is a party to the conspiracy to defeat justice which resulted in taking Robert Deans and Alex Rosenjack out of Chery so that the coroner's inquest might be balked.

H. Wilde was elected president of the Carpenters' District council. Following are the other officers: James Hendrickson, vice president; Leonard Dorn, recording secretary; William Hilty, secretary-treasurer; Gustave Wille, Robert Cooper, wardens; Julius Scharneck, chairman; Charles Felch, William Teichert, Jack Schulte, Robert Esche, Albert Giese, William Griebling, executive board; Herman Hartman, Leonard Dorn, Gustav Wille, Adolf Hinkforth, James Hendrickson, Robert Cooper and William Griebling, delegates to the Building Trades.

The following officers were elected by the Painters' District council: Jerome Wagner, president;

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George Bingham, vice president; O. Halmter, financial secretary; Frank Fritsche, recording secretary; Thomas Gaylor, treasurer; William Bobbart, warden; J. Schents, Frank Lehman, C. Voeltz, trustees; R. Witte, F. Lehman, F. Fritsche, O. Halmter and William Coleman, delegates Building Trades council.

After a 36-hour lockout, the pressmen employed on the Denver News-Times, the Post and the Republican, won a 20 per cent wage increase and a satisfactory adjustment of working conditions. Organized labor is jubilant over the victory of the pressmen. The lockout followed a breach of contract on the part of the newspaper's named and was part of a scheme to injure the pressmen's union.

Charging that the United States government is seeking to stifle the exposures of rotteness in the administration by denying second class privileges to the magazines, the Chicago Federation of Labor, at its meeting Sunday, passed resolutions showing that the deficit in the postal department was due to the excessive rates paid to the railroads in comparison to those charged express companies.

Its Up to the People

(TO THE EDITOR)

The sworn statements of all the banks and trust companies of the city of Milwaukee show that there are on deposit of the people's money over eighty million dollars.

Whenever any American city wants to change a privately-owned and operated public utility into a publicly-owned and operated one, the franchise grabbers, the corrupt public officials and the misleading capitalistic press raise immediately the heel and cry, "The city has no money to do it with." Whenever, however, these same franchise grabbers, who have only learned to live and make money at the expense of the public welfare, receive a public utility franchise, where do they go to for money? To the same banks where they get the people's money, because these capitalists have their money invested in mines, factories, railroads, etc., and have no ready cash themselves.

It is perfectly legal for cities to borrow the people's money for installing public utilities themselves. The service would be much better and cheaper, and above all, the fountain of municipal corruption would to that extent be stopped.

Why not get rid of our uncultured capitalistic class, 99 per cent of whom have not even learned the metric system of measures and weights?

Appropos, the people complain of high prices. The capitalists and their allies, the corrupt politicians, tell the voters in every election, "Don't throw your vote away, don't vote the Socialistic ticket."

If our party had cast over 2,000,000 votes at the last presidential election, the trusts and monopolies had very likely not raised prices, for fear of being altogether thrown out of the saddle four years later. "What fools these mortals be."

Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of Carl Christian Theodore Gensman (deceased).
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Carl Christian Theodore Gensman (deceased), late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Louise Marie Bailey by this Court:
It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of August, A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Carl Christian Theodore Gensman (deceased) shall present their claims for examination and allowance.
It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, in said County, shall be presented to the undersigned clerk of said Court, at its Court Rooms in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.
It is further ordered, That all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Carl Christian Theodore Gensman (deceased), be examined and allowed, or disallowed, before the Court, at its Court Rooms in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of October, 1910, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.
It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.
Dated this 4th day of January, 1910.
By the Court, JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.
DANIEL W. HOAN, Attorney for Estate.

Books Worth Having

THE CRISIS. By Robert Hunter. A valuable pamphlet for trade unionists with reference to the whence and whither of the working class movement. Price, paper, 10 cents.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND SOCIALISM. By Patrick J. Cooney. An appreciation of the one and a plea for the other. Written to dispel erroneous impressions of Social-Democracy. Paper, price 10 cents a copy.

THE ROAD TO POWER. By Karl Kautsky. Called the "greatest Socialist classic since the Communist Manifesto was written." Price, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents.

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

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UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has overturned the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as applied to LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" here before appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your Ballots for emancipation from wage slavery.

