

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

TWELFTH YEAR

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MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., APRIL 9, 1910

Socialists Sweep Milwaukee!

Twelfth City of United States is Carried by Social-Democrats by Biggest Plurality Ever Given a Mayoralty Candidate

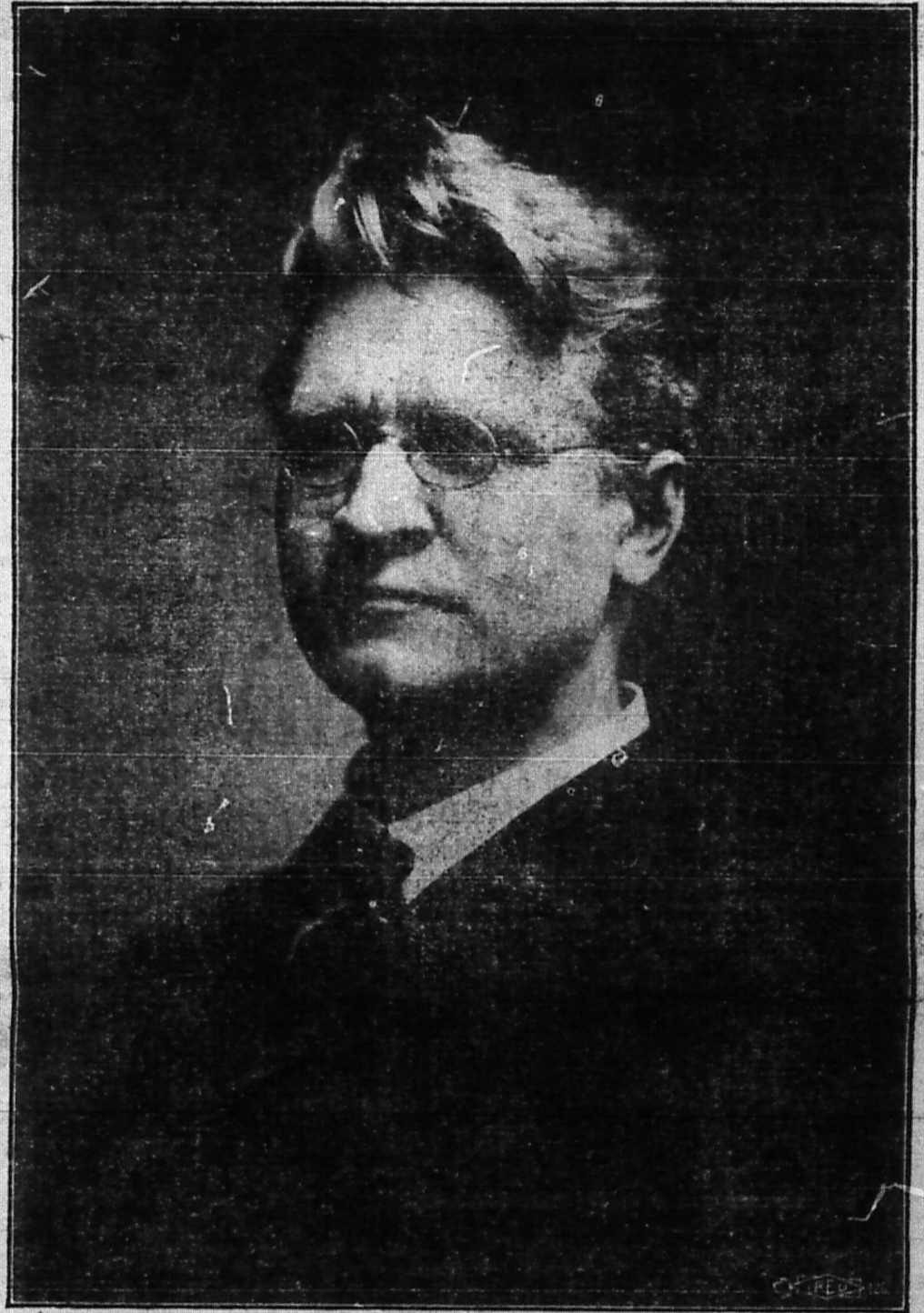
Elect all Aldermen at Large and Carry Fifteen Wards. Will Control City Council and County Board. Two Judges Elected

ELECTED.
Mayor—Emil Seidel.
Comptroller—Carl P. Dietz.
City Treasurer—Charles B. Whitnall.
City Attorney—Daniel W. Hoan.
Aldermen-at-Large—William J. Aldridge, Victor L. Berger, Dr. Ben Churchill, William Coleman, Joseph Sultaire, Albert J. Welch, all for four years; Martin Gorecki, two years.
Ward Aldermen—Fifth, Martin Mikkelsen; Sixth, John L. Reisse; Eighth, Gilbert H. Paar; Ninth, Henry Ries; Tenth, William Koch; Eleventh, Edmund T. Melms; Twelfth, Max Grass; Thirteenth, A. G. Giese; Seventeenth, Louis A. Arnold; Nineteenth, Jacob Rummel; Twentieth, August Sirehlow; Twenty-first, Charles L. Weiley; Twenty-second, John Hassmann; Twenty-third, F. W. Rehfeld.
Supervisors—Second district, Otto Harbicht; Third, Peter Zoll; Fifth, Martin Mies; Eighth, Emil Ruhnke; Ninth, Frank Boness; Tenth, George Meusing; Eleventh, James Sheehan; Twelfth, George Moerschel; Thirteenth, A. E. Guma; Fifteenth, Arthur Urbanek; Sixteenth, Frederic Heath.
Judges—Joseph Cordes, Richard Elsner (for six years.)

