

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

Price 2c a Copy

ESTABLISHED 1893

Thirteenth Year

No. 42

National Edition (4 pages), 50 cents a Year in Advance

Wisconsin Edition (8 pages), \$1.00 a Year; Six Months 50 cents

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., FEB. 18, 1911

WHOLE NUMBER 655

There Should Be No "Politics Played" in This Matter

By Victor L. Berger

HERE was a time when parks were considered a luxury. That was in the days when cities were walled in order to protect them from enemies and city space was therefore very costly. Cities were exceedingly unhealthy places in those days and continuously ravaged by all kinds of diseases.

With the growth of civilization and especially the progress of hygiene we have learned that parks are a necessity for a city and especially for every large city.

Parks are a necessity not because they afford a place for recreation and amusement for young and old—although that is also of importance. The main function of parks, however, is to improve the city air by adding oxygen.

As everybody knows man and animals inhale oxygen and exhale carbonic acid, while trees and plants under the action of sunrays do the contrary.

Parks thus make for a healthy town.

Parks have rightly been called the lungs of a city. Small breathing places and open air grounds have been compared with the pores of the skin of a human being.

Intelligent men now agree that a well developed park system is just as necessary for a large city as a well developed pair of lungs for a big man.

Milwaukee is way behind as to its parks.

Milwaukee got in very late into the park deal. In fact Milwaukee did not begin to buy any parks until 1890. At that time groves and wooded places had almost disappeared within the city limits—therefore the city had to go outside for parks. Moreover, it had to pay high prices for them. With the natural growth of Milwaukee these parks soon came within the city limits.

It is rather queer that Milwaukee, a city with a strong German element, had not supplied itself with parks.

It was partly due to the fact that in our city the homes of the well-to-do people—the "big tax payers"—were usually surrounded by trees and large grounds.

These substantial citizens were in absolute control in the past. They claimed that the city did not need any parks and that parks would be a waste of money. They were accustomed to call the entire city of Milwaukee a garden because they—the "big tax payers"—had very fine shade trees around their residences on the east side and on Grand avenue.

And as for the average German small bourgeois shop-keeper,—that thrifty individual was always more than willing to let the workmen contract 99 different kinds of diseases if he thereby could save a \$1.25 a year in taxes.

Of course, lack of parks means a greater frequency of saloons. It means more business for the physician, the druggist and the undertaker. It means more sickness and more hospitals. Incidentally it also means more misery and therefore more crime and more jails.

However, the fact is undisputed that Milwaukee now has the smallest park area of any city of its size in this country. Very much to the surprise and disgust of the visitors who come here to study our municipal conditions.

Strangers think this so much more extraordinary because of all cities in the world the cities of Germany lay the most stress on parks and a large share of the population of Milwaukee is supposed to be of German origin.

The only wooded tract still left within the limits of the city is the narrow strip on the Milwaukee river north of Locust street bridge along Humboldt avenue.

And a beautiful tract it is.

The trees were left in their natural state and the grounds very much improved with shrubbery and ornamental thickets by the Uhlheims, Franks and others who had their summer residences there for the last forty years.

And on the upper part of the river the Cement company owns a large and wonderfully complex tract of land which as a site for a park is unsurpassed.

Now there is great danger that the entire territory will be sold and used for factory purposes since there are railroads handy on both sides of the river. There is danger that the Milwaukee river will be turned into a sink hole like the Menomonee.

A number of large factories have already been built west of the cement company's property.

However, it would be a crime if we should permit this beautiful strip—which seems to have been destined by nature to form one of the lungs of Milwaukee, to use that figure of speech—to become a ground for sweating human beings—a place for making more consumptives. Our children and grandchildren would never forgive us.

And they ought not.

Therefore, this administration has decided to acquire these "shore acres" for a park.

The Socialists want to make the city of Milwaukee a present of its river, or at least of the most beautiful part of that river.

We have been at work quietly for the last eight months and have secured options for the entire area on land contracts on twenty year payments.

The park proposed will connect with Riverside Glen and Gordon place at the south end and Lindworm farm at the north end. It will include Wonderland on the east side and Blatz park on the west side of the river.

The prices are right. It will be undoubtedly the cheapest park ever acquired by Milwaukee or any city in this country, for the simple reason that there was neither graft nor the profit of any real estate speculator to be considered in the transaction.

And any tract where the option looks high priced will simply be rejected now, and acquired by condemnation proceedings later.

We cannot condemn all the land necessary. Firstly, because condemnation means ready cash, and the city has none. Secondly, because the land as a whole could not be acquired cheaper even for ready cash.

The property, no doubt, will command ten times its present price twenty years from now but it will not be in the market.

Moreover, most of its cost will be paid gradually by the next generation. Because if the city so decides it can issue refunding bonds for another 20 years after the present land contract has expired.

And for no other kind of city investment is it so justifiable to let the next generation assist in paying as for park property. The next generation will have even more enjoyment from the parks than we shall have.

Moreover, the parks will have helped to make the next generation healthy and rugged.

London has a River park of this kind on the Thames extending for twenty miles. New York has the park along the Hudson.

I have been in all of the larger cities of the country and have seen

many of the finest parks, but I can say that there is nothing anywhere to compare with the possibilities of the upper Milwaukee river in the hands of a trained landscape gardener. And all experts who have seen the tract agree with me.

Of course some politicians dislike the proposition because it originated with the Social-Democrats. Although for many years everybody acquainted with that part of the Milwaukee river has wished that the city would establish a park there.

These sly opponents of the Social-Democrats propose a referendum at this election on the park question.

To this we have the following to say: A referendum pre-supposes an initiative signed and sworn to by several thousand voters. Otherwise any alderman who dislikes a measure could simply hide behind a request for a referendum and stop further proceedings.

Furthermore, a referendum pre-supposes a thorough discussion of the question. This would be impossible at this election for lack of time. But the opponents hope that the higher taxes this year—for which the Social Democrats are not responsible, by the way—would knock out the project, although the park would only add about 20 cents annually per thousand dollars to the taxes for the next twenty years.

And last but not least many of the options would run out. And since the park project is now generally known—many of the options could not be renewed for the same price.

The city would therefore have to pay a much higher price, or lose the park.

Moreover, parks form a part of the Social-Democrats program and our party was elected on that program.

We won out again last November which was practically an endorsement of the city administration and of its program.

And we are going to carry out our program, no matter what this or the other capitalist politician may think, say or do.

This administration does not intend to make this park a party measure, however. This is to be a matter of Milwaukee citizenship.

It is a matter in which all classes—rich and poor—are interested.

However, I admit that the man of small means, the man who cannot go out to a summer resort with his family, is more interested.

And the workingman and his family are vitally interested.

Nevertheless, if the capitalist politicians want to make the great Milwaukee park a party question—well and good, we are prepared to make it a party issue. The Socialists are willing to take both the blame and the credit for this noble undertaking, if the other side wishes "to play politics" in the matter.

Victor L. Berger

Herald Staff Not To Be Jailed!

Court Sustains Them in Their Refusal to Answer Certain Questions in the Neacy Libel Suit—Newspapers Misrepresent Decision

The Milwaukee dailies pulled off one of the most amazing pieces of misrepresentation the past week they've recorded against them. In the Neacy libel suit against the Social-Democratic Herald, in connection with which the defendants had refused to answer any of the questions put to them in a hearing before a court commissioner under the "discovery statute," Judge Eschweiler, of the circuit court, to whom the case was sent up, rendered a decision to the effect that the defendants did not have to answer, except as to their names, addresses and other like immaterial questions. They won out completely.

Yet the newspapers, with big headlines told their readers that the Socialists had lost out. They quoted at length from the decision the judge's ruling about answering as to name and residence and official position and passed entirely over the vital points in the decision, which we give verbatim below. Yet it was in regard to the question of privilege that the court addressed most of his attention, giving citation after citation and showing a very exhaustive examination into the authorities.

The Neacy libel suit was brought against Victor L. Berger, E. H. Thomas, Frederic Heath, Herman W. Bistorius, and the Social-Democratic

Herald company, and was brought as a result of a scathing article against the manufacturer "injunction king" as a result of his threat to enjoin the board of supervisors if they appropriated any money toward the feeding of hungry school children.

The discovery statute examination, by which Neacy sought to get further points to brace up his suit, was begun Dec. 10, 1910, before Court Commissioner Roehr. The witnesses to be examined were Comrades Bistorius and Heath, Comrade Berger's examination being put over to a later day. Each of those examined refused to answer a single question, and on their behalf Atty. Adolph Huebschman set out a new principle in law and later submitted a brief to show its validity, claiming the right of his clients to the exemption granted in criminal proceedings. The opposing counsel was astonished.

"Do you really mean it?" he asked, incredulously.

It was felt that Judge Eschweiler would decide against us, but his examination of the citations probably showed him that the law was with us, after all. The real gist of his decision is given in the following paragraphs:

In such cases, as this, where there can be no question in the mind of the

Court that there is no possibility of the person so called having been sailing under false colors or false names, a disclosure of which might tend to incriminate them; and no such presumption, of course, exists in this case, the party calling such witnesses has the right to know and have of record herein the name and individuality of the person so pleading the privilege.

Upon the order to show cause, therefore, with reference to the defendant, H. W. Bistorius, I think he should be directed to answer the first, second and third questions put to him. If, however, he says upon oath that he believes the answer to the fourth question would tend to incriminate him, I think such plea of privilege should be allowed.

On the examination of the same defendant, H. W. Bistorius, as an alleged officer of the Social-Democratic Publishing Co., I am satisfied that Mr. Bistorius should answer the first, second and fourth questions; but if he says upon oath that he really believes that an answer to either the second or third questions would tend to incriminate him, I think that plea for privilege should be allowed.

As to the defendant, Frederic Heath, called as an officer and agent of the defendant, Social Democratic

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

Representative government is all right provided the representatives represent the people and not the corporations.

Our readers will do well to buy the current issue of Life. It announces on the cover that it is a "Socialists' Number," and a glance through the pages shows that it lives up to the title in fine style.

Two hundred and fifty million dollars of land grabbing has been unearthed in Illinois by a special legislative committee. And all by refined, respectable thieves who build churches and regard Socialism as unsanctified.

That was some edition last week! It was a pleasure to see the counter on the big press move up towards the 100,000 mark. The main difficulty encountered was the melting of some of the rollers, due to the friction of the high speed that had to be maintained.

The Rev. Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, told a Milwaukee audience last Sunday that he saw a great future for America and vast riches. A more important matter, however, is as to whether there is to be a great future for the PEOPLE of America. That is the real test of greatness:

Cardinal Gibbons thinks the divorce mills are slowly and surely disintegrating the families of the land. One would think, however, that the disintegrating process had been at work before the divorce mill was reached. The Socialists are the only ones who can show the real cause, the economic cause of the divorce situation.

"Municipal Theater Proves a Failure." So reads an eastern newspaper heading. And where was this municipal failure located, do you think? Why, in Milwaukee, of course. It was a Socialist failure. Terrible, wasn't it? But, it never happened. No municipal theater has been attempted in Milwaukee, consequently there could be no failure.

New York City can point with patriotic pride to its record of 185 murders during the past year. It indicates a most modern and a most metropolitan—and a most capitalistic city. Nothing like having the world's record in a thing like this. A good strenuous record, nothing mollycoddle about it!

Reports are rife that the Morgan interests are after the popular magazines. But as a business matter they will hardly dare to shut off the exposure articles. What may happen is that one interest will get one magazine and another interest another and so on, and each one will expose all the rest except itself, or, in other words, will use their pages to help on the capitalistic game of getting at the other fellow's throat.

It certainly looks a little strange to see certain usually level headed radicals in New York trying to start Ferrer modern schools in the United States. A modern school for benighted Spain has not only some sense but a good deal of it. But in this country, where we have a free, non-sectarian public school system, where can be the sense in trying to start "modern schools"? It shows something like disloyalty to the public school system that has done so much for the country, it seems to me.

In spite of the judicial murder of several Japanese Socialists recently, the reports are that Socialism cannot be headed off in Japan. The Literary Digest says that Japanese papers admit that Socialism has been "striking deeper and deeper roots" among the students and educated classes, women as well as men, and rich people

among the rest. Capitalism has laid its ruthless hands on Japan and its working class. Nearly a million women are engaged in the various factories, of which 700,000 are below 14 years of age, and 100,000 below 10 years! The London Daily News, among other papers, regards the recent executions as very creditable to Japan, saying that the condemned men and women were tried secretly, kept in ignorance of the exact charge against them, and that false reports about them were sent out to the western world.

The ill-smelling David Goldstein, who was dumped some years ago by the Socialist movement of Boston for the sake of the good name of the movement, has just finished a course of two anti-Socialist lectures in Milwaukee, planned by the priests to injure the administration of the city by the working class. Although the members of the church societies were practically driven to the hall, the whole thing passed off as a mere unimportant amusement, while many Catholics themselves admitted that it was "bad tactics." David saw to it that he got advance newspaper notices in which he puffed himself up as a union cigarmaker. This was just a bait, of course, and he forgot all about having the label on his tickets and other printing. The newspapers evidently regarded him as a "cheap skate" and had very little to say about his lectures and his lying attacks on the Socialists.

A Milwaukee attorney, who announced that he had "made an exhaustive study of the subject of Socialism," told an audience of women the other night that under Socialism the man that wanted to use a wheelbarrow would have to make it himself and that he would be prevented from disposing of it an extra one, if he should make it. He said he wrote to a prominent Eastern Socialist and asked him what such man could do with the extra wheelbarrow, and that the Eastern Socialist did not answer his letter. Probably the Eastern Socialist forbore answering a fool according to his folly. If an "exhaustive study of Socialism" can make a prominent lawyer entertain such ridiculous notions, it would be advisable for lawyers to stick to their regular business of guiding the capitalists in the evasion of the laws.

"Let the church as an organization pay more attention in the future to the bodies, to the physical welfare, of the workmen, and we will have a better chance at their souls." So said a Chicago preacher in an address before a Congregational club in Milwaukee a few evenings ago. It is a statement worth reading over twice or three times.

Mind, he does not say to look after the bodies of the workmen for the sake of the workers' physical welfare, but for an ulterior purpose. There is more "spirituality" than humanity in the remark. It reflects an attitude that long ago drove the workmen away from the church, and that is still doing so. If it is simply a case of conversion-scalps to hang at the pole of the tepee of religion, I can assure the reverend gentleman that he is on the wrong track.

His further declaration that the church "could well afford" to stand with the workmen in the matters that are being suggested for that poor working animal's uplift, brings to mind that immoral text in the writing books of a generation ago: "Honesty is the best policy."

If the church has to stop to think whether it can "afford" to stand with labor, or to whether it is good "policy" or not, it might as well consider at the same time whether it is good form to also recognize the carpenter of Nazareth!