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Newboys 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.

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The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:
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WATCH REPAIRING THEO. SCHELLE 318 West Water Street

Milwaukee Co. Organization

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

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

The Bohemian section, Social-Democratic party, is making arrangements for a monster Paris Commune festival, to be held Saturday evening, March 19, at the Bohemian Turner hall, corner Twelfth and Vine streets.

The Social-Democratic base hall league expects a large gathering at the first grand prize schafkopf tournament to be held on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6, at R. Unke's hall, 389 Muskego avenue.

The Nineteenth Ward Branch, Social-Democratic party, is going to hold another one of their popular prize schafkopf tournaments, at Eckelmann's hall, 3100 Lisbon avenue, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 27.

The Twenty-second Ward Branch will hold a prize schafkopf tournament at Wedekin's hall, 2714 North avenue, Sunday afternoon, February 13.

The Town of Lake Branch No. 3 has arranged for a prize cinch and schafkopf tournament, to be held at Heuschel's hall, end of the Timper party car line, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20.

The Ninth Ward Branch likewise the Peoples Realty company promotion committee held successful card tournaments last Sunday afternoon and evening.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES We are RENTING all kinds of Masquerade Costumes for less money than anyone else in the city. Buy one visit and investigate. WM. STAAB

CUCUMBER REAMURES HAPPED Hands and Face To Be Had of J. C. Mueller DRUGGIST

WATCH REPAIRING THEO. SCHELLE 318 West Water Street

Free Public School Lectures

Free lectures will be given in the evenings in the public schools during the months of January, February and March, as follows: TRAVELOGUES ON SCENIC AMERICA, Illustrated by A. Eugene Bartlett of Chicago.

County Campaign Deficit Fund. Well, the hustlers are getting down to business, and the campaign deficit fund is being cut down; but there is still a large chunk left to devour and the time is short.

Lectures To Be Held Next Week. Sunday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 p. m. "Man or Dollar," by Chas. Weiley, at Pennkamp's hall, corner Twenty-fourth and Lincoln avenues, under the auspices of the Town of Greenfield Branch.

Branch Meetings Next Week. MONDAY. County Central Committee - Paschen's hall, 325 Chestnut street.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. 1910 Picnic Ticket Reports. Previously reported \$333.97. L. H. Lemke 1.00. G. A. Brinn 1.00. R. Peters 1.00. L. E. Oehme 1.00. John Martin 1.00. Peter Lins 1.00. Total amount \$337.92.

LACE CURTAINS PORTIERES and CURTAIN GOODS SALE Clearing sale in this department after the Christmas season affords excellent opportunities at the saving from 10 to 60 per cent.

Geo. I. Paesser & Sons National Ave., Cor. 4th Ave. Store Open Evenings

For Sale. By comrade who has just purchased a home, \$125.00 bonds of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company.

HALF OF THE CURE IS THE QUALITY! Unless the drugs are of perfect quality, fresh, potent and pure, the medicine is not going to produce the results expected.

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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.

RACINE:—Comrade Bowman who is secretary of Branch 1 of the party in Racine, is getting out a circular letter to the members of the local. The letter contains a few bright notes relative to the Socialist work in the state, and also instructions to the comrades relative to referendums pending.

The Armenian Branch is holding large meetings there every Sunday.

MANITOWOC.—Comrade Gaylord's challenge to Prof. Monaghan seems to be stirring up considerable interest throughout the state. The Manitowoc Daily Herald of Jan. 6th has a big head line to the effect that Manitowoc will try to get the Monaghan-Gaylord debate for that city. Any body that comes into Wisconsin to tackle Socialism on the platform will certainly have his hands full if he wants to meet the representatives of the cause. Gaylord is spoiling for the scrap.

CAMPAIGNING AGAINST SOCIALISM.—It begins to look as though a systematic campaign interests in this state against Socialism. Frank Dixon, the southern fire brand, and Prof. Monaghan have held meetings in at least two important cities, lecturing against Socialism. When these men come to speak against Socialism every daily paper in their respective cities full of the advertising in big black type. The public schools, the churches, the men's clubs—every body is in line to get out a big crowd. Nevertheless, the Socialist movement and the Socialist sentiment grows all the time, and it will not be long before we will have them as much interested in the argument for Socialism as they seem to be against it. If the capitalists stir up the interest in Socialism it will be all the easier for our speakers to get good audiences when they go to these places to speak on the subject.