vicious campaigns ever waged against us.
After steadily gaining on the old parties election after election since 1898, our party came out of the election this week with one of the most sweeping victories in the history of the municipality. Emil Seidel, our candidate for mayor, was elected by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for that office in Milwaukee. His plurality was 7,109. This beats the record made by Mayor Rose the first time he ran, when he received a plurality of a little over 7,000.
We secured twenty-one out of the thirty-five seats in the common council, elected eleven supervisors out of a total of sixteen, and elected two civil judges and possibly a circuit judge.
The rout of the capitalist parties was complete.
Our party elected all the seven aldermen-at-large voted for on Tuesday and carried sixteen out of the twenty-three wards in the city.
There are five holdover aldermen-at-large, all of whom are Democrats.
The complexion of the new council will be:
Social-Democrats 21
Democrats 10
Republicans 4
The present common council, consisting of thirty-five members,

is made up as follows:
Democrats 10
Republicans 6
Social-Democrats 10
The Social-Democrats will have a majority in the new county board and will be able to control the organization. The complexion of the board will be as follows:
Democrats 3
Republicans 2
Social-Democrats 11
The new county board will be organized as soon as a call has been issued by the new members. It is probable that the meeting will be called the last Tuesday in April.
The complexion of the present county board is as follows:
Democrats 6
Republicans 4
Social-Democrats 6
It was as orderly an election as was ever held in Milwaukee. Up to 12 o'clock Tuesday night only one arrest had been made. A man was picked up in an intoxicated condition and locked in the central police station. At the other stations there was nothing to mark the election. But in the evening all was animation. Everyone was breathless for the result.
Although the polls did not close until 8 o'clock the crowds began to gather shortly after 7 and watched with good natured interest the bulletins from other parts of

the state, pictures of the candidates, views of general interest and cartoons. When the official returns from the city began to come in the streets were packed.
Searchlight Flashes the News
As soon as seventy precincts had been received, indicating beyond all doubt the election of Mr. Seidel, the *Sentinel's* searchlight sent its stream of brilliancy flashing across the sky to the north, signaling the news to every section of Milwaukee.
The *Germania* at about the same time began to send up white bombs, indicating a Socialist victory. Deafening cheers were heard everywhere. The streets were packed, the cries of newshoys with extras were on all sides, and everybody cheered.
Meantime the Social-Democrats were gathering at the West Side Turn hall, a monster hall on fourth street. What took place there beggars description. We give the following account in full from the *Free Press*. It will not be regarded as an overstatement, when we say that the *Free Press* waged one of the meanest campaigns against us that we have ever encountered.
(From the Milwaukee *Free Press*.)
Oh! What's the matter with Seidel?
Oh! What's the matter with Seidel?
There's nothing the matter with Seidel.
With Seidel—
There's nothing the matter at all!
He licked Brothers Beggs and his backers!
He licked Ike Stevenson's clackers!
He has smoked out the Rosy old waltzers.
He has vanquished them—
One and all!
"I never doubted for a moment that Mr. Seidel would be elected!"
Mrs. Seidel, wife of the mayor-elect, sat in a dark corner of the stage of the West Side Turn hall listening to the returns of the election which was to send the name of her husband flashing around the world.
Happy tears brimmed her gentle eyes; the color came and went in her pleasant face as the fact be-



Emil Seidel, Mayor Elect of Milwaukee



CARL P. DIETZ CHAS. B. WITNALL DANIEL HOAN

We Will Apply the Philosophy of International Socialism to a Local Situation

WE have won. The Socialist party of America has won. The entire country has won. And especially Milwaukee has won.
This is truly an historic moment, not only for the Social-Democratic party, but for America.
It is the first time in the history of this country that the Socialists have carried a large city.
The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee naturally feel proud of this. And any one who witnessed the jubilee of the Socialists at West Side Turner Hall and at the Fréie Gemeinde last Tuesday night—a sight never to be forgotten by those who were there—must admit that the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee were the happiest citizens in America.
This is excusable enough. Not only were they active participants in an historical event such as occurs only once in a century, but the event was the winning of a peaceful battle for humanity—blazing the way for few ideas.
It is remarkable and laudable that the first thought of these men at such a time and in the indescribable excitement that prevailed, was that our party must "make good."
And that the thousands present promised to stand by the administration—the first socialist administration in America—and help it to "make good."
And that administration will need all the assistance it can possibly get, not only from the working class and from Social-Democrats, but from well-meaning voters.
It was elected after a campaign of abuse and vilification such as

has never been seen in this city.
The Socialists were accused of preaching bullets not ballots. Accused of favoring a bloody revolution and of intending to plant the "red flag of blood-lust" upon the city hall of Milwaukee.
These accusations were repeated day after day and night after night from the platform. They were printed day after day in bold, black type in advertisements in all the daily papers. They were made the text of most of the editorials, in all kinds of papers, especially in Uncle Ike's *Free Press*.
Therefore it is clearly to be seen that this new administration needs at least the sober "second thought" of a good many of its citizens.
Besides, almost the entire capitalist press also seemed to agree that the election of the Social-Democratic ticket will destroy the "credit" of the city—that it would act like a wet blanket on its further growth.
The brunt of all these accusations and vilifications had to be borne by the writer of these lines, Victor Berger.
And while the slanderous suggestions and suggestive slanders underlying a great many of the accusations which came particularly from the Republican candidate, a "homo novus" in this city, Dr. J. M. Bessel, were somewhat irritating—two aspects were at once clear to everybody. First, that most of them were base lies and the rest an editorial, cut and twisted out of proportion. Second, that the range of the enemy was so manifest, because the writer was instrumental in the building up of this party.