1910, I hold that Mr. Berger cannot properly claim a privilege as to question No. 1, and he should be required to answer.

In view of the fact that presumptions never run backward, I cannot believe that evidence that Mr. Berger is at the present time connected with the Social-Democratic Herald Co. could be used against him as proof in any way of his connection with that company at the time of the publication of the libel in September, 1909.

Therefore, I think that he should be directed to answer questions 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 27; that as to each of the other questions, if as to them he states upon oath that he believes the answer to any one of them might tend to incriminate him, I think that his privilege should be allowed.

Only two or three questions were asked of Comrades Bistorius and Heath, but Neacy's attorneys evidently decided to test the thing more fully with Comrade Berger and asked him some seventy. Of the seventy questions Judge Eschweiler decided that he did not have to answer sixteen of them. And this was called a victory for the other side by the capitalist press.

By Judge Eschweiler's decision the Socialists do not have to go to jail. Had he decided otherwise and was still refused to answer, it would have meant contempt and a sojourn behind the bars.

The Milwaukee Socialist Daily

ALEXANDER THE GREAT before he conquered the world first dreamed and schemed his ambition. The United States was once only a vision that flowered in the brain of Paine and gave rise to his "Crisis" which stirred the hearts of men who then realized it. It was likewise with the German Empire. It, too, was as frail as thought. And our Daily?

It is now much more than a dream. It is even more than a plan, because we already have the four-deck Goss Perfecting press with one extra color and combination top deck in working harness, turning out 25,000 copies of the Herald in one hour. This press will turn out as many copies of a 16 page daily and 12,500 of a 32 page daily. We have a building perfectly adapted and ready for the work. But there is much more machinery and equipment needed than we have, for it is our intention to make the daily the best of its kind.

IT WILL BE A NEWSPAPER CHRONICLING THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD AS WELL IF NOT BETTER THAN ANY PRESENT NEWSPAPER IN MILWAUKEE.

IT WILL BE THE EXPONENT OF SOCIALISM AND UNIONISM, AND ITS EDITORIAL CHAIRS WILL BE FILLED WITH THE BEST ABILITY THE MOVEMENT POSSESSES. IT WILL BE A FAMILY PA-

PER, A WELCOME DAILY FRIEND TO BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.

IT WILL BRING ART, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE, WITHIN EASY REACH OF ITS READERS.

IN OTHER WORDS, IT WILL BE A NEWSPAPER THAT WILL NOT ONLY INFORM, BUT EDUCATE AS WELL.

To attain all this we need your co-operation, and we need it now. The sooner the daily is published the better it will be for our Cause. Our

movement cannot stand still for a single moment. Standing still means stagnation, and stagnation death. The daily is an absolute necessity this very moment, and the lack of it is every day a loss to us. \$100,000 are necessary to start it. Do your share by subscribing to as many bonds on the blank below as circumstances will allow you. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage. But do not stop there; talk and enlist every other worker and comrade on the side of the daily.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company
\$100,000 in Denominations of \$10.00 Each

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company and with each and all other subscribers, to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds about to be issued by said Company to the Citizens' Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of ten (\$10.00) dollars, interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to be paid as follows: One-fifth, sixteen years; one-fifth, seventeen years; one-fifth, eighteen years; one-fifth, nineteen years; and one-fifth twenty years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said Company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this..... day of..... A. D. 1911.

Number of Bonds..... Name..... (Seal)
Amount of Bonds..... Address.....

That United States Constitution

It Was Drafted to Please the Pierpont Morgans of Early Days — The Truth About the Boston Tea Party

By Silas Hood

Some Historical Truths Not Found in Our School Books and Ignored by the Plutocratic Historians and the Capitalist Press—"Patriotism" of the "Fathers" Exposed.

Money and landed interests were represented at the convention that framed the constitution. Patrick Henry denounced the document as an instrument of the rich to aid them in trampling on the masses. Delegates met behind closed doors, swore one another to secrecy and the facts of the conspiracy were unknown until James Madison, the last survivor of those present, died, and his private notes were published. The delegates exceeded their authority, even Washington and Franklin were opposed to the people having the privilege to choose the chief executive direct. An executive for life was suggested. Our patriotic forefathers permitted the existence of debtors' prisons until fifty years after the declaration of independence. Revolutionary soldiers were permitted to rot and die.

(Written for The Herald.)

Powerful Executives First Considered

IMMEDIATELY after the members of the constitutional convention had decided upon the rules of procedure, had sworn every member to secrecy and had decided that the newspapers would not be permitted to print the proceedings of the gathering, they proceeded to accomplish the business for which they had been selected by the moneyed interests of the nation. Mr. Edmund Randolph of Virginia, already had prepared articles and this document no doubt had had the approval of the J. P. Morgans of that day. The first thing the delegates decided upon was the necessity of a strong chief executive. Congress under the articles of confederation, Mr. Randolph pointed out, could not check rebellion in any state, and national laws were necessary so that

any aggregation of agitators who protested against the oppression of the ruling classes could be crushed by the national authority with an iron heel.

With this end in view it was decided that it was necessary to have a rich man for the office of chief executive and that his wealth should not be less than \$100,000. It was also proposed to pay him a large salary. This Mr. Franklin objected to, he claiming that the chief executive being a rich man should serve without pay. It was also proposed that members of congress should be men with property qualifications—men possessing less than \$50,000 not being eligible. When the conspirators decided that any such qualifications as this might make a bad impression with an already dissatisfied people it was decided that the property interests of the nation could be protected by the members of the upper house who would be men of wealth and would always be a check upon any probable liberal attitude of the lower house. How well the patriots planned, for today! We have a millionaire club in the United States senate, and if the representatives elected by the people pass any bill in the real interest of the people the American house of lords defeats the measure and the people have no redress, as the senators are not within the reach of the people on election day.

II.

Hamilton the Chief Conspirator

Alexander Hamilton was the chief representative of the aristocracy and the ruling master class at the convention. Hamilton was the chief legal advisor of the moneyed interests of New York and Philadelphia. He was the Elihu Root of that period. There was nothing too oppressive for the working class according to his view of the situation. The wealthy were the only ones to be considered and there should be a standing army, well paid, that could be depended

upon to prevent uprisings among the discontented at home. Foreign foes were not feared. It was feared that the people might insist upon some rights. Therefore Hamilton was in favor of appointing United States Senators FOR LIFE, and also the chief executive and the supreme court judges. The English model, he said, was the only good one on the subject. He saw evils in the states which must soon cure the people OF THEIR FONDNESS OF DEMOCRACY. And the patriotic forefathers listened to that kind of talk from one of their own kind, without a protest with the exception of the aged and feeble Dr. Franklin, who later urged that some concessions be made in the interest of the common people.

Hamilton said he had no scruples in declaring, "supported as he was, by the opinions of the wise and good," so long as the mob on the outside could not hear him and that they would not know of his candid opinion of the employed class, that the British government was the best in the world and he doubted if anything short of it would do in America. Hamilton acknowledged himself not to think favorably of republican government and he urged on the convention to tone their government as high as possible. He said that nothing like an equality of property existed and that inequality of property would exist so long as liberty existed, and that it would unavoidably result from that very liberty itself.

That sounds like sound plutocratic logic. No wonder the banker Republicans of Chicago and the financial and steel interests of Pittsburgh have their Hamilton clubs. A magnificent preceptor was Hamilton for these haters of republicanism to pattern after.

It is also to be regretted that Patrick Henry, a product of the working class, had not undertaken the task his constituents had urged of attending the convention and have raised his voice in righteous protest against the conspiracy that was to be successful in WIPING OUT THE SACRED PROMISES AS GUARANTEED IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The farm laborers, mechanics, laborers and all others of the working class when their services were needed to fight for the success of the revolution were liberally supplied with copies of the declaration of independence and when they read the radical announcement that the new government would recognize the fundamental truth that all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights and that all governments should derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, they believed they had something worth fighting for and they deserted their plows, left their families to shift for themselves and went forth like real patriots they were and fought the revolution to a successful conclusion.

Real Patriots Ignored

And when these real patriots, who had been denied the privilege of anything like a liberal education, returned to their homes to renew the struggle for existence, they left the new arrangement of government to the men who had subscribed to the declaration of independence naturally expecting that the class which had fought, suffered, bled and died for the cause of liberty would receive the consideration that was their due. But not one piece of legislation was inaugurated in behalf of the rank and file of the army of the revolution—

the working class. The manufacturers' societies—organizations that were known by that name in Philadelphia and New York—proceeded to get busy in the interest of trade, and as a result debtors' prisons flourished as brazenly under the rule of the wealthy forefathers as they did under British oppression. And it was these manufacturers' societies that started the plan for a constitutional convention that would devise a form of government that would give the wealthy better protection over the property which they had not accumulated by honorable labor.

Washington, a careful search of the records shows, was in 1776 accused of stealing 30,000 acres of land in Ohio from the British government when he was employed as a surveyor, and at the breaking out of the revolution he was being investigated, being prosecuted under the "Quebec act" and the disclosures at the investigation might have resulted in a criminal prosecution. So there may have been other reasons besides patriotism that influenced Washington in throwing his influence with the rebels.

Tea Party Fraud

One-fourth of the signers of the declaration of independence were merchants or ship masters, and in some way were connected with the profitable business of smuggling. John Hancock, the delegate who has the most prominent place on that famous document, was known as the prince of the smuggling crew. The tea that was thrown into Boston harbor and of which patriotic act our school books speak so glowingly, was NOT THROWN OVERBOARD BECAUSE IT WAS TAXED, but it was thrown into the sea BECAUSE THE TAX ON THE TEA HAD BEEN REMOVED. The East India Tea company found it could not do business in competition with the Hancock gang of smugglers and it petitioned England to remove the tax. This was done and the people of the colonies were about to reap the benefits of cheap tea. But Hancock and his criminal associates saw at once that as soon as the tax was removed from the tea that their business would be ruined and like the patriotic protectionists of today in our congress they objected to the plan that would prevent them from robbing the people by selling them tea for 30, 40 and 50 cents a pound that cost them 15 and 20 cents a pound in Holland. The tax that the British government demanded had the same effect as our protective tariffs do today. As long as the tax remained Hancock and his brother smugglers could do a profitable business. But when the tax was removed or the protective tariff was no longer in force, then Hancock & Co. could no longer make money with their infant industry. So there was a most urgent reason why Hancock should become a patriot and make known his indignation against British tyranny. So as soon as the English despots removed the tax on tea and granted the opportunity for the people to get tea cheaper than the Hancock smugglers could sell the latter aggregation of patriots dressed themselves in the guise of Indians, boarded the East India ship one dark night and pitched the UNTAXED TEA into the salt water of the ocean. And at this very time Hancock was contesting suits in the admiralty courts that involved penalties of \$50,000 and criminal prosecution. The revolution put a stop to all such unpleasant proceedings in his case as it did in the case of Washington and others. So it is evident to the unprejudiced that some of the revolutionary heroes had more reasons than pure patriotism for joining hands with those who were willing to fight for freedom.

(To be continued next week.)

Please in Spite of Councils, Legislatures, Congresses or Courts.

IV. A New System of Money Issued by the Government Alone and Limited so that it will be a True Medium of Exchange Only, Not a Medium of Exploitation as Now.—Ex.

Belmont and Gompers

August Belmont is the president of the National Civic Federation. No man in America has done more to crush unionism than the New York banker and traction trust magnate.

He has never failed to enter into any conspiracy that would weaken or destroy the power and influence of organized labor. He has made a special effort to annihilate the union of the street car men, and yet, William D. Mahon, the international president of the Street Car Men's union, sips sparkling champagne with Belmont annually, in the hope that the membership of organized labor may continue to believe that there is an "identity of interest" between master and slave.

Samuel Gompers and the sixteen national and international presidents of labor organizations, who are now hooked up with the National Civic Federation, should be given to understand that no man can serve God and Mammon.—Miners' Magazine.

A Remarkable Chinese Factory

A Chinaman, Li Yu Ying, has established a factory for the manufacture of concentrated foods at Les Valles, near Paris, France. Li Yu Ying is the head of a company incorporated in China with \$400,000 capital. The experts employed in the factory are 25 young Chinamen.

The products are extracted principally from the famous soy beans, and the amount of alimentary substances produced is said by the Consular Trades Reports to be astounding. "We are told," says the report, "that they include milk, cheese, caffeine, oil, jellies, flour, bread, biscuits, cakes, sauces, and a variety of vegetables."

The Sleeper Awakes

"You're a liar," said the Colonel; and then they knew that consciousness had returned.—The Public.

SWEDENBORG'S "HEAVEN AND HELL" Four hundred pages. Post paid only fifteen cents. Stamps taken. Pastor Landerberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

\$61.50 WEEKLY INTRODUCING and selling A GASLIGHT BURNER FOR KEROSENE LAMP. Beautiful light, no chimney, durable, long life. Post paid only 15c. No risk, no pay until you receive and examine. I. A. H. P. Co., 224 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

READ Democratic Foundations By John Ulrich 257 9th Street, Milwaukee, Wis. By Mail, Only 10c. Order Now

BEBEL'S MASTERPIECE Woman and Socialism JUBILEE 50th EDITION JUST OUT! Price \$1.50 POSTAGE PREPAID This book will hasten Woman's Emancipation Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Sixth & Chestnut Sts. Milwaukee, Wis.

MINERAL WATERS

Soda Water Weiss Beer TELEPHONE GRAND 344

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PICNIC AND SOCIETY ORDERS



MANDEL ENGRAVING CO. ARTISTS' WORK. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CONDITIONS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SHOULD BE A CHANGE IS NEEDED

SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN

(By Allen L. Benson)

will help you to hasten the process of making a Socialist of your neighbor. Hand him a copy. Try it, make the experiment, and notice results. Remember, you will have to build UP.

Price Only 15c 25 Copies, \$2.75 50 Copies, \$5.00

Social-Democratic Publishing Co. 528-530 Chestnut Street Milwaukee, Wis.

God and the Social-Democracy

A really wonderful book. The most searching and stirring utterance we have set forth by the so-called Christian Socialists. If you have a religious sentiment anywhere in your being, you need this book. If you have a friend who is religious, give him this book.

IT IS IRRESISTIBLE!

The book is deeply religious, but it is also in complete harmony with Socialism, and the author is frank in his exposure of the cause of the Social-Democratic Party.

CLOTH—PRICE \$1.00

The Social-Democratic Herald 528-530 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.



Make Fine Fudge & Caramels at home or have a Taffy Pull

Any boy or girl can make delicious candy at home with Karo Corn Syrup.