OSHKOSH: Comrade Minckley is to speak again for the comrades at Osh-

kosh on Saturday night of this week.

Attention Secretaries

Just a word in regard to the method of counting the vote for the National Executive Committee. First be sure that each member has voted for ALL the candidates on the ballot, from 1 to 27. If one candidate is skipped, the ballot cannot be counted.

When all the ballots are in, total up ALL the votes given for each candidate. Suppose you have ten members. Suppose each of the ten votes "1" for Comrade Berger. That will make a total of "10" for Berger. Suppose each of the ten votes "5" for Comrade Simons, the total for Simons will be "50."

Now, when you have added up all the votes, put the total vote for each candidate opposite that candidate's name.

Then if you want to know whether you have made any mistake in adding, prove it in this way: Add up all the totals for the candidates. That is, add your "10" for Berger, your "50" for Thompson, and all your other totals for all the other candidates.

Say all these totals amount to 3,780. Then divide this sum by 378. 378 is the number of votes that each member casts on his ballot, beginning with "1" and ending with "27."

So when you divide your total vote, 3,780, by 378, you will get 10, which is the number of members who voted.

But if you get a total of 3,780, you cannot divide this by 378 without having a remainder. So if this happens to you, then you may be sure you have made a mistake somewhere in your adding, or else one of the ballots was marked wrong. Then look over your work

Judicial Candidates Get a Dirty Deal!

The fifty-seven varieties of lawyers have had their little recreation and out of the contentions have come the favored seven—seven always was a mystic number.

Seven little images have been set upon a pedestal for the edification of you and I and the man around the corner. These seven graven images are candidates for civil judgeships—selected by the Milwaukee Bar association.

"These," says the Bar association, "are very nice men. Vote for them and it will be well, for we must have a non-partisan judiciary. These men are non-partisan. We picked them ourselves, and we ought to know."

So say the big voices among the fifty-seven varieties.

And they ought to know, for six out of the seven on the slate of the big law firms triumphed in the Bar primary.

The six slate candidates who won are Lucien R. Worden, city attorney in West Allis, corporation-governed city; Albert Froede, J. C. Stevens, Jr., who has offices with

and find where the mistake was.

Remember, unless your total vote can be divided by 378, it will not be counted. The National Secretary will throw it all out.

Do not destroy your ballots. We may have to refer to them.

And in all this there is a moral. This crazy system of voting would not have been adopted if some comrades had not been so fond of new fads. And the moral of it all is: Stick to the real Social-Democratic principles and cut out the fads, frills, experiments and side lines.

E. H. Thomas, State Sec'y.

New Directors

At the annual meeting of the Social-Democratic Pub. Co., Thursday evening, the following board of directors for the ensuing year was chosen: Victor L. Berger, E. H. Thomas, John Rader, H. W. Bistorius, Max Binner, Fredk. Brockhausen, Jos. Sultaire, W. A. Arnold and Ferdinand Rehfeld.

A Correction

Dear Comrade: In the issue of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on January 8, of the month, I noticed an article written in reference to the International Harvester Co., in which Comrade V. Dibella charges through an affidavit that a sub-foreman named Ballister has been demanding money of him on a number of occasions. Please allow me space in our official organ to correct one or two statements.

First—Both Mr. Ballister, likewise Comrade Dibella, are personal friends of mine, and I don't believe that Mr. Ballister had at any time demanded any money from Comrade Dibella. In fact I am

Carl Geilfus, secretary of the Bar association; J. J. Gregory, fire and police commission secretary; and Ferguson. The sixth is Clinton G. Price, assistant city attorney, who was not on the regular slate, but who was an alternate—which was just as good, for Clint.

But, the great surprise remains: After battling and scrambling through the sacred Bar primary one would suppose the defeated ones would be good and stay at home.

But they don't. The bar has selected its candidates and they rejoice much. It has rejected some and they are exceedingly sore. So, reckoning not of the sacredness of the bar, having been stung by the slate, they are, with great gusto, coming before the people "on their own hook."