The rocks and the mud that came flying were therefore simply a proof that the enemy appreciated this fact.
On the other hand we have the satisfaction that the chief mud-thrower, the "medicine man" from Chicago, had only 11,262 votes—and those were about 11,262 more than he deserved. The Democrat, Schoenecker, who had better advisors and was a shade or two more decent, received 20,513 votes. And our candidate, Comrade Emil Seidel, received 27,622.
We also elected all the seven candidates for alderman-at-large, and fourteen ward aldermen out of twenty-three.
It is a significant fact that the city ticket carried sixteen wards out of the twenty-three, among them the rock-ribbed Fourteenth ward, on which the Democratic party was supposed to have a life mortgage, because the inhabitants are all Poles and Roman Catholics.
However, although the priests had, as usual, their say on the Sunday before election, some way or another a cog slipped this time—and the majority of the ballots in the Fourteenth ward were red, not black.
The fact that we have a Polish Socialist paper now for the older Poles—and that the young Poles are beginning to look into economic conditions and to study them—may have a great deal to do with the result in that ward. The trusts and the high prices did the rest.
The Democratic forces in all probability would have been beaten quite as badly as the Republicans if many "good" Republicans had not voted for Rose's Crown

Prince, Schoenecker, because they feared the success of the Social-Democrats.
Luckily, the capitalist class is not numerous enough to make up for the wholesale defection of workingmen from both the capitalist parties.
Now the very next question before us is that of applying the international Socialist philosophy to present conditions and to Milwaukee. We must now show the people of Milwaukee that the philosophy of international Socialism can be applied and will be applied to the local situation, and that it can be applied with advantage to any American city of the present day.
On the other hand, we want to show our comrades all over the country that our principles will lose nothing of their revolutionary energy by being thus applied to a local situation.
This in itself is not an easy task. No doubt there are some union men who expect that everything will be unimpaired next week because the Social-Democratic ticket has been elected.
No doubt there are some capitalists who believe that the revolution will break out within six weeks because the Social-Democratic ticket has been elected.
And no doubt there are even well-meaning Social-Democrats who will expect the Co-operative Commonwealth to be established in five years because the Social-Democratic ticket has carried Milwaukee.
To all these men we have this to say:
Socialism is not only the name of an economic and political theory,

but it is even more the name of a phase of civilization—the phase which is to follow capitalism.
Socialism is an epoch of human history which will no doubt last many hundred years, possibly a thousand years in history—just as feudalism lasted a thousand years and as capitalism has lasted many hundred years.
And like feudalism and capitalism, Socialism will never be ushered in at one stroke.
And capitalism cannot be abolished in any one city nor in any one state.
It is unnecessary to go into details. The readers of the *Social-Democratic Herald* understand this.
And instinctively the capitalists and the capitalist press appear to understand this also.
On the day before election they still seemed to be fearfully frightened about "the credit of the city being destroyed and city bonds becoming unsalable" in case of a Social-Democratic victory. But within twenty-four hours after election they all of a sudden changed the tenor of their remarks and declared such fears baseless and nonsensical.
And just think of it! Neither the steel trust, nor the machine trust is going to shut up its Milwaukee plant.
But seriously:
Why should the fact that a few dozen grafters will be turned out of the city hall and honest men put in their place destroy the credit of our city?
As far as I can see, the credit of our city will be very much improved under a Social-Democratic administration.
At least such has invariably been

the case in European cities whenever the Social-Democrats got control.
However, all of these matters are of minor importance and will take care of themselves.
The main thing is the fact that the Social-Democrats of this country for the first time in the history of America have carried a large city. This is a matter of great importance and carries with it tremendous responsibility towards the party in the country and towards the international movement.
It is our duty to give this city the best kind of an administration that a modern city can get under the present system and the present laws.
This is not easy. We have against us the circumstance that we are bound hand and foot by an antiquated charter and the lack of home rule.
Moreover, we shall be hampered not only by the tremendous prejudice existing in the middle class and the capitalist class against everything the Socialists will undertake, but also by the lack of a daily paper to express the ideas of our party and to relate, explain and defend the actions of our administration.
All of these are serious obstacles.
However the fact remains that we have won this city against these obstacles and in spite of them. And having done this, we may try to accomplish the rest with assurance of good success.
Our party is by necessity a city party, first and foremost.
We have to win our cities first before we can win in a state, and then in the country at large.

came more and more apparent that her husband had won a famous victory.
Never Had a Doubt
Unconsciously Mrs. Seidel echoed the thought of the great concourse of jubilant men and women who were assembled in the West Side Turn hall to celebrate the victory.
Every man and woman in that crowd seemed to know that the victory was theirs before ever a return was read. Indeed, so certain seemed the comrades that Seidel would win that they even had learned a chant of victory by heart. The song had been printed on a card in red ink and when the band struck up a lively tune the crowd burst into the rousing shout, "Oh, what's the matter with Seidel?" and sang the song right straight through.
Hall Not Big Enough
The great West Side Turn hall was not nearly large enough to hold the crowd which wanted to hear the returns, and by 7 o'clock the hall was jammed to the doors and
(Continued on 6th page.)
know of no American city where the Socialist movement is so thoroughly enlightened and so class-conscious as in Milwaukee.
Years of continuous literature propaganda has made it so. Therefore I am glad that this first victory came to Milwaukee, as I am sure we will take care of the situation to the credit of the city and the international movement.
Glory to every man and every woman who helps us in this grand and truly patriotic undertaking. For the greatest patriotism today is the international solidarity of the working class.
Victor L. Berger

A Waste of Effort

The American Federation of Labor has filed a document with the president of the United States against the United States Steel corporation. The document is published in pamphlet form and contains forty-eight pages. The document is an awful arraignment of the steel trust, and the statements and charges made in the document and supported by evidence are sufficient to condemn a number of plutocrats to a penitentiary. But the document filed with President Taft will send no magnate of the steel trust to the iron cell of a prison. The document may be treated with the courtesy of an investigation, but the investigation will end in a whitewash.