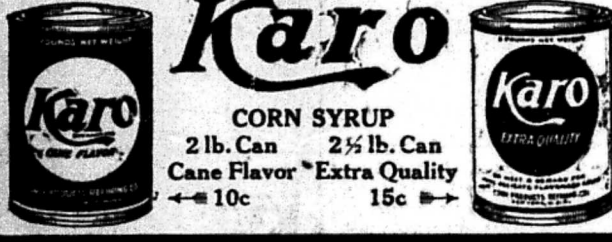
The whole family will say it is the best candy they ever ate—and what is more it will agree with them.

Karo Corn Syrup and Karo Candy are easily digested. Try some of the new Karo Corn Syrup (Extra Quality)—clear as strained honey—and more delicate in flavor. It is the ideal candy syrup. Ask your grocer for it; it has a red label.

The Golden Brown Karo Corn Syrup (Blue Label) makes delicious candy, too.

Karo Cook Book—fifty pages, including thirty perfect recipes for home candy-making—Free. Send your name on a post card, today, to Corn Products Refining Company, New York—P. O. Box 161.

Dept. W. W.



A Department of Labor Joke

By Henry T. Jones

(Written for The Herald.)

IF we did not know it before we are now convinced that the department of commerce and labor is an institution that was created in the office of J. Pierpont Morgan for the special benefit as a plaything for the Wall street sharks. The February American Review of Reviews, a most subservient representative of the capitalist kings, in a sickening eulogy of George W. Perkins of the firm of Morgan and company, boasting makes the claim that this millionaire capitalist "is the genius who suggested the idea of the new government department, and who stayed on the job until it became a reality as well as the bureau of corporations."

And the Review praises the "untiring" efforts of Mr. Perkins for his "enterprise." Just imagine a bureau of labor that has for its organizer a Pierpont Morgan partner! It is enough to make Col. Woolly Horse laugh even in his tomb of gloom at Oyster Bay. We may expect as much results from this Perkins-Morgan labor bureau as we will get when we appoint Hinkey Dink and Bathhouse John to organize Socialist locals in the red-light district of Chicago. Charles Edward Russell has told us of the bunco game the traction interests with the feather duster whiskers assistance of Gov. Hughes worked on the people of New York by the appointment of "a public service commission" and we may naturally expect the same game of burlesque from this capitalist-made labor bureau.

Mr. Perkins has retired from the Morgan firm, so the daily press reports, but he is still active in the steel trust as the head of the financial committee; he goes from Broad street to Broadway to look out for the Morgan interests in the Equitable Assurance society, and he retains his directorship connections with a dozen or more Morgan-Guggenheim-Rockefeller concerns. He "retired," he says, so as to be able to have more time "to do things for labor." Here is what the Review reports him as saying as his views in reference to his latest line of philanthropy:

"I intend in future to give much more time to the solution of public problems, especially to the RECONCILIATION between capital and labor."

The Morgan-Perkins combination fully realizes that the interests of capital and labor are identical. They have progressed just that far in capitalist economies, but they are concerned about the profits just the same and for that reason Perkins has engaged to perform a few more of his energetic stunts. And when Perkins asks about reconciliation we know how much of a political economist he is. Perkins has as futile a job on his hands as one would have to convince a jackass to appreciate a porthouse steak for breakfast.

But the whole burlesque is only one more evidence of the contempt the capitalist barons have for the working class. They do not regard him as having intelligence enough to see through the flimsy but contemptible game. In passing we wish to notify Mr. Perkins that the workingman is not as stupid as he is suspected of being. He is edging to wake up, and as Thomas Edison told Comrade Benson, it will be the workingman who in the near future will rule the world and rule it in the interest of himself. Standard Oil-Supreme Court Farce Another comic opera game is the

prosecution of the Standard Oil company before the fossilized supreme court, the prosecution being conducted by itself. I said the prosecution was conducted by itself because Atty. Gen. Wickersham is in charge of the government's legal department. And Mr. Wickersham was the corporation attorney the Standard Oil and Wall Street interests selected several years ago for the job. Just as much sanity whether it would be better for the navy department to use Texas company oil or Standard Oil company oil.

The government for several years has been preparing a case against the Standard Oil company. It has engaged the services of a corps of talented corporation attorneys and finally after the people had paid a bill of several million dollars the case is advanced to the comic opera stage of the United States supreme court. There a select number of corporation attorneys attired in silken robes which cause them to look like the members of the supreme council of the Jesuits or a lot of well fed monks, listen to the evidence. These men, it must be remembered, have been chosen by the capitalist interests and they were selected for their special fitness to be able to perform the most accomplished gymnastics in favor of the Wall Street and other privileged interests who were instrumental in getting them a life-long, easy and well paid job.

Newspapers' Cunning Part

Every capitalist newspaper in New York City and in every other city in the United States is perfectly aware that the Standard Oil trust busting game is a farce, but at the same time they continue to publish the proceedings and cunningly try to delude the reading public into the belief that corporately owned Atty. Gen. Wickersham is a real live prosecutor instead of just what the last syllable of his name would indicate. It is nothing more or less than a sham battle and the well paid special counsel of the government is made up of a lot of blank cartridges and harmless Fourth of July pyrotechnics. But knowing all this the capitalist press of the country during the farce trial before the supreme court recently published headlines over the burlesque material printed, of which the following is a sample:

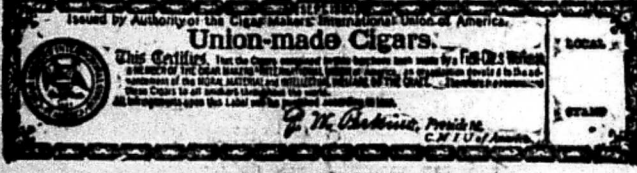
"STANDARD OIL PLAYED IN HIGH COURT—NATION'S MOST FEARED TRUST BUSTER OPENS GOVERNMENT'S ATTACK ON GREAT CORPORATION—DESCRIBES METHODS BY WHICH BIG TRUST ACQUIRED ITS POWER—STINGING ARRANGEMENT OF CONCERN'S SCHEME OF REBATES WHEREBY IT DEBAUCHED RAIL SYSTEM AND DECEASED STOCKHOLDERS. FEATURES OF GREAT CONTEST BY FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO COMPEL OIL TRUST'S DISSOLUTION."

Under the foregoing headline was printed an entertaining story of the burlesque and all of it was written in such a way as to induce the reading public to believe that a sincere effort was being made to force the greatest corporation to return to the stage of the war of competition and to again put on its swaddling clothes. Just as much sanity in the attempt and just as much futile legal efforts as to try by legal decisions to force John D. Rockefeller at the age of 70 to return to baby dresses and diapers and baby talk of the goo-goo and da-da variety. In other words,

(Continued to 3d page.)

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter. NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN. BEER. OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX



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

The Most Stupendous Success of the Year. POLITICAL ACTION, invites you to aid in securing One Million Subscribers. This new Milwaukee Socialist weekly leaflet newspaper is worded in pointed, direct, simple English, 4 pages, 9x13, and is modeled after the type which resulted in the great Socialist victory in that city. The ablest writers and thinkers on the continent are contributors to its columns, which contain the finest articles on municipal, state and national questions of universal interest and cover the industrial, political and social problems now up for solution. A leader for the latest Milwaukee and Wisconsin Socialist News. Price, 25 cents a year. In clubs of five, 20 cents. WANTED—A thousand Agents at ONCE. WRITE NOW! Political Action, 528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Schlitz THE BEER THAT MAKES MEN MEN. TELEPHONE: North, East and West Sides, North 400 South Side, South 353

WATCH REPAIRING We Understand French, German and English Makes of Watches. THEO. SCHELLE 318 West Water Street STRICTLY HONEST PRICES FOR GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY

LIVE BOOKS ON SOCIALISM, ETC.

HENRY ASHTON. By Robert Addison Dague. Places before the reader all that may be said pro and con on the great question of Socialism.

SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN. By Allen L. Benson. Will help you hasten the process of making a Socialist of your neighbor.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM OF SOCIALISM. By Carl D. Thompson. It gives in specific detail the constructive program of Socialism.

UNEMPLOYMENT. By Senator Gaylord. The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information gathered from state and national bureaus of labor.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES. By August Bebel, the great Socialist leader of Germany.

THE JUNGLE. By Upton Sinclair. This is the story that caused President Roosevelt to send a commission to "Packington," Chicago.

Social-Democratic Pub. Co. 528-530 Chestnut St., Milwaukee

HENRY ASHTON

By ROBERT ADDISON DAGUE ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. This thrilling little story, written in a fluent and attractive style.

Cloth Binding, Good Paper, Clear Print, 236 Pages—Price 50 Cts.; Paper Cover, 25 Cts.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company

528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Allied LABEL

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



Printing without this label involves some consideration from workmen.

CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label



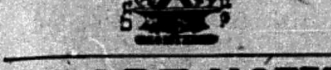
Right Conditions—Pro, Sanitary Shops

THE LAW OF NATURALIZATION MADE EASY TO UNDERSTAND. PRICE, TEN CENTS PER COPY.

Printed in English, Croatian, German, Bohemian, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Lithuanian, Slavonic and Finnish.

National Socialist Headquarters 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



GLOBE HOTEL Wisconsin and Cass Sts.

Always get the best quality bread when you buy it. Union Labeled Bread is the best.

"A Dog of a Sailor"

By Mephisto

(Written for The Herald.) A REVOLUTION has broken out in one of those two cent South American republics. A big battleship is ordered down there. It is a cold night in January. The ship is only three-fourths manned owing to the many desertions and leaving port under urgent orders she is hardly ready for the open sea.

The lieutenant in charge of the watch stamps up and down on the bridge, muffled in his heavy coat and casts an anxious glance every now and then on the barometer in the chartroom, which is slowly falling, indicating a further increase in the violence of the gale.

A thought seems to strike him; he reaches for his speaking trumpet and putting it to his mouth shouts down toward where the watch on deck are gathered:

"Boatswainmate!" "Aye, aye, sir!" answers the latter and climbs up the ladder to the bridge and salutes.

"Boatswainmate," shouts the lieutenant, "take some hands and look over the lashings of the boats. See that all is secure. We are going to have a rough night of it!"

"Aye, aye, sir!" replies the boatswainmate as he touches his cap and climbs down the ladder. He takes six or eight seamen with him and they go from the sailing to the steam launch and from these to the whale-boat, cutters and gig and all of the lashings are hauled taut, everything made secure. Often the men have to climb along on the gunwales of the boats over the boatcovers in great danger of slipping, for the night is dark, the sleet driven into their faces by the gale almost blinds them and covers everything with a coat of ice, for it freezes as it falls. After several hours of hard work they come back, beating their almost frozen hands, the boatswainmate again mounts the ladder to the bridge and reports: "Launches and boats all secure, sir."

Being a salt of the olden time who has spent the best part of his life on the ocean under all climes and thoroughly familiar with the north Atlantic in winter, he timidly remarks: "Hain't we better have a look at the lashings of the cables forward before it gets rough, sir?" Cables ought to have been stowed below before this, sir.

"Never mind the cables now," remarks the lieutenant and turns away. He is too proud to let a common sailor remind him of his duty or make any suggestions to him.

So the old boatswainmate joins the watch on deck under the lee of the turret, bites a big piece off his plug of tobacco and vents his anger on that.

One of the other old salts heaves up alongside of him and mutters, "A bad night, Tom, this iron tank hadn't ought to be out here at this time of the year. They ought to know better."

Eight bells is struck. The boatswainmate calls the starboard watch and the watch on deck goes below, glad to get out of the sleet and cold and to take off their wet clothes for a few hours. The man at the wheel and the lookouts are relieved and the new officer of the watch comes on deck, gets the course from the officer relieved, buttons up his coat and begins his promenade on the bridge as well as the gale and the motion of the ship will permit.

It is now past midnight, the gale has reached its height, the ship is under half speed and lurching heavily and continually taking green water on board so that the forward deck is almost continually under water. Every now and then she trembles as a heavy sea strikes her broad on the bow and rolls on board. Sometimes she seems to want to shake herself to pieces as the propellers get out of the water, begin to race and are then suddenly submerged again jarring and shaking the ship from stem to stern. They are also having a hard time in the engine room. And the poor devils in the fire room and the coal bunkers. What a job these men have got to trim fires and pass coal, when they can hardly keep their feet.

Suddenly there is a pounding, a knocking of iron against iron which is heard above the swish of the water and the screeching of the gale. Everyone on deck hears it and the officer of the watch calls the boatswainmate.

"Boatswainmate," says the officer, with his mouth close to the boatswain's ear, "I believe the port cable has worked loose and is pounding on the bows with the motion of the ship. We'll have to get that lashed or we'll start a plate and then there'll be h—l to pay. Get some men and see what you can do with it."

"Cables ought to have been stowed below long ago," replies the boatswainmate; "it's all one's life is worth to go forward on the bows now when they are almost always under water."

"I know it," says the officer, who is older and had more experience than the young lieutenant he relieved, "but we'll have to try and get that cable lashed again no matter what it costs." The boatswainmate goes on the main deck and sends some hands

down into the hold for some two inch manilla rope. Then he calls for volunteers. Six or eight men step forward.

"Any of you fellows married?" he asks. No one answers.

"All right, boys, come along." And forward he goes with them.

One of them makes a bow line in the end of the manilla rope and thrusts his arm through it so that the rope passes over his right shoulder and under his left arm. He climbs down the ladder on the forward deck and works himself up against the water and spray that comes in sheets over the weather rail toward the weather side and when he has reached the railing he hauls himself along toward the bow. The rest of the men with the watch on deck stand on the upper deck paying out the line and ready to haul in. Suddenly the ship slides into a hollow as it seems, a great big sea towers above her bow for an instant and then breaks on board completely covering the forward deck with water five and six feet deep. As it rushes aft and dashes against the turrets it carries with it the sailors, whose hold on the railing could not withstand the pressure of the water and the men feeling the line tauten as the man is washed to leeward, haul in and soon the poor fellow is hauled up on the upper deck again, half drowned but otherwise except for a few bruises is unhurt.

In the meantime the chief boatswain has been called and as he comes on deck in his seaboots and oilskins he is met by the boatswainmate, who explains the situation. "One man can't carry that line forward." With his whistle, which is heard above the gale, he summons all of the watch.

"Man the line!" he commands. "Five or six of you, string yourselves along the line, six or eight feet apart, and see whether you can't get forward there."

"Hang on to the weather rail," he instructs them. "Here, Johnson, take this half-inch hemp," he says to a big Swede. "You'll have to hang on when she dives under," he shouts in his ear.