Cannot Milwaukee see the bluff of the hoax and the sham and the rottenness of it all? Shall a half-dozen big law firms "with their little slate" control the judiciary of almost half a million people. Think hard, Milwaukee; think earnestly.

positively sure that he did not. Mr. Dibella was discharged for cause. On one occasion when Mr. Ballister was about to discharge him, I stepped in and pleaded for Dibella, because he has a large family dependent upon him. Mr. Ballister thereupon saw fit to again give him employment, and such employment at that, which Comrade Dibella was well capable of doing. I write these lines to you through Comrade Melms, because I have been called into the office of the Harvester Co. and have been asked the question as to whether or not I knew of any such charge being true. The reason for calling me into the office, I suppose was, because I was an employe of the company for many years. I had to deny the charge, because to my best knowledge, such is not the case. I have worked with Mr. Dibella at the Harvester Co. and also have helped in organizing the Italian workmen in the city into social organization.

Try and straighten this out in the column of our paper as good as possible, for a large number of the employes in the Harvester Co. are somewhat put out over Dibella's statements.

City. [Signed] F. W. FERNANDO.

Work for the Factory Inspector

One of the dangers encountered by the brewery employes is the breaking of beer bottles. In the bottle houses where the bottles are filled by machinery the occasional breaking of a bottle endangers the eyes of the boys at work at the machines through flying splinters of glass. Let the factory inspector require the brewers to place guards or shields in front of the machines.

for one week, beginning tomorrow afternoon, is one of the prettiest, most whole-souled and genuinely interesting plays ever promoted. The story, written by Walter Lawrence, treats of convict slavery as it exists today in certain southern sections. It handles a vital subject

At the Theaters Next Week

Davidson. For the first half of next week the Davidson has secured one of the best offerings of the season. Beginning Monday evening, G. P. Huntley, the famous English comedian, appears for three nights in the musical comedy, "Kitty Grey."



Charles Dillingham will present Fritz Scheff at the Davidson theater for three nights, beginning Thursday, Jan. 27, in her latest comic opera success, "The Prima Donna."

Majestic. John Hyams and Lelia McIntyre, two big vaudeville headliners, will headline the bill at the Majestic theater for the week starting Monday afternoon, when they will be seen in "The Quakeress," a clever comedy, by Herbert Hall Winslow. Another feature act will be Mrs. Gardner Crane, presented by Gardner Crane, with her own company, in her own tabloid comedy drama, "Fitzley's Prodigal Parents."

Bijou. "The Creole Slave's Revenge," a drama which comes to the Bijou

in a most intensely interesting manner. The scenes, and even characters from real life are reproduced with close fidelity.



Al. Reeves and his "Big Beauty Show" will be the attraction at the Gavety theater next week. The company is one of the larger attractions on the burlesque wheel. The company this season is seen in the two musical satires, "The Merry Go Round" and "Cooology."

Van's Imperial Minstrel's head next week's bill at the Columbia. A complete first part is given with Mr. George Van as the principal comedian. Other acts are Primrose Quartette, King & Morgan, Swain & Osgan, George Van, Frank Jameson and Columbiagraph.

Virginia Roy & Co. head next week's bill in the one-act western drama, "The Gambler Soldiers." Other acts: Five Musical Spillers, Wagner, McMillan & Co., Horn & Horn, Theo. Ullmark and Empire-

BIERBAUM'S MID-WINTER "CLEAN-UP" SALE

of Men's, Ladies' & Children's High Grade Shoes Starts Monday, Jan. 24 All Our Winter Shoes Must Go Prices Battered Down

below all former records. Not a single pair can stay—no matter how stylish or popular. We never carry over stock from season to season. Read on—Have you ever heard of greater bargains?

Ladies' 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00 Shoes

All high grade goods from the best makers, in patent and plain leathers, heavy and light soles. Odds and ends from our entire stock. Every pair positively worth 3.00 or more. Many 3.50 and 4.00 Shoes in the lot. To clean up they will go at

\$1 PER PAIR

3 Big Lots of Men's Shoes

We specialize in Union Made Shoes

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Broken Sizes of Ladies' 3.50 4.00 and 5.00 Shoes. In patent and plain leathers, welts and turns, a special lot, including the first class made, 2.45. Broken Sizes of Ladies' 3.00 3.50 and 4.00 Shoes. In all leathers and styles, an especially fine lot. "Clean-up" price 1.95.