While the working class of America is vastly in the majority and is equipped with a ballot, yet the working class is not represented in either the legislative, judicial or executive departments of government. The magnates of the steel trust, as they review the document filed by the American Federation of Labor with the president of the United States will lose no sleep worrying as to results of an investigation, should the president of the United States conclude to place the document before congress.

The steel magnates can depend on the fidelity of congress because many of the national law makers are but the chattels of the trust. The steel trust has seen to it that its faithful henchmen are clothed with official authority, and it is not to be presumed for a moment that public officials pledged and mortgaged to protect the interests of capital will give any serious consideration to a document that calls upon the government to ameliorate the conditions under which thousands of employes groan to grind out profits for a master class.

The steel trust, in conjunction with other trusts, owns and controls the government, and until the working class can be brought together and educated to use their united strength economically and politically to overthrow the system that breeds industrial tyranny, it is idle and but a waste of time to be presenting petitions or documents to a president of the United States or a congress that is dominated by the dictums of a capitalist class.

The very fact that the American Federation of Labor through its officials has placed before the president of the United States a document that is an indictment against the steel trust is a proof that labor has confiscated its political power to place the oppressor on the throne of authority.

When labor awakens to its class interests, labor will be represented in the executive, judicial and legislative departments of government and then there will be no necessity for the drafting of documents such as has been filed with Taft, the champion of injunctions and the faithful defender of plutocracy.—*Miner's Magazine.*

Man Emerging Into Freedom

Side by side with the great majority, exclusively bound slaves to labor, arises a class freed from directly productive labor, which looks after the general affairs of society, the direction of labor, state business, law, science, art, etc. It is, therefore, the law of division of labor that lies at the basis of the division into classes. But this does not prevent this division into classes from being carried out by means of violence and robbery, trickery and fraud. It does not prevent the ruling class, once having the upper hand, from consolidating its power at the expense of the working class; from turning their social leadership into an intensified exploitation of the masses.

But if, upon this showing, division into classes has a certain historical justification it has this only for a given period—only under given social conditions. It was based upon the insufficiency of production. It will be swept away by the complete development of modern productive forces. And, in fact, the abolition of classes in society presupposes a degree of historical evolution at which the existence, not simply of this or that particular ruling class, but of any ruling class at all, and therefore, the existence of class distinction itself has become

an obsolete anachronism. It presupposes, therefore, the development of production carried to a degree at which the appropriation of the products, and with this of political domination, of the monopoly of culture and of the intellectual leadership by a particular class of society, has become not only superfluous, but economically, politically, intellectually a hindrance to development.

This point is now reached. Their political and intellectual bankruptcy is scarcely any longer a secret to the bourgeoisie themselves. Their economic bankruptcy recurs regularly every ten years. In every crisis, society is suffocated beneath the weight of its own productive forces and products, which it cannot use, and stands helpless, face to face with the absurd contradiction that the producers have nothing to consume because consumers are wanting. The expansive force of the means of production bursts the bonds that the capitalistic mode of production had imposed upon them. Their deliverance from these bonds is the one pre-condition for an unbroken, constantly accelerated development of the productive forces, and therewith for a practically unlimited increase of production itself. Nor is this all. The socialized appropriation of the means of production does away, not only with present artificial restrictions upon production, but also with the positive waste and devastation of productive forces and products that are at the present time the inevitable concomitants of production, and that reach their height in the crises. Further, it sets free for the community at large a mass of means of production and of products by doing away with the senseless extravagance of the ruling classes of today, and political representatives. The possibility of securing for every member of society, by means of socialized production, an existence not only fully sufficient materially, but becoming day by day more full, but an existence guaranteeing to all the free development and exercise of their physical and mental faculties—this possibility is now for the first time here, but it is here.

With the seizing of the means of production by society, production by society, production of commodities for profit, is done away with and, simultaneously, the mastery of the product over the producer. Anarchy in social production is replaced by a systematic, definite organization; the struggle for individual existence disappears. Then, for the first time, man, in a certain sense, is finally marked off from the rest of the animal kingdom, and he emerges from mere animal conditions of existence into really human ones. The whole sphere of the conditions of life which environ man, and which have hitherto ruled man, now comes under the dominion and control of man, who for the first time becomes the real conscious lord of nature, because he now becomes master of his own social organization. The laws of his own social action, hitherto standing face to face with man as laws of nature foreign to and dominating him, will then be used with full understanding and so mastered by him. Man's social organization, hitherto confronting him as a necessity imposed by nature and history, now becomes the result of his own free action. The extraneous objective forces that have hitherto governed history pass under the control of man himself. Only from that time will man make his own history—only from that time will the social causes set in motion by him have, in the main and in a constantly growing measure, the results intended by him. It is the ascent of man from the kingdom of necessity to the kingdom of freedom. — From Engel's "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific."

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Points Regarding the Census

The census begins April 15 and must be completed in two weeks in cities and in thirty days in all other areas.

The enumerators will wear a badge inscribed "United States Census, 1910."