The men disappear in the darkness as they go down on the forward deck. The boatswain goes up on the bridge, has a few words with the officer of the watch. A telephone message goes down into the engine-room and then one of the big searchlights illuminates the forward part of the ship. There are men hanging on to the weather rail, almost drowned, every now and then waist deep in the icy water as the big sea roll over in a smother of foam. They work along toward the bow. The big Swede leading. Now they have reached the bow. The Swede takes the line, fastens himself to it and goes down over the side where the cable is loose. He passes the hemp lashing which he has with him through the links of the cable and the eyebolts fastened to the ship's side, the men haul taut, the cable is temporarily secured and the pounding ceases. But it is hard and dangerous work. Every few minutes he is under water and his fingers are almost frozen before he gets through. Now they come back hanging on to the line which has been fastened to a bit forward so as to serve as a life line. When about half way from the bow to the ladder leading on to the upper deck a big sea breaks on board.

Three of the men lose their hold on the line and are washed away to leeward.

As she rises and the deck runs somewhat clear of water, one is found jammed in between the scuppers and the iron railing, the other two have disappeared; washed overboard. No help is possible as a life boat could not live in such a sea even if it could be safely lowered. So when the men have got the injured one down into the sick bay, where the surgeon who has been called, finds some ribs and a leg broken, the three who are left report to the officer of the watch, who makes the following entry on the ship's log, in the chart house:

"Jan. 8, during the midwatch about 3 bells, James Richards, seaman, and Edward Batty, quarter-gunner, lost overboard while lashing port bower cable which had worked loose. Help impossible on account of heavy gale and dangerous sea."

That is all there is to it. On the first of the next month the effects of these men are sold at auction and the receipts placed to the credit of their accounts. What money they have due them will be paid to their relatives, if known. But most of the boys in blue are careless and in most cases the money reverts to the department.

So here are two young lives lost because the officers in charge of the ship did not have the cable stowed

below before the gale came, as is customary when a ship is in deep water. The navy department is in desperate straits to get men to man the warships, even resorting to magazine advertising to entice men and boys to enter the navy.

Young man, do not be misled. Do not allow yourself to be fooled by these advertisements.

Take the advice of a man whose ambition was to serve his country and who thought he would be an admiral before he died, who gave six of the best years of his life to the navy, and keep away.

If you cannot resist the sea fever, then at least go to some navy yard or some naval station and have a talk with some of the boys in blue before you sign your life, your liberty away. Find out from them how things are before you throw your health to the winds. Carefully think over what they will tell you.

Bear in mind as soon as you have signed you are no longer a man, a free individual. Do not forget that your lot then will be to obey. Your food, your clothing and everything else will be prescribed for you, you are no longer a free agent, a human being but a part of a machine. Do not think or imagine that anything is free on old ocean.

Do not imagine anything romantic about the life of a man-of-war's man. That is a thing of the past. There is nothing romantic in heaving coal, cleaning fires, scrubbing decks, polishing brasswork, scraping grease spots out of the decks or in decorating the ship for an officers' hop when you will have to hear the music from the distance behind the canvas screen that shuts out your vulgar eyes from seeing the ladies dance, that come on board.

Let me tell you, that today very few men who enlist serve out their term. Most of them desert before their enlistment expires. Why, do you suppose? Because they are having such a good time? No, because the life on board of one of those modern steel man-of-wars is as near h—l as a man can get here on earth.

Be sure you know what you are

"High" and "Low" Degree

AUGUSTUS DE CASH VON BULLION is much, much better than his Valet—even his Valet will admit that:

And that his Valet is immensely better than the mere Second Chauffeur person:

Who (it is a pleasure to note) is far better than an ordinary Public Chauffeur.

Nevertheless a Public Chauffeur is quite some better than a Calloused Carpenter.

Who in turn is enormously better than a Common Labourer: And everyone will agree that a Common Labourer is infinitely better than a Low Person who doesn't work at all.

BUT—many people consider Augustus a Low Person, and everybody knows he never did a day's work in his life.

True—but Augustus is different. You see, somebody has given Augustus enough so that he doesn't have to work.

True but it is a melancholy fact somebody somewhere manages to give every Low Unemployed Person enough so that he doesn't have to work.

Still there must be some difference in Augustus' favour, but rather than quarrel about it let us turn to a consideration of the Good, the Beautiful and the True, leaving Sociology to Socialists and Economics to people who have to economise.—Puck.

Intercollegiate Socialist Society

Readers of The Herald are earnestly requested to send the names and addresses of college men and women of their acquaintance who are interested or likely to become interested in Socialism, to Harry W. Laidler, organizer of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, room 902, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City.

The society was organized in 1905 for the purpose of promoting an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women by the formation of study chapters in the colleges and among alumni, and by the general distribution of literature. Already study chapters have been formed in more than a score of American universities.

The organizer will be pleased to furnish any information concerning the society; and literature will gladly be sent on request.

Socialism Summarized

Socialism is a conscious endeavor to substitute organized co-operation for existence in the present anarchical competition for existence, or the system of social organization calculated to bring this about. This definition, though it gives, perhaps, adequate expression to the active and practical side of Socialism, does not account altogether its theoretical basis. From this point of view, Socialism is an attempt to lay the foundation of a real science of sociology, which shall enable mankind, by thoroughly understanding their past and present, to comprehend, and thus, within limits, to control the movement and development of their own society in the near future. Consequently Socialism in its wide sense is not, as is still commonly thought, a mere aspiration for a better state of society, still less only a series of proposals to mitigate the evils arising from the present social arrangements.



The tactful hostess considers Blatz an essential part of her supplies. Just common-sense hospitality. She reasons that what is good for her is good for her friends. Splendid philosophy. Generations ago Blatz proved its great worth as a household beverage—and tonic. Today, as in the past, it is pre-eminently the finest malt beverage brewed. Have you a case of Blatz in your home?

Blatz THE FINEST BEER EVER BREWED VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE TELEPHONE MAIN 2400

War—What For?

The king of Prussia and the emperor of France had a personal quarrel about who should be or who should not be the new king of Spain—which was none of their business. They got "real mad." War was declared. The "honor" of the precious pair of parasites was at stake. Nothing but blood would wash out the stain upon their "honor." Of course, royal blood was too precious for this laundrying process. Noble blood was of course not available for such purposes. The blood of common working class men would do very well for these brutes to do their washing in. They were too cowardly to take a sword and a Winchester and go out behind the barn or into the woodshed and "settle" it, risking their own putrid blood. No—oh, no! The red ooze of kings and nobles is not to be wasted as long as a lot of cheap wage slaves are standing around willing to be butchered—with pride—for the experience and the honor of it.

"To the front! To the front! A million men to the front!" Instantly a multitude of the strong men of the working class blindly rushed to the front—as ordered, and asking no more questions about the justice of the war than the cavalry horses asked.

Did the working people of France and Germany have any grudge against one another? Not the slightest. But they butchered one another by the tens of thousands.—From George Kirkpatrick's "War—What For?"

A Labor Joke

(Continued from 3d page.)

the government's legal talent and the greatest judicial tribunal in the nations of the earth are attempting, on the face of things, the impossible task of turning the pages of history backward.

Decision Known in Advance On the face of things, they are attempting all this and the newspaper-add to the gaiety of the absurd situation by printing serious stories about the burlesque in an effort to make their readers believe that an actual game of trust-busting is being attempted. But they really know nothing of the kind is being attempted. Stripped of its burlesque clothes, the whole affair is a well arranged game to fool the people into the belief that the government's legal department and the supreme court are organized for the special benefit of protecting the people's interests while our United States constitution builders, made up of the master class representatives, arranged those instruments to protect property rights, and any person who will make proper use of his thinking apparatus must know in advance that the decision of the supreme court will surely be in the interest of property and against the interest of the great majority of the people.

I spent twenty years of my life in the newspaper business and during the majority of that time was employed on such corporation spokesmen as the New York Sun, New York World, New York Tribune, Chicago Daily News and Chicago Dispatch. I held positions in the great game of misrepresentation all the way from police reporter to national politics, Washington correspondent, editorial writer, make-up man and managing editor, and therefore I can assure you that I can speak with first hand knowledge. And I say to you that the newspaper game is a conspiracy to cloud the people's minds and to keep them discussing measures that would have no bearing on their welfare, no matter which way they were settled. The papers daily are filled with misinformation, and political discussions are maintained that cannot possibly affect the condition of the masses.

The Four to Five Humbug

In closing, I wish to make a prediction regarding the decision in the Standard Oil case. Chief Justice White is a Jesuit, and Catholic influence was used to induce President Taft to make the choice he did. Therefore, White is a Taft man. The four judges Taft appointed were appointed by Taft after the corporation interests of Wall Street had approved of them. Therefore, there are five men in the present administration, which is, like every administration since Lincoln, completely controlled by the money power of the nation. Therefore, the vote will be FOUR TO FIVE IN FAVOR OF THE STANDARD OIL. That does not mean that the five Taft men will be on the Standard Oil side. If Justice Harlan or any of his three associates should by some mistaken calculation be against the breaking up of the trust then one of the Taft appointees will flip to the other side. It will be made to appear in any event that the government lost out by a margin of one. It will be the same old game of deception worked on the people as was done in the income tax decision. Then the people had something worth while to win. This time they have nothing to gain no matter what the decision may be.

More Socialists

The validity of the Los Angeles anti-piketing ordinance has been upheld by the California Supreme Court, and this leads the Los Angeles Citizen, organ of organized labor, to say: "Chalk up at least 5,000 more Socialist votes for Los Angeles at the next election." The workers are being forced to see the need of united political action to put a stop to such stealing of their liberties. The Los Angeles Citizen was very "pure and simple" up to the beginning of the

Let those who make the profits fight their own battles.

You workmen yearn to fight your own battles. Not with the gun, but with the ballot. If you will use the ballot you can soon change conditions here on earth so that all of the warships can be thrown on the scrap heap as useless.

You can have universal peace as soon as you want it, for you are in the majority and have the most to lose, your life. Up to now all battles have been fought by the workmen of the world for those who took the profits. How long are you going to wait before you will take the ballot and fight for yourself? Stuttgart.

Let those who make the profits fight their own battles.

You workmen yearn to fight your own battles. Not with the gun, but with the ballot. If you will use the ballot you can soon change conditions here on earth so that all of the warships can be thrown on the scrap heap as useless.

You can have universal peace as soon as you want it, for you are in the majority and have the most to lose, your life. Up to now all battles have been fought by the workmen of the world for those who took the profits. How long are you going to wait before you will take the ballot and fight for yourself? Stuttgart.

Where the Socialist Falls Down!

The critics of Socialism say it is visionary and impractical, that it is too abstract, that it has no program. That is where they fall down. But you Socialists need fall down if he has a copy of

The Economic Foundations of Society

It shows the reality of the economic foundations of society. The economic foundations of society are the basis of all social life. It gives in concrete detail the CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM of Socialism.

WE HAVE NEVER HARBORED! A book to be carefully read, studied and circulated.

Single Copy.....\$.35 25 Copies.....\$ 7.75 50 Copies.....\$ 12.50 100 Copies.....\$ 22.50

Social-Democratic Publ. Co. 528-530 Chestnut St. Milwaukee, Wis.

The Economic Foundations of Society

By ACHILLE LORIA. Translated by Lindley M. Cooney. 288 pages—Price 75c.

The book is, on the whole, one of the best popular introductions to the economic foundations of society. It is divided into three parts: (1) The Economic Foundations of Society, (2) The Economic Foundations of the Law, (3) The Economic Foundations of Politics. The author, who is "materially law and economics," and not the politics as the usual case.

"If we examine attentively the economic foundations of society, we find, on the one hand, a common phenomenon: all of them fall into two distinct and separate classes: one class consists in utter indifference to the welfare of the masses, and the other, far more numerous, labor life-long miserable wages; one class lives without working the other works without living—without living a life, at least, worth the name of a life."

This book and many others are listed in our new book catalogue, which may be had free for the asking.

Social-Democratic Herald 528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Economic Foundations of Society

By ACHILLE LORIA. Translated by Lindley M. Cooney. 288 pages—Price 75c.

The book is, on the whole, one of the best popular introductions to the economic foundations of society. It is divided into three parts: (1) The Economic Foundations of Society, (2) The Economic Foundations of the Law, (3) The Economic Foundations of Politics. The author, who is "materially law and economics," and not the politics as the usual case.

"If we examine attentively the economic foundations of society, we find, on the one hand, a common phenomenon: all of them fall into two distinct and separate classes: one class consists in utter indifference to the welfare of the masses, and the other, far more numerous, labor life-long miserable wages; one class lives without working the other works without living—without living a life, at least, worth the name of a life."

This book and many others are listed in our new book catalogue, which may be had free for the asking.

Every Saturday
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
 Published by the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
 BRISBANE HALL, 6th & Chestnut Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
 Editor Associate

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



Men in that time a-coming
 Shall work and have no fear
 For tomorrow's lack of earning
 And the hunger-wolf anear.

Why, then, and for what are we waiting?
 There are three words to speak;
 We will it, and what is the foeman

Gabriel Lowenstein, who has just died in Nurnberg, Germany, was one of the founders of the so-called Eisenach party before the Lassalleans and Marxists combined to form the beginning of the great German Social-Democracy. He was 85 years of age.

Advices from Mexican refugees in this country are to the effect that the success of the Mexican Liberal party is assured even at the cost of armed rebellion; that the government of Mexico is losing ground and the revolutionists gaining.

H. C. Tuck, editor of the World, published at Oakland, Cal., has been arrested on account of exposing in its columns the system of detention employed by the police department.

Word of the death of Fred. W. Long, of Philadelphia, on Feb. 4, has been received. The following action was taken by the national executive committee:

That the national secretary be instructed to telegraph Comrade Harry Parker, of Philadelphia, asking him to attend the funeral of Comrade Fred. Long as the representative of the national executive committee, and on its behalf and at its expense to lay an appropriate wreath upon the grave."

Prof. Hendershott Dead
 Prof. D. H. Hendershott of Hornell, N. Y., who died at his home in that city on Jan. 30, was 25 years ago one of the best known educators in western New York and was also one of the first in that locality to espouse the economic theories of Socialism.

Try a Pair....

Signal Overalls

They are different Overalls

MADE BY
Union Made The Hilker-Wiechers Mfg. Co.
 Racine, Wis.

"Coin and Coronets"

(Written for The Herald.)

"SEE be th' papers," said Flannigan, "th't another wan iv th' nobility be th' mathimatical route."

"Tis thrue," said Casey, "and what is more t' th' point, another wan iv th' nobility has bruk into th' Gould bank account. Not th't I wud insinuate anny marriage-fr-rivenee-only mothive on th' part iv th' noble scion iv British aristocracy. 'Twas seem, Flannigan, th't 'tis a love-match pure an' simple—har-rd, round, iron dollars filled wid a suttin mad an' ragin' affection fr a title. Eighteen-year-old wealth an' beauty hooked up wid th' youthful fire an' passion iv forty-five years iv high-flyin'. May wedded t' December, kisses an' orange blossoms, yum-yummim' in society an' yap-yappin' in th' papers. Siv'ral more millions iv a fortune founded be peddlin' maps an' mouse-thraps gone fr roof' r'pairs on an-thral castles. Tin thousand dollars fr decorations, forty thousand fr duds an' a hundred thousand fr diamonds t' cllibrate th' union iv a schoolgirl wid scads an' an aged gentleman iv leisure borr. wid an accidental handle t' his name—an a ragged row iv free-born, sovereign Americans waitin' in th' bread-line in th' same city."