All this season's best styles (we cleaned up last year's at our last sale). Shoes of established merit, including such well known makes as Howard & Foster, Thompson Bros., etc. You'll find every new style and kind represented. Patent and plain leathers, lace or button, double or single soles. Values from \$3.50 to \$5.00.

1.95 2.45 2.85

Propose Co-operative Buying

To the Comrades: In all countries where the Socialist and labor movements have come to be a power, their development has been along three lines; namely, the labor unions, the political organization of the Socialist movement, and the co-operatives.

In Milwaukee we have done fairly well along the first two lines, the political and trade union movements. We are now about due for

Alhambra. "The Witching Hour," which the Shuberts will present at the Alhambra, for the week starting Sunday evening, has, by reason of its originality of ideas and force of its



dramatic intensity and heart interest, come to be regarded as the foremost drama of the decade. An absorbing story of inherited prejudice and accidental crime is unfolded in Mr. Thomas' most skillful manner with several exciting climaxes.

New Star. "The Brigadiers" will be the attraction at the New Star theater. This aggregation, numbering fifty people, will present an entirely new



development of the economic resources of the working class of this city, in the form of the co-operatives.

These co-operatives are of many kinds, taking them all over the world, and range from farming, factories and wholesale houses to grocery stores and bakeries.

The Milwaukee comrades have been thinking about the matter for some years, but there has been lacking some one with the time and talent for organization to attend to it. Also, it seemed hard to find just the place to begin.

Now, in order that a beginning may be made under right auspices, so that whatever is done may have the confidence and the full cooperation of the party members and the members of the unions as well, a group of the comrades who have given the matter study are carefully working out the right method of approach. The names of these comrades are given below. Others will be added to the central group as the work develops, and the comrades may feel sure that whatever is done will be done with the welfare of the labor movement constantly in mind.

Stores and factories require two things that are hard to get all at once. These two things are, capital and managing talent. So it is proposed to develop and attract these by beginning at the easiest possible point where there will be the smallest possible amount of these required.

To start a store is risky and difficult. So we will begin in an easier way.

THE PLAN PROPOSED.

1. ORGANIZE those who want to BUY CO-OPERATIVELY.
2. Make contract with merchants who will pay a commission in order to get our combined trade.
3. Make contracts that will make it possible to pay at least FIVE PER CENT to the buyers on the purchases—more, if possible, and still leave a balance for the treasury for future plans.
4. A quarterly settlement with purchasers for the five per cent immediate benefit—oftener, if possible.
5. ANYBODY can get the five per cent who will co-operate, but the control of the policy and the funds will be by members who pay a small membership fee.
6. The co-operative buyers will promote, in all proper ways, commercial, industrial and political co-operation by and for the workers.

WHO WILL CO-OPERATE.

The cost of living is becoming outrageous. To save anything is almost impossible. But here is a way to SAVE A PART OF WHAT YOU SPEND. FIVE PER CENT on the ordinary family expenditure will amount to at least \$25 a year.

The investment in this for the members of the organization will amount to practically nothing, but it will make a beginning. In order to save time and expense of canvassing, it is desired that all comrades and friends of the party who wish to enter into such an effort, or who wish to know about it, will send their names and addresses at once to Co-operative Buyers, 344 Sixth street, when they will be put in touch with the plans

for immediate action, and will be kept posted as to the developments of the work.

Comrades are requested to mention the matter in the branch and union meetings. The co-operatives have proven to be a source of great power for the labor movement of other countries, and there is no reason why in Milwaukee we should not begin at once to develop our resources in this direction also.

Following are the names of the comrades who are organizing the co-operative movement in Milwaukee.

- Harry E. Briggs.
- W. R. Gaylord.
- John J. Handley.
- Adolph Huebschmann.
- Ed. T. Melms.
- John Reichert.
- Chas. F. Schmidt.
- Wm. Schwab.
- C. B. Whitnall.

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Will Lecture

SUNDAY EVENING

JANUARY, 23, 8 P. M.

Subject:

"Civic Center Plans"

Fine Musical Program

THIS INVITES YOU

Chief Meat Inspector and Assistant Chief Meat Inspector Ward Superintendent Third Ward Museum Attendant

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners. City Hall, January 22, 1910.