The law requires every adult person to furnish the prescribed information, but also provides that it shall be treated confidentially, so that no injury can come to any person from answering the questions.

The president has issued a proclamation, calling on all citizens to co-operate with the census and assuring them that it has nothing to do with taxation, army or jury service, compulsory school attendance, regulation of immigration, or enforcement of any law, and that no one can be injured by answering the inquiries.

It is of the utmost importance that the census of population and agriculture in this state be complete and correct.

Therefore every person should promptly, accurately, and completely answer the census questions asked by the enumerators.

The Sale Is Well Started

No. of shares previously sold	193
Sold last week	62
Total to March 14	255

Now Watch It Progress

No. of shares to be sold in this campaign	500
Shares sold	255
No. of shares remaining to be sold	245

WANTED

\$2,500 IMMEDIATELY

We want and must sell 500 shares of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company IMMEDIATELY. This is to be used to help pay indebtedness incurred last summer, caused by several very dull months, to help pay our regular deficit, to help pay for a large, new stock of Socialists books and pamphlets which we published, and to help establish our new polish weekly, Naprzod. Besides the above the Neacy suit will cost the publishing company a great deal of money. To raise this sum we will give

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When you consider that the purchasers 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 Co.

Send for instructions and a list at once—before you do a single other thing. 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!

KNOW WHY SOCIALISM IS COMING

There is a reason for it—a scientific, logical reason—based on the history of the past. The signs are strung along the economic development of the past five thousand years like guide posts along a country road. The evolution of ideas, institutions, governments, law and social movements unmistakably point the way to Socialism. Read what

V. L. BERGER SAYS:

Every Socialist should know something besides his Karl Marx. The mere knowledge of a few Socialist phrases is not sufficient to make a "scientific" Socialist.

In order to know why Socialism is coming, a Socialist should have some idea of the theory of evolution, and some knowledge of history; in order to know why it is coming; he must know something of economic development.

We, as Socialists, are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of "shallow village tales," the story of the coronations, weddings and burials of kings. For us the true lesson of history is the story of the progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal savagery to enlightenment, culture and humanity.

The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery, and capitalism out of feudalism, is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist republic will gradually develop out of the present system.

To do this is the aim of a set of books recently published under the title of Library of Original Sources. It gives a history of the various lines of human development. And what is its special advantage, this history is given in the original documents that formed the milestones of the development.

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sweeps away the bigotry and superstition that has accumulated around government, law, social science, religion, etc.—brings to light the naked truth and show why Socialism is coming. This rare collection of original documents cover as well the entire field of thought—science, philosophy, sociology, education, history, religion, etc.—presenting the ideas that have influenced civilization in the actual words of those who have developed them; a history—not of mere events—but of the evolution of human ideas and institutions. Ten large and handsome volumes, printed on deckle edge paper, bound in art vellum, gold tops and title. To produce this work over 125 American and European specialists spent years searching the archives and libraries of the world, gathering, classifying and translating the great original documents underlying the civilization of the past.

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I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$5.00 each, of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash, or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on or before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid-up stockholder is to receive one copy of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, or NAPRZOD, each week, or 50 cents discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers—WAHRHEIT or VORWAERTS, for life.

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THE QUESTION OF SCHOOLS.

Parochial schools are not as good as public schools according to an investigation recently made in New York City. Out of every ten thousand inhabitants the parochial school produced one thousand four hundred illiterates, one hundred and ten paupers and one hundred and sixty criminals. The public schools for the same number of people turned out only three hundred and fifty illiterates, one hundred and seventy paupers, and seventy-five criminals. Probably this may be due to the fact that the discipline and courses of study in the parochial schools are not as rigid as in the public schools.—Machinists' Journal.

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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

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IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

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Grandmother of Revolution

"Mme. Breshkovsky spoke briefly, one reads 'mainly in an effort to clear Tschakovsky.' The self-sacrifice, which has been the keynote of this remarkable woman's career, thus appeared transcendent in the trial at St. Petersburg last week. Sixty-eight years old this celebrated revolutionist again goes into exile, where she has already spent so much of her life. Happily the severest hardships of penal servitude are not now in store for her, but probably this marks the end of her active career. 'Babushka,' or 'grandmother,' as she is affectionately known by the revolutionary party, thus passes from the stage."
It was very early in life that Katharine Breshkovsky dedicated herself to the cause of the uplift of the Russian people. Well born, her father inspired her with liberal ideas and taught her to reflect upon the conditions around her. Imagine Russia as it was fifty years ago. The entire working class was still in slavery for Alexander II had not yet emancipated the serfs. At 19 years of age Katharine went to St. Petersburg and curiously, she met on the train Prince Peter Krpotkin, who was later on to become celebrated as a Russian revolutionist and exile. He was already bursting with zeal to attack the Russian system, and, on that journey, he inspired the young woman with the revolutionary spirit. She did not however, immediately enter upon revolutionary work. She married a nobleman and with him endeavored to educate the peasants on their estate. It was when the government interfered with their efforts and placed them under police surveillance as conspirators that Katharine finally revolted. She was then 26. The husband declined to enter upon an avowedly revolutionary career, defying all established authority, and the wife left him, determined, as she afterward said, "to suffer exile and death, if necessary, in the cause of freedom."
The Russia of the late 60's and early 70's was not a particularly comfortable place for a beautiful and well-born young woman who had chosen so precarious a career.