"Do ye know what ut manes' Flannigan? It manes th't American labor has sthruv an' struggled an' suffered in amassin' fortunes fr millionaires an' their dowries fr th' price iv a lazy lord or a scabby Frinch count wid a moudly claim t' nobility, who ar-re iv less importance t' th' world th'n a paralyzed polywog wid th' pip. It manes th't th' tinnyty iv England an' Ireland have been r-robbid an' rint-racked in order th't some boozebuckin' baronet might thro' fast an' fusther an' fusther women, an' finally raythrive his fallen fortunes be thradin' his faded char-rms t' some fool American father who has a few millions an' a daughter fr sale."

"An' iv course in th' ind th' fond father an' th' giddy gir-rl get the worst iv ut. Some fine marnin' lorf a night wid th' gang, th' noble lord has wor-rds wid his lady-love an' hauls off an' plasters her wan in th' eye wid all th' gaiety an' abandon th't mar-ks a difference iv opinion betwix a drunken coal-heaver an' his plebian wife. Thin comes th' day-vorce court, an' th' pot an' th' kettle rayvayl th' waitin' world numerous thrade secrets concernin' each other's complixions. Th' puppy-peer is bought off wid another million which, bein' thoroughly imbued wid th' Ohio idea, he proceeds t' burn up on th' thral' iv another heirs, an' his heartbroken helpmate consoles herself wid another count."

"An' so ut goes—daughters an' ducats, dukes an' dayvorce—scatherin' millions as fast as th' lad wid th' pickaxe c'n dig thim out iv th' dirt or th' bye wid th' steam-hammer c'n thump thim out in th' mill. Which wud ye r-rather be, Flannigan, an ordinary multi-millionaire or a poverty-stricken knight iv ould Britain?"

"Av ye give me me choice," answered Flannigan, "I wud be a Mormon wid a lar-rge clientele iv wealthy wives. Av I was goin' into th' mathimatical business wholsale I wud not do ut on th' insthalmint plan."

Wis.
 A. E. CHASE.

Paul Singer

Paul Singer, one of the famous Socialist leaders in Germany, died last week in Berlin, where he was born in 1844 of Jewish parentage. In 1869 he and his brother started a cloak factory, which he operated for seventeen years. Singer accumulated considerable wealth and meanwhile became a careful student of social problems, resulting in his joining the Socialist movement largely because of sentimental and philanthropic reasons. However, when Bismarck began his policy of persecution Singer became a militant member and used his funds liberally to fight the iron chancellor and was elected to parliament in a working class district of Berlin. Becoming very popular with the people, the ruling class feared Singer's growing influence and he was expelled from Berlin and compelled to live in Dresden for some years. Later, when the Bismarck coercion laws were repealed, Singer returned to Berlin and was re-elected to parliament, where he served constantly up to his death. Singer was neither an orator of the Bebel type nor a philosopher like Kautsky. He was more of an organizer and disciplinarian. It was he more than any other man who placed the Socialist party in Berlin upon a strong financial basis and developed that magnificent organization which, in a few hours, can either place a leaflet in every home in that city or create a protest demonstration in the nature of a "pleasure" walk to the parks on the part of 150,000 persons.

Twenty years ago the passing of Singer would have been a great loss to the Socialist movement in Germany, and his death will be severely felt at present for some time, but the party is now in such shape that a dozen, yes, hundreds, of able men are ready to spring to the helm when a captain is swept into eternity.

The body of the famous Socialist was laid to rest, according to cable dispatches, by the greatest concourse of people that ever turned out at a private funeral in Berlin. More than 10,000 persons marched behind the hearse to the grave of Paul Singer, a real patriot.—Citizen.

Paul Singer, like Marx, Lassalle, and many another active and devoted comrade in the cause, was a Jew. He was likewise an active and successful man-of-business, giving up his position in his well-to-do firm a quarter of a century ago because he found, as he expressed it himself to a well-known English comrade, that "A man cannot serve two masters." His whole-hearted devotion to our great cause was universally recognized, and was second to that of none of the men with whom he worked. His general judgment of affairs was excellent, and he had a powerful weight not only as chairman at public meetings and as a sound and convincing speaker, but as a strong and dominating influence in favor of that policy of steady pacific advance which has resisted all the calculated attempts of the German government to provoke Social-Democrats into open resistance to police provocation and military arrogance.

These qualities he and his coadjutors displayed in a marked degree during the whole period of the anti-Socialist laws; when no less a man than Prince Bismarck found himself completely foiled by the determination, coolness and sagacity of the leaders of the Social-Democratic party with their subterranean post, organized and managed by our late Comrade motteler.

As a member of the reichstag, he held a unique position, which it will be difficult for anybody adequately to fill. Not possessed of Bebel's oratorical power, or Liebknecht's extraordinary faculty of summing up a complex situation in clear and easily intelligible language, Singer's knowledge of affairs and thorough mastery of the political situation gave him a position in that assembly which men of all parties were ready to admit.—Justice, London.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

A Warning Experience from Oklahoma

(TO THE EDITOR.)

That the capitalists have not attempted openly to crush other political parties, but have through subsidized leaders, gained control of them from the inside and used them for their own purposes, is a well known fact to all Socialists.

But, that they should anywhere attempt the same tactics with the Socialist party may occasion surprise, though, after all, it is only what might reasonably be expected whenever and wherever the party acquires strength enough to be a serious menace to their selfish interests.

Such an attempt was recently made in Oklahoma and came so dangerously near to being successful that the facts ought to be widely published in order that comrades in other states may be warned, and guard against similar nefarious work.

It seems that a few men known as Socialists in that state were deliberately bribed to betray the party, and they came dangerously near to delivering the goods.

In the Oklahoma State Constitution are a number of provisions favorable to the laboring class, secured through the efforts of organized labor. Some of the most important of these were embodied in Article 9. As these affected the interests of the railroads they initiated a referendum to amend the constitution by repealing a portion of this article. This amendment was bitterly fought both by organized labor and by the farmers' union of the state.

But a serious effort was made by the corporations to throw the Socialist vote in favor of this measure, and at the same time gain such control of the party organization as to make it merely a tool for their purposes in the future—just as they had done with all other political parties in the past.

In September, 1909, shortly after the proposed amendment was initiated, a Socialist appeared before the State Executive Committee with a

Socialism is the New Patriotism

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and high human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not produce human necessities. 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 life 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 labor of many workers, its influence reaches ever wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decrease, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where their brains are their only productive property. Millions are 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 overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor, or the means of production that have but little land and little machinery outside of their labor power—the small 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 workers can not expect deliverance from any reform of the present order from the dominant class or 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 curse of class

rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive greed, necessarily means that the rank and file of the social evils of our time.

MODERN INDUSTRY PLANLESS.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, which paralyze the capacity of the individual producer for social ends, industries are largely conducted in a planless and chaotic manner. Through the feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depression and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance. They sacrifice their physical, moral and mental well-being to their own insatiable greed. Capitalism brings about the physical exhaustion and ignorance, it drags their wives from their homes to the factories. It smashes their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into and kills hundreds of thousands of workers annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE CORRUPTED.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and force them to elect public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press and control the educational system. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

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 curse of class

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—Business Dep't

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., TO
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
 TELEPHONE GRAND 425 Private Telephone System, 425
 6th & Chestnut Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.
 H. W. BIRNBAUM, Business Manager

Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. to 12 Noon

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 National Edition, 4 pages—One year, 50 cents; six months, 30 cents.
 Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee) 8 pages—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents.
 If, without having subscribed, you receive it, that it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, including Canada, \$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..... 10.00

WEEKLY BUNDLES.
 4 pages. 8 pages.
 Five copies, 8 months, to one address..... \$0.50
 Ten copies, 8 months, to one address..... 1.00
 Ten copies, one year, to one address..... 1.75
 Ten copies, one year, to one address..... 2.50

ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.
 Receipts for remittances received from outside the city of Milwaukee are acknowledged by the NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. To these separate receipts are never sent.

The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

The Spring Elections

Municipal elections are soon to be held in thousands of cities and towns throughout the country.

You are looking for the most effective propaganda and educational literature to distribute during the campaign.

It is one thing to distribute good Socialist literature. But it is just as important to select literature which will be sure of a hearing when put into the hands of the prospective convert. Many people will not read an ordinary Socialist leaflet. These same people will read the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald. They will do so for two well known reasons:

First: Because everyone is interested in Milwaukee on account of the publicity given to this city by the public press.

Second: The great mass of people will read about people in action and doing things who would not read theories about what they would do if they had a chance.

What can you use in your campaign which will prove as effective for campaign literature as the Social-Democratic Herald?

An old time Socialist campaigner in Chicago this week told the writer that he had talked Socialism and distributed literature for years among his fellow workers with little apparent result. One morning lately he gave them the Herald which contained the description of the purchase of land by the Milwaukee Socialistic administration for park and building purposes. He said, that worked on their mind like magic. That, they said, was what they wanted.

Order a bundle for free distribution.
 Push the clubs in your district.
 Remember, where the Social-Democratic Herald goes, Socialists, Socialist votes, and growing Socialist organizations are the inevitable results.

J. N. Gilmore appears as one of the members seeking reinstatement or admission.

The Day of Reason Coming
 (TO THE EDITOR.)
 Ever since the origin of barbarism war has been regarded as honorable, not only by the heathen, but by the majority of the Christians (?) so-called, but if these so-called Christians pretend to be followers of Him whose name they bear, they are certainly going far from their pattern in this regard. The best that can be said of them is that they are woefully ignorant, or else maliciously deceptive. They are like the modern business man who is a Christian on Sunday, and a "business" man the rest of the week.

There was a time, perhaps, when war was justifiable, but that was in the days of barbarism. Now, it is different. The day of force is past, and in its stead we should have the day of reason.

There is no trait developed by warfare that could not be better developed in honorable pursuits. Patriotism is a sham when it looks upon humanity as a divided whole. We are all one blood, and should know no boundary lines or opposing interests. ORE. CHARLES W. BRADSHAW.

Notice, Milwaukee Readers!
 The Carnival Committee desires to make as complete a report as possible to the near future.

To do this it is desirable that all persons who have not paid for their carnival tickets do so without delay.

If YOU have not yet settled for your tickets, please do not neglect to do so as soon as possible. The amount due from each is small, but in the aggregate it means much to the party which needs the money to carry on its work of perfecting the organization.

CARNIVAL COMMITTEE.

The Thiel Detective Agency of Denver is advertising in the local newspapers for men who can speak the Russian and Finnish languages. Good pay and other inducements are offered. Any person knowing the purposes for which these sleuths are to be used will confer a favor by notifying us.

"Welcome the hopes that have been raised within the past few years. Welcome these harbinger of the morn, in this time of storm and stress!"

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, 50 cents.

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, 100 pages, price \$1.

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, 25 cents.

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.

Social-Democratic Herald,
 528-530 Chestnut St., Milwaukee

A Great Book

"THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE," by Walter Thomas Mills, has had a larger sale than any other large American Socialist work. In its 640 pages it covers the entire field of the social, political and economic life of the human race in the simplest language and a lucid style that no one who can read the English language can help but comprehend. Mills is essentially the school teacher; he makes everything plain. He is the author of the articles on the British labor movement now running in the Social-Democratic Herald.

If you are interested, in any way, in economic, social or political questions, you can not afford to be without "The Struggle for Existence" in your library.

Price, \$2.50. In clubs of ten, \$15.

Send orders to
The Social-Democratic Herald
 528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Carnival Ticket Receipts

Table listing names and amounts for Carnival Ticket Receipts, including names like Chas. Hauserman, Carl Gliesebrecht, and others.



This store is to maintain its hard-earned twenty-year leadership it must certainly continue to be first in the field with the newest and best ideas as well as the novelties in furniture as soon as the manufacturers produce them.

You Can Furnish Your Home Complete and Save Nearly Half

This Sale does not apply to an occasional odd piece—you will find a substantial reduction not only on Furniture alone for every room in the house, Living Room, Dining Room, Bedroom, Den and Kitchen but also on Rugs, Draperies and Curtains

C. W. Fischer Furniture Co.

217-223 Second Street, Corner West Water

Notice, Milwaukee Readers!

The Carnival Association desires to make as complete a report as possible in the near future. To do this it is desirable that all persons who have not paid for their carnival tickets do so without delay.

CARNIVAL COMMITTEE.

Table listing names and amounts for the Carnival Committee, including names like J. Oehl, J. Wehner, and others.

Table listing names and amounts for the City Aldermen, including names like Kuchancker, Wm. Diers, and others.

City Aldermen Hold An Animated Session

Milwaukee.—Ald. Wittig (D.) was the cause of a "hair-splitting" match at the meeting of the common council Monday which promised for a time to become a hair-pulling match.

Wittig Has a Hot Spell. Ald. Wittig was wroth over having been called a "liar," as he claimed, by Ald. Welch, whom he had accused of having failed to give him (Wittig) an opportunity to sign the printing bills to be allowed at the session.

Ald. Strehlow (S. D.) replied to the effect that the former committee didn't do anything because its members were opposed to a municipal quarry and did not investigate on that account.

The appointment of N. Peterson as a member of the Fire and Police commission to succeed C. M. Wright, resigned, was confirmed by the council.

The Sunday Rest association will have the privilege of using the council chamber during its convention Feb. 27 and 28, providing that the council session on the first of those dates is not extended into the evening hours.

Ald. Welch (S. D.) opposed the laying of the product of the county's quarry by the city on the ground that the labor is performed by prisoners in the workhouse.

Ald. Wittig claims that Ald. Wittig had simply failed to appear at committee meetings when notified, and that the alderman was simply taking advantage of a technicality.

Ald. Mikkelsen (S.) testified as to the care with which the bills had been considered by the committee and that the meetings of the same were held regularly at an appointed hour and that all of the members of the committee were aware of the time for the meetings.

Election Inspectors Guilty. The majority report of the special committee appointed to investigate the charges against the two election inspectors, Peter Stachiewicz and Anton Niezozawski of the Second precinct of the Eighteenth ward, signed by Aids. Welch, Reifeld and All-bridge (S. D.), was adopted after objections to the same had been made by the minority members, Wright (R.) and Fred Braun (D.).

Saloon License Revoked. The license of Fred Hartke, a saloonkeeper, was revoked by the common council on Monday, Hartke having been found guilty in court of selling liquor to minors.

Says Quarries Don't Pay. Ald. Carney (D.) opposed the purchase of a municipal stone quarry on the ground that the county has already purchased a quarry and that the city can buy stone from the county.