Competitive examinations for the positions of chief meat inspector, assistant chief meat inspector, ward superintendent third ward and museum attendant will be held at the above office on Thursday, Feb. 3, 1910, at nine o'clock a. m. Some requirements for the positions of chief meat inspector and assistant chief meat inspector: Applicant must be U. S. citizen, resident of the City of Milwaukee, must be a graduate of a regular high school and correctly describe property, have practical experience in all kinds of street work, executive ability to take charge of a force of men, pass an oral and written examination, and not be at least 21 years old and be citizens of the United States. Some of the requirements for museum attendant: Age at least 21 years for both sexes; general education at least equal to that required for graduation from the high school of the city; public service; residence in the city of Milwaukee for at least three years next preceding the date of application; they should be well acquainted with the public work of the ward, be able to assess and correctly describe property, have practical and experience in all kinds of street work, executive ability to take charge of a force of men, pass an oral and written examination, and not be at least 21 years old and be citizens of the United States. Applicants in writing for the above positions to be presented personally up to a limited period, January 23, 1910, at the above office. The date of application, some acquaintance with the common forms and systematic arrangements of all divisions of public health.

A. B. BRETHERICK, President FRANK A. KRUEGER, W. W. MONTGOMERY, W. M. GUTENKUNST, Secretary JOHN J. YLACH, Secretary

Fifth Grand Mammoth Prize Social-Democratic MASK CARNIVAL HOPPODROME

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SATURDAY EVENING

JANUARY 29

Make No Other Appointments For This Date

\$300.00 IN PRIZES

Admission 25c Each Person

CASH AND MERCHANDISE

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SCHEDULE OF CASH PRIZES

GROUP PRIZES

1.....	\$14.00	8.....	4.00
2.....	12.00	9.....	3.50
3.....	10.00	10.....	3.25
4.....	8.00	11.....	3.00
5.....	6.00	12.....	2.75
6.....	5.00	13.....	2.25
7.....	\$4.25	14.....	2.00

First and second Groups to consist of no less than eight persons.
Third and fourth Groups to consist of no less than six persons.
Fifth and sixth Groups to consist of no less than four persons.
Seventh to fourteenth Groups to consist of no less than three persons.

INDIVIDUAL

LADIES' PRIZES		GENTS' PRIZES	
A.....	\$6.00	A.....	\$6.00
B.....	5.00	B.....	5.00
C.....	3.50	C.....	3.50
D.....	2.50	D.....	2.50
E.....	2.00	E.....	2.00
F.....	1.00	F.....	1.00

In addition to the above cash prizes about twenty merchandise prizes will be awarded to individual maskers.

Stupendous! Magnificent! Spectacular! Unrivaled!

Help swell the crowd by your presence. Show Tom Neacy that you will stand by your principles and your editors, no matter what he does or threatens to do. Protest against sending your officers to jail by your attendance.

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! GREATER THAN EVER!

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

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Let us have an end to the grade crossing peril!

Most of the cars that Beggs is now running are cripples. They give out and blockade the lines almost every day.

It is John I. Beggs that ought to catch the roastings, not the conductors who have to do as he tells them. Please remember that.

John I. Beggs soberly tells Milwaukee that those new cars have been delayed again, but that they will reach Milwaukee April 11. Let's see what day is April 11.

When Banker John R. Walsh entered the government prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, the man who took his name and record for entry on the books was none other than Frank G. Bigelow.

The great trouble with the meat strike is that it hits the retail dealer, who is not to blame, and scarcely reaches the meat barons, who are to blame for the robber prices. In Cleveland two retail shops have already had to close.

It isn't what is in the draft of the Republican city platform, but what

BIJOU Beginning Matinee Tomorrow
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

The Most Vital Drama of Today is Staged by A. H. WOODS

The Creole Slave's Revenge

Overshadows Everything Ever Before Attempted in Melodrama.

See The Old Plantation The Mississippi Swamp Deck of the Robt. E. Lee The Slave Convicts The Jail of Torture

HEART INTEREST AND COMEDY

Week Beginning Sunday, January 30 First Time at Bijou Prices

THE CLANSMAN

The Great Ku Klux Klan Drama
75 People—2 Cars of Scenery

is left out. The recall, initiative and referendum and home rule were planks that were quietly placed on the shelf by those interested.