How did Katharine endure the life of an exile in the old days? It lasted nearly 20 years. In 1866, the government allowed her to return to home and freedom. And the woman, far from being broken in spirit, forthwith joined the social revolutionary party. No government can crush the spirit of a young woman who will suddenly ruin her own complexion for a great cause. Now began a series of great adventures in the propagandizing which flourished in the revolution of 1905. For 10 years she labored, fighting Czarism to the death. At one time "she was living in the south as a French woman. Tracked down by the police at Kieff, where she was posing as a peasant woman, she escaped to the station in a carriage and pair dressed in the height of fashion." She was resourceful and dangerous. She feared nothing. Two years ago, after her trip to America, where she made an immense impression upon all who saw her, she was arrested again. The trial has just ended. An indomitable woman! She will never be forgotten in Russian annals.
The most moving thing in her whole life—was it not, after all, that last scene in the St. Petersburg court this week? "Mme. Breshkovsky spoke briefly, mainly in an effort to clear Tschakovsky." As for herself? Piff! She was nothing. Let the czar do his worst.—Springfield Republican.
The writings of St. Paul, St. Jerome, St. Augustine and other fathers of the church support the contention that Christianity for centuries had upheld the ideal of collectivism as opposed to the narrow selfishness of the "private property" creed. St. Ambrose said, "Nature gave all things in common for the use of all. Usurpation creates private right." To quote Father Hughes, "the church, like Socialism, saw the danger to the state and the individual from the accumulation of wealth in a few hands." —William Regan, secretary, Catholic Socialist Society, Glasgow, Scotland.
As a Corporation Organ Sees It
EMIL SEIDEL.
Sentinel.—This time the extreme confidence professed by the social-democrats has been borne out by the event. Emil Seidel, the social-democratic candidate, has been elected mayor of Milwaukee.
It is needless for The Sentinel to say that it regrets this result. But The Sentinel proposes to practice the doctrine of good and courteous looserhood it has preached to our social-democratic friends on more than one occasion and we hereby congratulate Mr. Seidel on his victory and heartily wish him well in whatever he may sensibly and in the right spirit undertake for the general good of this community.
Many of us differ sharply from the doctrinal socialism professed by Mr. Seidel; but no one now can fairly question his personal good intentions and personal honesty of purpose.
That, on his theoretical side, he will be sobered by a sense of the practical responsibilities of his position and by a realization that as mayor of Milwaukee his responsibility will be to all of its people and not merely to a clique or party, may be presumed at the outset.
On taking office Mr. Seidel will assume an unusually heavy load of rainbow party promises and professions, a large percentage of which would be humbly impossible of fulfillment. With the best intentions and the most strenuous effort, his administration must disappoint many who have been credulous enough to expect Mr. Seidel to do all for Milwaukee that his party has laid out for him.
We are not going to twit Mr. Seidel with his hopeless load of unfulfillable party promises. He will, we trust, in the right, broad, square dealing spirit do the best he can for the whole city; and in pursuance of that course he need expect nothing but friendly criticism and approval from The Sentinel.
The Weavers
With tearless eyes, in despair and in gloom, Gnashing their teeth, they sit at the loom: "Tis thy shroud we are weaving, O Germany old, And we weave in a curse: the curse threefold We are weaving, weaving, weaving! "A curse on the God whom we prayed to, in vain. When the winter was cold and sharp hunger brought pain. Our hope and our patience, all, all were for naught; For He fooled us and macked us—a terrible thought. "We are weaving, weaving, weaving! "A curse on the King, the King of the rich, Who scorns us and leaves us to die in the ditch; Who plunders us, treats us as though we were hogs; Who orders his soldiers to kill us, like dogs. "We are weaving, weaving, weaving! "A curse, a deep curse on our false Fatherland, Where shame and corruption strut forth hand in hand; Where blossoms and flowers are slain by the storm; Where sloth and decay breed the cancering worm. "We are weaving, weaving, weaving! "The shuttle moves swiftly; nor pause nor delay Can stay us; we weave both by night and by day. Thy shroud 'tis we're weaving, O Fatherland old, And we weave in a curse; the curse threefold. "We are weaving, weaving, weaving! "The great thing in this world is not so much where we are, but in what direction we are moving.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.
The noblest motive is the public good.—Virgil.