Course in Municipal Administration

A course in municipal administration will be given by Harvey DeWitt Brown of the Municipal Extension Bureau, as soon as a class of twenty-five pupils has been enrolled.

The common council decided at its meeting Monday to leave the matter of abolishing the office of alderman at large to the people after the adoption of the home rule bill by the legislature.

A resolution protesting against the bill now before the legislature taking the privilege of granting licenses away from cities and giving that privilege to counties was adopted at the meeting.

The original resolution to appoint a committee of three to investigate and take the bills from the committee for adoption.

Ald. Minkley, the newly appointed alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ald. Sultaire, was appointed by Chairman Melms to all of the committee positions held by the deceased alderman at the time of his death.

A resolution by Ald. Grass (S. D.) provides for the appointment of two smoke inspectors by the Health Commissioner at a salary of \$1,200 a year each. This will place the smoke inspection department under the supervision of the health department, uniting the two departments. Advanced to second reading.

A resolution for the suppression of the smoke nuisance was also introduced and advanced to its second reading.

Saloon License Revoked. The license of Fred Hartke, a saloonkeeper, was revoked by the common council on Monday, Hartke having been found guilty in court of selling liquor to minors.

Says Quarries Don't Pay. Ald. Carney (D.) opposed the purchase of a municipal stone quarry on the ground that the county has already purchased a quarry and that the city can buy stone from the county.

GOETHEL & ROEDA. The Fine, Custom-Made Iron and Steel Work. 117 MADISON ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

It Would Surprise You

If you could only know, as we know, how some of the young people and wage earners are getting on in the world since they started a savings account with us. Some who said: "I can't lay aside anything, my income will not allow it," are today our most enthusiastic patrons, and are looking ahead to those things which can always be secured with a bank account. There is everything in making a start and our officers will be pleased to assist you. Start TODAY—NOW!

Marshall & Hsley Bank
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
THE OLDEST BANK IN THE NORTHWEST (7)

TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER

NEW TEETH—the best and most improved in the world—\$8.00 UP
Committed to F.R. or Money Refunded.
Standard Crowns and \$5.00 UP
Bridges Teeth.

DR. YOUNG
414-416 Cornish Bldg., Milwaukee
HOURS—8:30 to 6:00; Sundays, 9 to 12.
Phone Grand 3344.

For Your Needs Try

Bruett CLOTHING CO.

Sellers of Up-to-Date CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS For Men and Boys

Fond du Lac Avenue
Cor. 18th St.

Cough

Our Cough Syrup will relieve it.

Fred A. Wenzel
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Howell Ave. & Clarence St.

Constantly using your eyes,

AS YOU DO, YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO NEGLECT THEM. CONSULT OUR OPTICIAN.

ARCHIE TEGMEYER
WATCHES, DIAMONDS
392 National Ave. Cor. Grove St.

MIES UNION TAILOR

875 Kinzie Ave. 875 (Near South Bay St.)
PHONE SOUTH 1464Y

EMIL BACHMANN
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
811 THIRD ST. Near North Avenue
Eyes Tested by a Graduate Optician

Tooths Extracted Without Pain

Dr. E. E. Schuster
DENTIST
2315 Fond du Lac Ave.

Pabet Bear on Tap Phone Grand 3856

Peter Schupmehl
Saloon and Palm Garden
620 State St.

Look for the Red Flag on Your Bread. It is Made by Comrade

Anton Glassl
687 Third St.
Between Walnut and Sherman Sts.

Bringing Order Out of Chaos

It Has Fallen to the Social-Democratic Administration to Put a Dirty House in Order. The Question of Taxes

The bringing order out of chaos is a large part of the work of the Social-Democratic administration as evidenced by the work being done at the city hall to get the affairs of the city into such shape that the people may be able at any time to ascertain just what their elected and appointed officials are doing.

This work has already revealed, in many instances, how the machinery of government has hitherto been always constructed and preserved for the purpose of guarding the interests of the capitalist class, as well as to further its interests in every possible manner. In none of the city's departments is this more evident than in those that have control over the levying of taxes and the distribution of the funds thereby raised.

The tax commissioner of Milwaukee is appointed by the mayor, whose selection must be endorsed by the common council. The appointment is for a term of six years, so that the commissioner appointed by the malodorous Dave Rose is still in office and will hold over until just before the close of Mayor Seidel's term of office. Under him are the ward assessors, appointed for a term of two years, also by the mayor with the consent of the common council.

It can readily be imagined that, considering the manner of his appointment, the tax commissioner has but little to fear from the effects of a change of administration, since his reign continues long after that of the mayor, by whom he was appointed, may have ceased. The commissioner with the consent of the mayor, also has the power to remove from office any assessor under him for incompetence or neglect of duty.

Nor is this the only safeguard surrounding the capitalists in this department of government. There are the museum and library boards, for instance, composed of appointed officials whose terms expire at intervals and the complexion of which can be changed only after appointments have been made to them for many years. In fact the law makes these boards self-perpetuating and the city cannot get control.

The result is that the administration, no matter how much it may desire to regulate taxation and the disbursement of the city's funds for the best interests of the whole people, can yet regulate, or vary, only a very small part of the total amount collected and expended. Yet it is very likely to be held accountable for even the taxes collected this year notwithstanding that it had almost nothing to do with the levying of the same.

The income of the city is from the following sources, the table showing what part of each dollar of taxes is received from the different sources:

Water department.....	\$0.00.27
Interest and sinking fund of the water department	1.83
Permits and licenses.....	9.24
State school fund refund..	6.84
Total.....	\$0.18.18
Amount raised by direct taxation.....	81.81
Total.....	\$1.00.00

Out of this dollar a fixed amount must be set aside for the public museum, the library and the school funds.

Where do YOU Stand on this Question?



The Soldier's Widow "The soldiers of peace ought to have the same protection as the soldiers of war."
The Laborer's Widow

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.

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.

ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM. By H. M. Hyndman of England. A concise exposition of the Marxian philosophy. Price, cloth, \$1.

Social-Democratic Herald
528-530 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Don't neglect to order your coal now. When the next cold snap comes there will be a rush for fuel. You can avoid delay by ordering now, this very day. Write or phone this office.

In Seidelberg

City Wins Important Suit
An important suit was decided in favor of the city by a jury in Judge Tarrant's court on Monday.

Several years ago the city built the First avenue viaduct. Before work was begun, and in order to expedite the same, Ald. Koerner stated to the common council that he had releases from all of the property owners in his pocket.

Afterwards suits were started aggregating \$224,000 damages by the several property owners in the valley, who claimed they were damaged by the building of the viaduct, notwithstanding that a gradual incline from the valley to the viaduct is provided, making it easy of access from the valley below. Before the viaduct was built there was no means for getting to the street level above except by the dirt roads along the banks.

The first suit started was by the Pabst Brewing company, who own a saloon in the valley. The jury in this case awarded the plaintiff \$4,800 damages, and this case will probably have a new trial, a motion for the same having been made.

The second case was for \$80,000 damages and was instituted by the Gross Coal Co., in whose employ was the combined legal talent of the city recognized as the very best. The case was fought for the city by Assistant City Attorney Williams, who obtained a verdict for the city Monday.

How a company located in the valley at the foot of the viaduct can claim damages for its construction is beyond the grasp of the average mind, and it is believed that the pending suits are simply a part of a huge plan on the part of the capitalists of the city to mule it every time and whenever they see an opening.

The statement made by Ald. Koerner at the time looks very suspicious in this connection for, why should an alderman make a statement that he had in his pocket releases from all of the property owners, when, in fact, he had none?

It looks at this time as if, had not a Socialist administration intervened, numerous suits aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been decided against the city simply because no determined fight was made for it. This was formerly the case and there is no reason why it would not have continued to be but for this calamity to the capitalists.

Yes, from the capitalist standpoint, the Socialist administration is a failure—a most abject failure to provide for them as was customary.

Luedke's NEW Tan Shoes

IN MEMORIAM. The old tin cans, false scales, short measures and all the other claptrap arrangements deposited in the room on the eighth floor of the city hall, the spoils gathered in by the city reaper's department, would make a fine and appropriate picture to be placed on the tombstone of capitalism.

Here's another way the capitalists of the city have of nagging the Social-Democratic administration: A young man—a stranger in the city—came to the city hall a few days ago asking to be directed to the labor agency in Mayor Seidel's office. He said that he was told, in a place where he went to look for work, that Mayor Seidel has started a free labor bureau in his office where he could register.

Sealer of Weights and Measures Jansen has been appointed the delegate from Wisconsin to the national convention to be held in Washington Feb. 15, and leave of absence for that occasion has been granted him by the council. In order that the legal aspect of the deliberations of the convention may not be lost to the city, Assistant City Attorney MacIntyre was also ordered to attend the convention on behalf of the city.

A measure legalizing the actions of the license committee in revoking saloon licenses will be passed by the council at some future meeting, it is said. It has been customary for the committee to act in this manner for years past, practically ever since the present license law was passed providing that saloon licenses must be revoked by the common council upon the conviction of the holder on the charge of selling liquor to minors.

A department of public recreation will be created if the resolution to that effect introduced at the last meeting is passed. The Somers system of real estate assessment will also have its inning before the committee on taxes.

Value of Useful Work
Martin L. D. Bunge, who has become favorably known through his lectures, will speak at the Ethical Hall, 558 Jefferson street, Sunday, February 19th, 8 p. m., on the subject: "The Value of Useful Work." Mr. Bunge will show that useful work is fast becoming the basis of a new aristocracy of the future.

Practice Limited
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT-GLASSES FITTED

Dr. Benn P. Churchill
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Jensen Theatre Building
Mitchell St. and First Ave.

ECONOMY POINTERS

For Monday, February 20th, at **Bauch's Reliable Department Store**

Follow Direction of the "Index" in Today's Announcement

Every price quoted is a record low one—in many instances at cost and below

Read carefully, you'll quickly recognize the most remarkable bargain prices the season produced

EXTRA STAMPS FREE!

If you present this coupon at our stamp counter on Monday, February 20. Either "Sperry" Gold Stamps, the best merchandise stamp, or "S. & H." Green Stamps, the best premium stamp, absolutely free in addition to regular stamps given with purchases of 10c and over.

- Standard 6c Calico 4 1/2c
- Indigo blue, black and white, gray, shepherd checks, etc., but a limited quantity sold to each customer.
- Crystal Batiste only 9 1/2c
- Light and dark grounds, fast colors, 12 1/2c quality.
- Best Apron Gingham 6 1/2c
- Mill lengths, checks in assorted colors and sizes.
- New 12c Gingham 9 1/2c
- Seersucker Gingham, nurses' and fancy stripes.
- 12c Muslin Cambric 9 1/2c
- Bleached Muslin Cambric, 25 pieces for Monday's sale, yard wide, excellent quality for underwear, etc.

Women's and Misses' Suits, made of French Serges, Broadcloths, Chevots, Mannish Mixtures—Jackets are lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, 28 and 30 inches long, black and colors, some plain tailored, others with satin folds or silk braid-trimming, values up to 22.50 at... **10.00**

Women's Misses' and Junior Full Length Coats, styles in 28 and 32-inch lengths, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, skirts in habit back, flounced or modified hobble styles, black, colors and mixtures... **12.95**

Women's Sample Dresses, su and wool, all new styles in 28 and 32-inch lengths, worth up to 15.00, your choice at 12.50 at... **5.00**

Japanese Fur Neck Pieces only **12.50**

Extra wide shawl collar style, lined with Skinner's satin, guaranteed to give good wear, including pieces worth 25.00 to 32.00.

Men's Silk Four-in-hand Ties at **18c**

- Men's large Navy Blue Handkerchiefs, 32c
- Men's Unlined Working Gloves at 38c
- Men's Garters, best 25c kinds, pair... 15c
- Men's Union Made Working Suspenders 15c

Men's New Madras Shirts, special **59c**

Figured, striped and plain colors, cuffs attached, sizes 14 to 17.

- Men's Fine Cotton Socks, plain colors, also fancy new spring styles, pair 12c
- Boys' Washable Blouses, plain colors, also figured and striped, 38c

Men's \$1.00 Black Umbrellas for **65c**

Silk and linen mixed, steel rod and frame, natural wood handles.

- Underwear 33c
- Women's Ribbed 50c Cotton Union Suits, all sizes at 33c
- Underwear 29c
- Women's Ribbed 50c Cotton Union Suits, sizes 4 to 6... 29c
- Underwear 37c
- Women's Ribbed 50c Cotton Pants, sizes 4 and 5, pair... 37c
- Underwear 15c
- Boys' Ribbed 20c Under-shirts, sizes 24 to 28... 15c

2.50 Leather Wrist Bags at **1.19**

Assorted sizes and shapes, with gilt or metal frames.

New 75c Leather Wrist Bags **44c**

7x10 inch sizes, good handles, gilt or metal frames, inside purse.

Mesh Bags, Assorted Sizes at **98c**

New Suede and Velvet Bags

Women's House Slippers at **95c Pair**

Black Dongola Kid House Slippers, with one strap and common sense toe and heels, also black vici kid, three point, with low heels.

Bargain Table

Children's Vici Kid Button and Lace Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, with wedge heels, pair... **1.29**

Children's Vici Kid Button and Lace Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, with wedge heels, pair... **65c**

Infants' Mocassins, Colored, **12c Pair**

Women's House Slippers at **1.15 Pair**

Black Dongola Kid, with front gore.

6x9 All-wool Ingrain Rugs at **4.50**

Seamless Ingrain Rugs, woven like Reversible Brussels, size 9x12 feet, Monday... **10.00**

- All Wool Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 feet... **8.50**
- Rugs for Reception Halls, 4-6x6-6 feet... **10.75**
- Brussels Rugs, small patterns, size 4-6x7-6 feet... **10.50**
- 9x12 Velvet Room Rugs, entirely new oriental and medallion patterns, reduced to... **22.50**
- Axminster Rugs, size 9x12 feet, entirely new oriental and medallion patterns, reduced to... **22.50**
- 9x12 Velvet Room Rugs, new small Persian patterns, without mitre seams, Monday... **16.50**
- 18x54 Battenberg Dresser Scarfs, drawnwork center... **98c**
- Potter's Embroidery Silk, per skein... **98c**

30.00 Brussels Room Rugs **21.00**

Royal Wilton Rugs, new small allover effects and medallion patterns, reduced to... **35.00**

98c Doyleys **39c**

Cluny Lace Doyleys, 18-inch size—in Art department... **39c**

Round or square 12-inch Batten's Doyleys **19c**

1.50 Scarfs **98c**

Hugo E. Bauch
COR. THIRD ST. AND NORTHAUENUE
MILWAUKEE'S "RELIABLE" DEPARTMENT STORE COMPANY

As to that Manitowoc Supreme Court Decision

Capitalism must have its interest, rent and profits, and no court decision under it would be a just one that denied it these prime requisites for its existence.