Which is the worst run street car line in Milwaukee? Many people think that the Eighth street line is the punkest of them all. We fear if the patrons of the different lines voted, each group would claim to be living on the worst line, they are all so bad. But the Eighth street line is a joke!

Ald. Klein began too late. He should have started out New Year's eve and visited the down-town cafes and clubs. He would have seen drunken men kissing each other's drunken wives and fighting over it—not the working class, but the "smart set" of the boulevards and avenues. And perhaps he might have found a thing or two at the Charity ball.

In the main the park board did well in its recent naming of new parks, but not entirely. To rename Schiltz park Lapham park was not a bad thing to do, even if the illustrious early Milwaukeean did deserve a larger honor, but Evergreen park for the Lindworm tract is a name too suggestive of a cemetery. Neither is Jackson park a very satisfactory name for the Reynolds tract. All party bias aside, what

ALHAMBRA

Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre

Week Com. Sunday Evening Best Seats \$1.00 Bargain Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sam. S. and Lee Shubert (Inc.) present

THE WITCHING HOUR

Augustus Thomas' Masterpiece and Greatest Triumph
With a Superb All Star Cast
Next—Bartha Galland in "THE RETURN OF EVE"

GAYETY

Leading Burlesque Theater Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

AL. REEVES

And His BIG BEAUTY SHOW
Presenting the Musical Travesties "Merry Go Round" and "Coenology"
Big Extra Feature Charles H. Burke & Co.
Eight Big Vandeville Acts

did Jackson ever do to be a living hero with the people? He was in no way in the same class with Jefferson, Franklin or Paine.

The street railway directors have complimented John I. Beggs on the excellent manner in which he managed the Milwaukee street railway system during the recent storm. That is certainly comical! If the people of Milwaukee were to hold a meeting they would tell a different story. Beggs is no manager. He couldn't manage a street railway in a town the size of Keokuk!

Mr. Lefebvre, of the Gridley Dairy company, tells Mr. Beggs that "it takes more intelligence to drive a milk wagon than it does to run a street car." This in answer to Beggs' claim that milk wagons are to blame for poor street car service. Mr. Lefebvre should have altered his statement a little. He should have said that it takes more intelligence to drive a milk wagon than to run the street car system of Milwaukee the way it is at present managed!

Great Lake Strike Almost Won!

The Milwaukee men of the lakes are much gratified at the latest news from the great marine strike. The big Gilchrist failure shows how their great fight has been reaching its mark. Grim determination and fearlessness in a righteous cause has made the lake seamen a foe that even heaped-up dollars could not withstand.

At the same time comes word that the United States district attorney at Buffalo will make an investigation of the loss of life with the sinking of the William C. Richardson, which was manned like the other boats of the trust, with an incompetent and short-handed crew. Somebody is sure to go to prison, as the law is a strong one. This means that the other wrecks and fatalities that have been resulting all along from the tactics of the owners in trying to crush the union may also be looked into.

Municipal Plant Makes Profit

Port Washington, Wis., Jan. 19.—Port Washington has been operating its own water and light plant since July 1, 1909, and since the first day of October the plant has been making money for the city. City Clerk W. B. Krause's report for the last three months of 1909 shows a profit of over \$3,000. The noblest motive in the public good—Virgil.

Beggs Must Clear Streets!

The street car question again came up at Monday's meeting of the city council. Ald. Strehlow (S.-D.) introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, There is an ordinance that requires that street railways that remove snow from their tracks and throw it upon the rest of the roadway, shall be required to level same, or suffer a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs; and

Whereas, This ordinance has not thus far been enforced by the city, and if it were enforced would not offer the kind of relief that is needed when the snow is heavy, as vehicles would simply be stalled therein; therefore,

Resolved, That the city attorney be and he is hereby directed to prepare a new ordinance which shall provide that the street railway or railways that operate snow plows and throw snow on the rest of the roadway along their car lines, shall be given three days in which to remove such snow, failing which it shall be removed by the ward teams, where possible, and the cost charged up against the street railway or railways on the city's books, together with a penalty for failing to obey the ordinance.

Ald. Strehlow will make a strong fight for his measure, and will have the people of Milwaukee back of him.