Socialists Sweep Milwaukee--Continued From Page 1

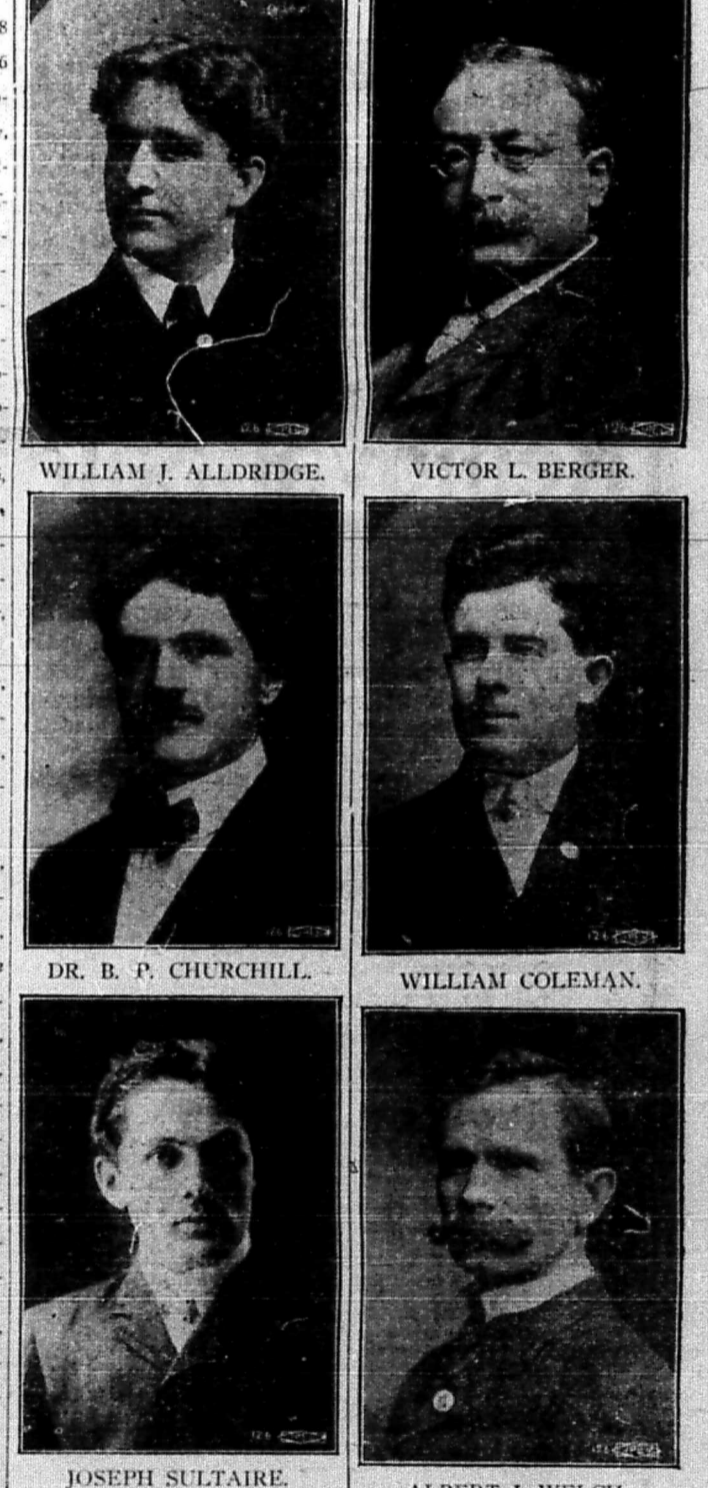
Even the Fourteenth
(The tidings that the Social-Democrats had probably carried the Fourteenth ward, Democratic stronghold if there ever was one in Milwaukee, brought the crowd to its feet in a jiffy. Even the most sanguine had not expected such news and how those comrades did "demonstrate." In good truth the hat stores of Milwaukee ought to do a thriving business this morning. It doesn't seem possible that any hats in that crowd escaped the enthusiasm which this wonderful change of sentiment of the Fourteenth developed.
Before 11 o'clock the crowd began to weary of the confinement of the big hall and moved out into the streets. But it was not like other elections in the downtown district. There was none of the exuberant joyousness apparent after 12 o'clock which has marked the celebration of other famous victories. Before 1 o'clock the streets were practically deserted.
City Ticket.
Mayor—Emil Seidel, Social-Democrat, 7,109 plurality.
Controller—Carl P. Dietz, Social-Democrat, 6,234 plurality.
Treasurer—C. B. Whitman, Social-Democrat, 7,267 plurality.
City Attorney—Daniel W. Hoan, Social-Democrat, 7,329 plurality.
Aldermen-at-Large.
(Full Term.)
William J. Alldridge, Social-Democrat, 6,364 plurality.
Victor L. Berger, Social-Democrat, 6,375 plurality.
Ben P. Churchill, Social-Democrat, 6,222 plurality.
William Coleman, Social-Democrat, 6,190 plurality.
Joseph Sultaire, Social-Democrat, 6,250 plurality.
Albert J. Welch, Social-Democrat, 6,824 plurality.
Aldermen-at-Large.
(Short Term.)
Martin Gorecki, Social-Democrat, 6,117 plurality.
Local Aldermen.
First—Fred Braun, Democrat, 48 plurality.
Second—Paul F. Dick, Democrat, 6 plurality.
Third—Cornelius Corcoran, Democrat, 955 majority.
Fourth—William J. O'Malley, Democrat, 566 plurality.
Fifth—Martin Mikkelsen, Social-Democrat, 231 plurality.
Sixth—John L. Reisse, Social-Democrat, 204 plurality.
Seventh—George B. McKinley, Republican, 87 majority.
Eighth—H. B. Poor, Social-Democrat, 167 plurality.
Ninth—Henry Ries, Social-Democrat, 435 plurality.
Tenth—William Koch, Social-Democrat, 1,190 plurality.
Eleventh—Edmund T. Melms, Social-Democrat, 1,342 plurality.
Twelfth—Max Grass, Social-Democrat, 505 plurality.
Thirteenth—Albert F. Giese, Social-Democrat, 138 plurality.
Fourteenth—Anthony Szczerbinski, Democrat, 46 majority.
Fifteenth—August E. Braun, Republican, 266 plurality.
Sixteenth—Samuel Wright, Republican, 86 majority.
Seventeenth—Louis A. Arnold, Social-Democrat, 382 plurality.
Eighteenth—William F. Sanger, Republican, 23 plurality.
Nineteenth—Jacob Rummel, Social-Democrat, 246 plurality.
Twentieth—August W. Strehlow, Social-Democrat, 1,740 plurality.
Twenty-first—C. L. Wexley, Social-Democrat, 1,298 plurality.
Twenty-second—John Hassmann, Social-Democrat, 1,276 plurality.
Twenty-third—F. W. Rehfeld, Social-Democrat, 376 plurality.
Supervisors.
First District—F. W. Archibald, Democrat, 232 plurality.
Second—Otto Harbicht, Social-Democrat, 64 plurality.
Third—Peter Zoll, Social-Democrat, 55 plurality.
Fourth—S. R. Bell, Republican, 362 plurality.
Fifth—Martin Mies, Social-Democrat, 464 plurality.
Sixth—W. E. McCarty, Democrat, 1,566 plurality.
Seventh—C. C. Jacobus, Republican, 1,664 majority.
Eighth—Emil Ruhnke, Social-Democrat, 682 plurality.
Ninth—Frank Boness, Social-Democrat, 682 plurality.
Tenth—George Mensing, Social-Democrat, 843 plurality.
Eleventh—James Sheehan, Social-Democrat, 1,236 plurality.
Twelfth—George Moerschel, Social-Democrat, 1,700 majority.
Thirteenth—A. E. Gumz, Social-Democrat, 62 majority.
Fourteenth—August Schachta, Social-Democrat, 45 majority.
Fifteenth—Arthur Urbanek, Social-Democrat, 751 plurality.
Sixteenth—Frederic Heath, Social-Democrat, 1,661 majority.
Circuit Judge.
F. C. Eschweiler, nonpartisan, 54 plurality.