In the case of the city of Manitowoc vs. The Manitowoc & Northern Traction company this is very plainly shown. The traction company in this case operates an interurban line between and over the streets of Manitowoc and Two Rivers, a distance of seven miles. The road was built, probably in the expectation that the two cities would grow faster than they did; so a clause was included in the Manitowoc franchise, saying that the rate between the two cities would be ten cents.

The two cities did not grow as fast as was expected but taxes and other expenses grew much faster, so that the company found itself without a profit in sight, at the beginning of the year 1909.

It then decided to raise the fares, when these were paid on the cars, to 15 cents per fare. This was a bad move for Manitowoc business men, who were doing a great deal of business with Two Rivers people, who came to Manitowoc to do business, led to do so by the low fare between the two cities.

True to the interests that pays campaign expenses, the Manitowoc city council enjoined the traction company against raising the rates. The city demanded that the company be held to its contract and the city attorney, A. L. Haugen, even went so far as to say that the public didn't care a rap whether the Manitowoc & Northern Traction Co. was bankrupted by a low rate or not. The courts, however, gave it as their opinion that, if it could be shown that the rate was too low, the company was entitled to a raise, because, if it were shown to

be too high, the public would have had a right to demand a reduction.

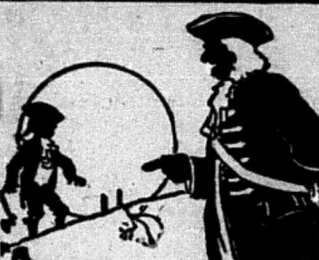
So, although the supreme court decision is against the company and for the city, it points out, nevertheless, that the company has merely to go to the railway rate commission and show cause why it should be allowed to raise its rates.

In the meantime, on account of the fact that it could not at once raise its rates, the company made a raise in workmen's fares from 7 1/2 to 10 cents. Many Manitowoc workmen had taken jobs at Two Rivers, their wages being partly based on a special 7 1/2-cent rate for workmen. We have no record of any court decision to the effect that these workmen would have been entitled to a raise in wages on account of the raise in their fares.

So the whole thing amounts to this: The courts have decided the method by which the public service corporations must proceed when they wish to raise their rates, in cases where they are bound by contracts, and the workmen of Manitowoc, who were working for wages in Two Rivers paid the cost of the proceedings by paying an increase of 2 1/2 cents in their fares, or 5 cents a day each. The traction company was in no danger of losing during the time the case was in court because it was protected by a bond given by the city. The business interests of Manitowoc were in no danger, because, had the case been lost, the people of Manitowoc, and not the business interests would have paid the bill.

Suits of this kind are sometimes known as "friendly" suits, probably because they settle momentous questions for the capitalists and the workers pay the costs.

CARL MINKLEY.



Not Always Easy

It is not always easy to tell the truth. There is no question, however, about its always being the right thing to do.

The object of Pabst advertising is to tell you the truth about

Pabst Blue Ribbon

The Beer of Quality

The truth is that Pabst Blue Ribbon has won the world's highest prizes for quality—is as rich in food values and as perfect as scientific methods and brewing skill can make it.

The truth is that Pabst Blue Ribbon has a smooth, agreeable flavor and a delightful after taste which distinguish it from all other beers.

Telephone the dealer below to deliver a case of Blue Ribbon beer to your home. Prove to yourself that we are justified in making the above statements.

Pabst Brewing Company



Phone Grand 5400



A GOOD HOT WATER BOTTLE

is one of the most universally used and necessary articles in the world. Every house should have one. The kind we sell is the kind you want. Perfectly made, good size, best model, full capacity. They last well; therefore there is economy in the purchase—real rubber is not low-priced. For hot water bottles and all best rubber goods ask us first.

H. F. STEINERT
Pharmacist
1112 Teutonia Ave.
Milwaukee Wis.

Attend Our **Clearing Sale**
Bargains Galore
Premium Tickets given with every Purchase
B. STRNAD
Dry Goods and Furnishings
963 Kinnickinnic Avenue

Our lenses and frames are guaranteed and we can show you the names of the best business men and professional men in Milwaukee, who are our patients.
ARCHIE TEGTMEYER
322 National Ave. Cor. Grove St.

Wisconsin State Organization

Winfield R. Gaylord, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

WEST BEND.—The West Bend local now has a meeting place in the Opera house. They took in two new members at their last meeting and expect to receive two more at their next meeting. They are asking for date for Comrade Ameringer.

"Comrade Ameringer is original in that he has a style all his own. He presents the scientific side of Socialism in a manner at once lucid and impressive, without tiring his hearers nor taxing their absorbing capacity, and the fresh and spontaneous humor with which he illustrates his points is an excellent vehicle for truth which would soon be forgotten if presented in a different and less attractive garb."

"Among those who heard him on different occasions, Comrade Ameringer's many-sidedness, the facility with which he infallibly tunes his lectures to the key of his audience, his command of facts and his ready memory were the subjects of much favorable comment. Whether he addressed union men or non-union men, brewery workers, farmers or railroad laborers, he had the same cheerful message of hope for all of them and expressed it in terms used by them in their everyday activities. The conviction of an audience that the speaker is one of them has an effect that is as beneficial immediately as it is lasting."

"There is only one explanation of the circumstance that a representative speaker of a party previously despised and lately ridiculed can draw a crowd of seventy to eighty at his first speech and keep on increasing them from day to day, to wind up with an audience of more than three hundred and fifty on the sixth day: The tide is turning. Those on the lecture platform come to judge an audience pretty correctly in time by reading their faces. There were few of those who came to satisfy their curiosity merely, and those few very soon forgot whatever frivolity might have been in their motive. The majority were earnest men and women craving information and light. And they received what they sought. To many these lectures were the first ray of hope they had seen for many a weary day. To the comrades they furnished new strength and courage, a fresh impetus to carry on the work stoutly and unceasingly. To all others they supplied food for thought for some time to come."

"The 'boys' have only one regret, and that is that Comrade Ameringer could not possibly stay longer, and, judging from the regrets expressed by many who failed to hear him, it seems that the speaker's attractive powers had not yet reached the limit by any means. While the collections at the meetings did not fully cover the expenses, the results of these lectures will be evident long after the light has been paid and forgotten."

"We are entering upon a vigorous follow up campaign which is bound to increase materially our working membership with a corresponding effect in the spring election."

LA CROSSE.—The Socialists opposed the commission form of government on the ground that it means centralization, and is therefore a step away from democracy. Our Comrades in La Crosse fought this battle against commission form of government with success. A few items of an article which appeared in the La Crosse Tribune, February 10, will signify the political situation in La Crosse. This: If the commission form of government is not now adopted, it cannot be, at least for some years to come. The Socialists will poll an immense vote in the spring election. If they do not elect the mayor, they will at least run second. A great many business men will not credit this statement, but it is because they have not had an ear to the ground. Two years hence the Socialists will probably elect the entire city ticket and perhaps a major-

ity of the city council. This is not uttered as a warning, for it may be a good thing. We merely state it as a probable fact.

If the two old parties do not want to surrender the city to Socialistic rule, they have BUT ONE CHANCE TO PREVENT IT. IT IS TO DROP PARTY LINES IN THE CITY AFFAIRS, TO GET TOGETHER, TO ESTABLISH A COMMISSION GOVERNMENT NOW AND TO UNITE ON A TICKET FOR THE COMMISSION.

The Tribune seeks to rule no man's vote. Its purpose is to put the situation up to all voters. We believe they must choose between commission government under a non-partisan commission on the one hand and our present form of government under Socialistic rule on the other hand.

Comrades, get busy. Spring is near, capitalism is going on and conditions are getting worse. Who's going to help to change the conditions? It is the organized working class, the producing class to which the farmer belongs as well. Comrade Oscar Ameringer is going to travel! The state and I want more dates for him. Announcements for the Ameringer meetings will be made in the next issue of the Herald. Those that are expecting to get Comrade Ameringer will have to write soon, as the arrangements will be made during the next week. We have the electric machine on this end, get your machine on the other end going, so that we can have some live-wire between us. We received some good news from the state, but not enough to satisfy us. Look to those comrades that are looking for a "live bunch" in Green Bay, Wis.: "Local Green Bay wishes to extend its hearty thanks to the State Organization for its cooperation with us in helping to make our great meeting of protest against the courts a success. Both Comrades Handley and Zabel acquitted themselves with great credit to themselves and the movement."

We have had one meeting, the first Debs meeting with an attendance slightly larger, but none could approach yesterday's, either in enthusiasm or in permanent results. We took a collection of \$37.75, sufficient to pay all expenses and leave \$3.90 for the treasury.

Comrade Zabel is the most polished orator we have ever had, and you need have no fear in recommending him anywhere, even as against such men of national reputation as Debs himself.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.—The Comrades in Sheboygan County are preparing for a vigorous spring campaign. They are collecting for a county campaign fund and expect to get Comrade McCaleb in the county for personal work as well as speaking. Other counties, such as Kenosha, Cortis, Richland, Kenosha, and Elmore, Fond du Lac, Waukesha, and Racine, are also active.

NEENAH.—The Comrades at Neenah will have Comrade Carl D. Thompson on February 21st to start their spring campaign. They expect to elect at least a few aldermen. They are a live bunch in Neenah, not only as to the number of members in the local, but also as to the number of subs for the Herald. The subscription list of the Herald is going up like a thermometer on the 4th of July. This is doing good work.

CARL MINKLEY.

Thos. Twilmeyer
Watchmaker and Jeweler
2111 North Avenue

Wm. Wogder
22 year eye need
406 Two 19th St.

Routing the Lines of a Street Railway System

In routing car lines, a street railway company in any large city has a difficult problem that cannot be fixed permanently as long as the city continues to grow and never can be fixed to suit every one in the several sections of the city.

The faster the city grows, the more business activity it develops, the oftener this problem must be tried over again.

Two important questions must always be considered in routing car lines—the transportation needs of the People and the reasonable economy in operation.

The questions are of the highest importance to the Public as well as the Company. Each of them involves many questions of detail.

The grouping together of retail stores, office buildings, places of amusement, railroad stations and hotels within a certain district makes it necessary that many lines of a street railway system shall serve that district.

To provide reasonable service for all sections of Milwaukee, and to promote the growth of the outlying residence sections and the surrounding manufacturing districts, THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAIL-

WAY AND LIGHT COMPANY has lines extending for long distances in all directions from the central part of the city.

To make the service of the greatest value to the Public, each line must be a useful member of the system of which it is a part and each in itself must be so operated that it will accommodate the greatest number of people practicable.

Business economy, as well as the requirements of the service, demands that the routing of lines shall be such as will distribute the travel most evenly, not only among the different lines, but throughout the different periods of the day and to the different sections of the city.

Beginning twenty years ago with five street railway properties that had been operated separately, and in some instances with more than one line in the same territory, this Company has found it necessary to make many changes in the routing of its lines.

The object in each case has been to provide the most direct transportation practicable between those parts of the city which have most in common with one another, and at the same time to strengthen and make more comprehensive, the system as a whole.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company

Employer Holds Up His Men With Gun

"I can furnish proof that a certain Waukesha quarry superintendent compelled his men to pay him the two dollars they were owing to the employment agencies, every payday, with a revolver in his hand," said one of the representatives of an employment agency, speaking before the judiciary committee, which had under consideration Ald. Corcoran's bill to regulate the fees to be demanded by employment agencies.

An amendment to the resolution by Ald. Welch (S.-D.) to compel the employer to pay the fee was being considered. The amendment was characterized as impracticable, because, said one, "It is not the business man, but the employer who is benefited by the agencies." Another said, "Our services are to the employee, not the employer, mainly."

Certain employment agencies, the testimony showed, enter into agreement with foremen to whom they furnish help by which the fees are divided up. These fees are often exorbitant and amount to from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per month, sometimes more. The foremen, in addition, make it a practice to discharge the men when they refuse to pay the fees—when these are regular monthly payments, in order to get a new fee in case it was paid in a lump sum at the end of the first month.

It also developed that Milwaukee

agencies are compelled to pay a license fee to the state, on account of there being a free state employment bureau in this city.

The fees charged by local agencies, the representatives of the agencies said, are considered very moderate, being \$1 for common labor and seldom, or never, above \$1.50, except in the case of foreign agencies, such as Greek and Italian.

A representative of one agency stated that his firm cares very little what regulations are adopted and allowed his hearers to infer that the railroad and other business has been lost to the local agencies, presumably, because it is no longer safe to graft on Milwaukee workers. The statement was made in such a manner, although veiled, as to give the inference that the Socialists are to blame and have interfered with business to the detriment of the unscrupulous employment agencies.

The ordinance under consideration was returned to the city attorney and will provide for a maximum fee of \$1 for a \$3-dollar-per-day wage, the highest fee allowed being four dollars for highly paid labor. The fee will hold good for thirty days, the employee having the right to demand another position for the same fee within that time in case the first proves unsatisfactory to either party.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

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

The Town of Lake, Branch No. 1, D. P., has made arrangements for holding a May ball, at Glazer's hall, 1000 W. 6th St., Cudahy, Saturday evening, May 6th.

The 18th Ward German Branch, D. P., is making preparation for holding a big lecture at the Ethical Hall, some time in March, in reference to educating the women on Socialism, the first subject of this question will be handled by Comrade Armin Lowey.

The Hungarian Branch, S. D. P., has made arrangements for a mass meeting to be held next Sunday morning, at 10 a. m., at John Kosednar's Palm Garden, 79 6th St. Comrade Carl Minkley will speak in German and Comrade Armin Lowey will speak in the Hungarian language.

The Town of Lake Branch, No. 4, S. D. P., has arranged for a prize schafskopt tournament, to be held on Sunday afternoon, March 5th, 1911, at Anton Hagner's hall, corner 8th and Waukesha streets. Admission, 15 cents. Game will commence at 2:30 p. m.

The Ninth Ward Branch, S. D. P., has arranged for a prize schafskopt tournament, to be held Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, at Waedekin's hall, 2714 North Avenue.

The Ladies' Social-Democratic Singing Society of the South Side, known as "Aurora," will hold its business meeting every Thursday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, at Schultz's Hall, 11th Avenue and Rogers street. Song rehearsals take place each following Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, same address.

The annual masquerade ball by the South Side Social-Democratic Ladies' Choir, "Aurora," will take place on Saturday, Feb. 18, at Schultz's Hall, corner 11th Avenue and Rogers street. All arrangements have been made to make this an annual affair of great success.

Tickets are 15c, at the door, 25c.

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

Caspar Hach
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
927 Kinnickinnic Ave.

PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

Clothing, Hatters Men's Furnishers

We Carry a Large Line of

Union-Made Clothing
HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring
401-403 ELEVENTH AVENUE.