As matters now stand in Winter the streets belong to the street car company. It can do as it pleases,

DAVIDSON

SHERMAN BROWN, Manager
THREE NIGHTS Starting Monday Mat. Wednesday
England's Foremost Comedian
G. P. HUNTLEY
and his LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY
Direct from 3 years in London, 6 months in New York

In the Best Comedy Impartation "KITTY GREY"
Adapted from the French
80—Singers, Dancers, Comedians—80
Seats Selling—Prices: Evenings 25c to \$2. Matinee 25c to \$1.50

THREE NIGHTS Starting Thursday Mat. Saturday

FRITZI SCHEFF

In Charles Dillingham's Musical Success

"The Prima Donna"

By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert
Author and Composer of "Mlle. Modiste"
Company of 100—Augmented Orchestra
Seats Monday. Prices 50c to \$2

without fear of the city administration. Under the present law the company is obliged to level the snow it throws upon the streets so it will not impede traffic. If it fails to do so, it will incur a fine of \$25 for each and every offense—ONLY THE LAW IS NOT ENFORCED! The street railway looks better to the officials than the people and small dealers who are prevented from using the streets, because the company piles up the snow on the rest of the street outside the tracks.

The street car tracks this week have been trewn with wrecks of wagons and vehicles, smashed by the cars or overturned in trying to get over the mountain of snow the snowplows throw up. Thursday morning a wrecked milk wagon was scattered along Twelfth street near Center. A meat wagon was upset and spilled on State street near Seventh the night before, and a whisky wagon was overturned the same day at Sycamore and West Water streets—and there were other cases all over the city besides these.

The street railway octopus is well able to remove the snow, but hates to spend the money and lessen its enormous dividends. So all over the city we see the ward wagons and ward men at work carrying it away AT CITY EXPENSE!

The aldermen discussed the new bill board ordinance at length but finally laid it over for two weeks to give the bill board people more time to present their side. The anti-masher ordinance was advanced to engrossment. The mayor's veto of the resolution for a bond issue for a bridge at Bradford street was overridden, by an overwhelming vote.

Will Be a Scream!

Some of the most comical masks imaginable are in preparation for the big Social-Democratic carnival. And the local political groups—say, you mustn't miss them! Nuff said.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

John Hyams & Lella McIntyre in "THE QUAKERESS"
Mrs. Gardner Crane
Tuscan Troubadours
Butler & Bassett
Tom Waters
Dave Ferguson
The Racketts
Jimmie Lucas
Bob & Little Tip
Majestic Co.

C. B. Whitnall at Ethical Hall

Sunday evening Mr. C. B. Whitnall will be the speaker at Ethical hall, his subject being "Civic Center Plans." A special student for many years of forestry, landscape gardening and parking, the author of widely read articles upon this subject and a speaker before notable forestry gatherings, Comrade Whitnall is an authority upon this subject. Having been for two years a member of the Metropolitan Park Commission, appointed by the Common Council of this city to draw up comprehensive plans for parks, he is entirely familiar with the Milwaukee situation.

The attendance is steadily increasing. Last week's lecture by Harvey Dee Brown was enthusiastically commended by the audience. The music also was especially appreciated. The hall is located at 558 Jefferson street, two blocks west of the Court house.

Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there.

New Star M.A.T. DAILY

Commencing Sun. Mat., Jan. 23

THE BRIGADIERS

In the Two-Act Comedy "THE KIDDER"

Lots of Pretty Girls Funny Fellows

THE FIVE MARVELOUS MARTELLS

The most daring act on the American Stage

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Eleventh and Walnut Streets

9—VANS IMPERIAL MINSTRELS—9

PRIMROSE QUARTETTE

Geo. Van, King & Morgan
Swan & Gaman, Frank Jameson
COLUMBIAGRAPH

EMPIRE THEATRE

Mitchell and 6th Avenue

Virginia Ray & Co. Five Musical Spillers
Wagner, McMillan & Co. Horn & Hera
Theo. Ulmark Emp'rescope

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 23, 1910

Admission 15c After 6 P. M. 25c

LADIES FREE

To help pay the expenses of the Thomas J. Neacy Libel Suit against the Social-Democratic Herald and to keep its officers and editors from going to jail.