Waiting for Berger
And such enthusiastic crowds have rarely been gathered together in Milwaukee. All the leaders, the men who have been in the forefront of the twelve-year campaign, were there and were cheered, each in turn, as they appeared upon the stage. That is, all the leaders were there except one—Victor Berger—and it soon became evident that without this one man the meeting was not complete.
Mr. Seidel stood with his wife within the wings of the West Side Turn hall stage, and did not show himself to the crowd until it was certain that he had won. Even then he would not make a speech until Mr. Berger arrived. When the big chief finally arrived what a mighty cheer went up from that crowd! No more noisy and enthusiastic demonstration ever greeted any man in Milwaukee than was given to Mr. Berger as he walked through a lane of eager faces to the stage.
Seidel Is Overcome
Mr. Seidel and Mr. Berger appeared before the crowd, arm in arm, and then the cheering and din of many horns and the cries and crash of cymbal and of drum seemed to take on an added noise. Mr. Seidel was affected almost to tears and Mr. Berger himself, big and stern looking though he is, seemed to be without power of speech.
When the cheering subsided a bit, Mr. Seidel stepped forward, but he was so overcome by his emotion that he could scarcely speak.
"When this campaign opened Victor Berger came to me and offered to bear the brunt of the abuse and vilification which we knew would be our portion," he said. "You all know how he has fulfilled his promise and tonight he stands here with us. Who do you think of him?"
Went Wild Over Berger
If Victor Berger ever had any doubt about how his fellow Social-Democrats regarded him, all his fears were set at rest at that moment last night. The crowd fairly went wild in its desire to pay tribute to the man who above all others has been credited with the leadership of the movement which resulted in Emil Seidel's election to be mayor of Milwaukee.
A full ten minutes the crowd stood up on its feet and cheered for Victor Berger; waved flags and tossed hats high in the air; cried and shouted and even wept for very overflowing of joy. Then Mr. Berger stepped forward, and a hush fell upon the audience as he began to speak.
Now Must Do Our Duty
"I want to ask every man and woman in this audience to stand up here and now enter a solemn pledge to do everything in our power to help the men whom the people have chosen to fulfill their duty," said Mr. Berger.
Like a mighty wave of humanity the crowd surged to its feet, and in a shout that shook the building and echoed down the street to the thousands who waited there, gave the required pledge.
Mr. Seidel and Mr. Berger then went to the Freie Gemeinde hall, where they received the same overwhelming reception and made the same speeches.
City Attorney-Elect Hoan
Before 9 o'clock expectation of victory became certainty, and then the crowd began to call for Seidel, Berger and the other candidates. It was known that Mr. Seidel was in the audience, but the mayor-elect refused to go on the stage until Mr. Berger arrived. City Attorney-elect Daniel Hoan was present, however, and Chairman Melms pushed him to the front of the stage.
"You can rely on us not to become big-headed and not to turn traitor to the cause of the common people," said Mr. Hoan. "Speaking for myself, I simply want to say that the office of city attorney shall be faithfully administered and according to principles of right and justice to all as I see them and find them."
Failing to drag Seidel into the limelight, some one produced a picture of the mayor-elect framed with American flags, and this served to give the crowd the needed inspiration for another spell of cheering.
The Marsellaise
After Mr. Seidel and Mr. Berger left the hall a bar; marched in, and thereafter there was no speech-making. Accompanied by the band, the crowd sang the Marsellaise, the Star Spangled Banner, America, A Hot Time and a large number seemed to know the words of the songs. Occasionally Chairman Melms still; the music to read another bulletin, but the crowd had received enough assurance that the victory had been won and paid little heed to the announcements.

Table with columns: VOTE BY WARDS ON MAYOR, WARD, Seidel, S. D., Schoemaker, Dem., Ball, Rep., and a list of wards with corresponding vote counts.

Table with columns: Social-Democratic Pluralities, Republican Pluralities, and Congratulatory text: "Accept yourself and comrades my hearty congratulations upon your magnificent victory in Milwaukee."

Milwaukee's New Aldermen at Large



Captions for the portraits of the Aldermen: WILLIAM J. ALLDRIDGE, VICTOR L. BERGER, DR. B. P. CHURCHILL, WILLIAM COLEMAN, JOSEPH SULTAIRE, ALBERT J. WELCH, JOSEPH CODES, RICHARD ELSNER, MARTIN GORECKI (For short term.).

The New Social-Democratic Judges



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