South Side Turn Hall
473 National Ave.

FOR RENT FOR
Weddings, Parties, Balls
and Theatricals.

WM. F. SCHMIDT
Manager and Proprietor of
TURN HALL SALOON

Would You Buy
A \$12,000 HOME FOR
\$5,000

LOT 11020, on corner. This brickhouse has 11 rooms suitable for large family or two other boarding or rooming house, convenient to schools and churches and within walking distance from downtown. Only \$1,500 cash is required. One block from car line, 300 Greenbush St.

KOESTER & LIEBSCHER
West Side Bath House
WATER AND FOODS SOLD AT
WHOLESALE PRICES
P. O. BOX 200 CHESTNUT ST.

Emil E. Potratz
Gents' Furnishings
Clothing and Tailoring
1907 Teutonia Ave. Phone Com. 2114

THE HOME TEA CO.
393 Grove St., Milwaukee
A Full Line of Groceries
WOMITZ & BRUNZ, Proprietors

OSCAR RADEMAKER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Phone Grand 3003 Room 8, Metropolitan Bldg.

Dr. C. J. Hochherz

DENTIST

1043 Muskego Ave.

A. W. STREHLOW

Plain and Decorative
Painting, Paperhanging
and Calceining
Graining and Hardwood
Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1193 Teutonia Avenue
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ADVERTISING

NEW STORE AT 624 THIRD ST.
620 East Water Street

Bull Wheelock's Place

UNION HEADQUARTERS
Past President-Quaker Club
193 FOURTH STREET

Ben Rheinfrank

Union Made Hats, Caps
and Men's Furnishings
1438 GREEN BAY AVENUE

FAIRBANKS-FREY
ENGRAVING CO.
114 GREEN ISLAND BLVD.
WE HAVE THE LABEL

F. TEWS SYSTEMS, GRANT FISH

Special Bargains
In Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Fine Fish
baiting done at lowest prices.
VANL, 927-2nd Street

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

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

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN HEICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK H. BATH, 244 Sixth St.
Secretary-Treasurer—EMIL BRODDE, 1054 Eighteenth St.
Sergeant-at-Arms—M. WEISENFLUH, 1877 Louis Ave.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, Albert Walters, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edmund Melms.

LABEL SECTION: Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Wm. Hahn; V. C. M. H. Whitaker; Treas., J. Klotz; Sec., H. P. Book, 1115 25th St.

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

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

News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher
Address all Communications to Room 206 Brisbane Hall

Meriden, Miss.—The employing printers of this city have accepted the new scale as presented by the Typographical union and which carries a substantial increase in wages as follows: The wages of book and job men were increased from \$15 to \$18 per week, evening newspaper men from \$18 to \$21, and employes on morning newspapers from \$19 to \$24 per week.

Chicago, Ill.—Under the name of the Bookkeepers and Assistants' association, the city hall clerks and assistants of department heads have organized a union and will make a demand that in the next budget a minimum salary of \$1,500 a year be paid bookkeepers and clerks.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Three measures, adopted by the Arizona Constitutional convention last month, are intended to benefit workingmen, and especially organized workingmen. They were the eight-hour workday on state work, prohibiting the employment of aliens on public work, and prohibiting labor black lists. The alien labor measure was at first defeated, but was later passed on reconsideration.

Hoboken, N. J.—Fifty brass workers, employed by the Oriental Bedstead company, this city, went out on strike a week ago because the firm wanted to reduce their wages. They were notified that their wages would be cut on account of the dull season, and every one of them immediately laid down their tools and walked out. At the time of the strike the men were unorganized, but they immediately applied for membership in the Jersey City union of the metal polishers and it is expected that they will be enrolled in the union. They request all bed makers not to ask for work in the shop and thereby help them win the fight against the reduction in wages, and also for better conditions.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Painters and upholsterers employed at the plant of the Erie Motor company in this city are out on strike for improving conditions. The men claim that there are more than 1,000 of their number out, either directly or indirectly as a result of the strike. They demand that they be paid a straight day or hourly wage, instead of under the piecework system, as heretofore.

San Rafael, Cal.—The State Building Trades council, which was in session here last month, adopted a resolution providing for the purchase of an industrial farm to provide sustenance for the many men who, it is said, will engage in a general strike in Los Angeles next spring in an attempt to unionize that city.

New York City, N. Y.—For the first time in the history of organized labor a union card will be displayed in a bank, the firm of M. & L. Jarmulowsky of this city having signed an agreement with the Bank and Office Employees' union. Demands will be served on all the other banks and offices on the east side for an immediate settlement of the union's requirements. According to the agreement the banks will have to close at 8 o'clock in the evening, except Saturdays, when the clerks will work later.


Chicago, Ill.—The wage scale of the Polish Typographical union of this city was recently increased in a very substantial manner. The old scale for handmen was \$17.50 per week for first class and \$15 for second class. The new agreement calls for a scale of \$20 per week and the second class is eliminated, except that one man can be employed in each office to distribute type, correct mail list and help on forms, at a scale of \$18 per week. The machine scale remains at 15 cents per thousand for all sizes of type, with the option of the office operating under a time scale of 50 cents per hour for day work, and 55 cents per hour for night work. The new agreement has been signed for a period of one year.

Marion, Ind.—The Typographical union of this city was recently successful in negotiating a new scale with the employing printers whereby the members are benefited by an increase in wages of \$1 per week.

Five Thousand Swedish Shoe Workers Are Locked Out
Stockholm, Feb. 3.—Close to 5,000 shoe workers in Sweden have been locked out by their employers. The remarkable fact about the lockout is that it was done contrary to the wishes of the employers themselves. The shoe manufacturers were inclined to settle affairs with their employees peacefully, but the Employers' association of which the shoe manufacturers are members, compelled them to start this fight upon their employees. Most of the shoe factories in Sweden are affected by the lockout. —Chicago Daily Socialist.

Before Unions Interfered
In the office of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing company of Providence, R. I., hangs a copy of the schedule of the hours of labor required by the Providence Machine company when Mr. Sharpe's father was employed there in 1847-88. Except during May, June and July, when it began at 4:55, work began at sunrise. Workmen had their breakfast before beginning the day's work only in the months of November, December, January and February. During the rest of the year breakfast was served anywhere from 6:30 to 7:30, forty minutes only were allowed for it. Seven o'clock was the average time for ending the day's work.

Miners Still in the Game
The United Mine Workers closed the year 1910 with a membership of 308,660. This is the highest paid-up membership for any corresponding month in the history of the organization and a solar plexus blow to those who have been predicting the end of the U. M. W. of A., because of the family row between the Lewis and Mitchell forces. The harder they



More Electric Power to Factories Every Month


No better evidence could be offered of the growing conviction among factory men that it pays to buy their power from Central Station. The reasons are various—differing with the different plants. Economy of space, increased output, plant expansion, fewer breakdowns, greater convenience, freedom from dirt—are some of them. Let our engineers make a thorough test of your plant and show you where you may be wasting power. It will cost you nothing.

Central Office: Public Service Bldg. Phone Grand 123
North Office: 1035 Third Street Phone North 304
South Office: 429 Mitchell Street Phone South 315

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company
"THE ELECTRIC COMPANY"

Union Barber Shops

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



Milwaukee National Bank OF WISCONSIN

86 Michigan St., Corner East Water

CAPITAL, \$450,000.00
Surplus and Profits, \$150,000.00

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
J. F. Wm. Inbuschof, Chairman & Inbusch Co.
Ferd. Meinecke & A. Meinecke & Son
Carl Penshorn of Meinecke Toy Co.
Geo. W. Strohmeier, President
L. M. Alexander, Vice-President
Wm. F. Filter, Cashier
Jno. F. Strohmeier, Ass't Cashier

FRED. GROSSE

SIXTH AND CHRYSLER STS.
Brisbane Hall
Shaving Parlor

MUELLER'S

White Pine Cough Syrup with Tar

J. C. Mueller
Druggist
Cor. 11th and Greenfield Aves.
Milwaukee, Wis.

H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP

462 REED STREET, Corner Scott

News Nuggets from Our Exchanges

The receipts of the United Mine Workers of America for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1910, were about two million dollars.

The Women's Trade Union League of England, organized in 1874, has a total affiliated membership of about 185,000. The model for the first woman's trade union was found in America.

Of the 15,000 coal miners who went on strike in the Irwin-Greensburg field, Pennsylvania, on March 10 last, nearly 7,000 have left the district and sought labor in other organized fields.

It is reported that an increase in pay will shortly be asked by the railroad train dispatchers of the Pacific Northwest. The dispatchers make no demands in their petition, but they otherwise state that if their request is not acceded to they expect to organize a union.

The American Federation of Labor anti-injunction and employers' liability bills will be introduced in the California legislature, and a strong effort will be made by the state labor movement to secure their passage.

Longshoremen of New York harbor have decided to delay demands for a wage increase.

The Lehigh Valley railroad has granted a substantial increase in wages to its engine drivers.

Pullman car porters have requested an increase of wages to \$45 and \$50 a month, according to term of service. The average wage now is \$30.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in June, 1911, and has adopted as a battlecry, "Complete and thorough organization."

The Toronto union plumbers and steamfitters are conducting a series of lectures of a technical nature concerning the modern science of plumbing and steam heating.

The Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., and the agent of the Grand Rapids Brewing company are opposing organized labor.

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING PARLOR

166 LLOYD ST.
Pau Line of Union Cigars

UNION HAT CO.

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

J. P. KINSELLA

Shaving Parlor
227 1/2 Howell Avenue

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEBB, Proprietor

Wm. Smith

Shaving Parlor
835 Kinnickinnic Avenue

Our Oculists

ASK FROM THE BEST
Solely in the County,
We Fit Glasses by the Latest Scientific Methods.
ARCHIE TEGTMEYER
WATCHES, DIAMONDS
392 National Ave. Cor. Grove St.

To Organized Labor and Its Friends

A number of friendly attempts have been made to organize the employes of the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., and induce this firm to pay higher wages and grant better conditions, but without avail.

Representatives of labor organizations, who tried to confer with the Weber Brewing company have been insulted and abused and the firm insists on long working hours and low wages.

The Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., sells bottled and keg beer in this city, claiming to be union beer, thereby deceiving the buyers.

We again call attention to the fact that the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., is no union brewery. It is paying starvation wages to their employes and insults and abuses organized labor.

The United Brewery Workers of Milwaukee and Waukesha, Wis.

The Gerhard Suspenders

Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year, Best Workman's Suspenders Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard Suspenders
897 Third St.

Frank Deuster

BAKERS' HOME
Saloon and Pool Room
610 Chestnut Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Lamers Bros.

354 Grove St.

A. W. HAAS

Fresh and Salt Meats
Poultry & Game in Season
211 HOWELL AVENUE 211

Henry Harbicht's Place

Bottle Beer. Keg Beer on Tap
Sample Room. Phone 1496 Grand
271 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!

Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—**THE UNION LABEL** and **SHOP-CARD**—cast your ballots for emancipation from wage slavery

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SMOKE TAMPANOLA

10c CIGAR
MANUFACTURED BY Herm. Buech
TUBED BY
678 10th Ave. Phone South 3238

A. JAECK

611 SIXTH AVENUE
SALOON, POOL HALL, BOWLING ALLEYS AND LODGE HALL
Hall Tables and Cards Free of Charge for Billiards and Other Tournaments.
ROOM FOR 24 TABLES

J. W. NIEMANN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Telephone South 310
1872 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE

COAL Callaway Fuel Co.

235 W. Water St., Germania Bldg.
Fill Orders Given
Office of Social-Democratic Herald and Vorwaerts
H. W. Bistorius
Brisbane Hall,
Sixth and Chestnut Streets
Phone Grand 4425
WOOD

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 Market St.
Open Day and Night
Phone Main 3758
Our Carriages Are All New Kept in Good Order
Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings
\$3.00
NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED

Adolph Heumann

SALOON
628 Chestnut St., Milwaukee
X. Hermann Miller
PHOTOGRAPHER
COR. THIRD AND PRAIRIE STS.
Opposite Stelmeyer's

Irwin Springless Motor Washer

Does not catch or tear the clothes
The one perfect Machine that gives entire and lasting satisfaction in every way, the motor will operate just as long as you feed it water pressure. There is nothing to break or replace.
For Sale at
FRED. G. REINHOLD
3814 Lisbon Ave.

FRED. G. REINHOLD

3814 Lisbon Ave.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KAUFMANN BROS. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

CHAPEL STABLE
628-630 Center St. 902-908 Center St.
Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Whitnall on City Planning

"Apples at \$1.00 a barrel will do more to overcome drunkenness than the prohibition party ever did," said C. B. Whitnall, city treasurer of Milwaukee, speaking on the subject "City Planning" under the auspices of the Institute of Municipal and Social Service Thursday evening.

In his preamble Mr. Whitnall included the following succinct sketch of the use and purpose of planning cities for the people:

"We have arrived at a stage of our social strife called civilization, where certain unnatural conditions, called diseases, are recognized as dangerous, and the influential citizens, through personal fear, have drawn on public sympathy enough to establish a few hospitals, asylums or institutions for social defense.

"Why do we not remove the influences which lower the victims' vitality to the degree of decay, called tuberculosis or typhoid? A healthy person within natural environment is immune. Without natural environment no amount of hospital service can protect us. A comparatively few people can manage a hospital and save more or less victims from death, but by none less than the power and authority of the city as a whole can the causes of these diseases be removed.

"This is the fundamental object of city planning. We must also insist that the livelihood of labor should not be hewn down below the level of efficient citizenship. We must determine how much of poverty is the result of social neglect. We must decipher the relation of economic wrong to destitution.

"The solution consists in making the city a humanized entity."

Continuing Mr. Whitnall cites the fact that every human being is to a great extent, the product of his environment. Like the father who whipped his daughter for disobedience and afterward found that she was deaf, the city is punishing its citizens for being what it compels them to be by the environment in which it compels them to live. The city is therefore as unreasonable as the father who did not know that his child was deaf.

"Poverty in Milwaukee means helplessness." It also pays the highest rates for its miserable existence in food and shelter. The slum dwelling is connected with the palatial residence by the tariff which the citizens who dwell in the latter impose on the vice of the slums. What is known as vice in the slums becomes, by a touch of hypocrisy, art in the select regions.

Last year we officially picked pockets of our criminal court victims of \$38,000 and we call it a fine system. "The real criminal class in Milwaukee today is composed of those who have been the dominating power. Those we CALL criminals are the inevitable results of conditions which we tolerate."

"Every child born inherits the right to a requisite amount of the three God-given forces, which, if withheld, or diverted from universal use, causes pestilence. They are clean water, sun-light and a normal atmosphere. A city that does not administer its trust, ensuring to each and every person this inheritance, is guilty. Milwaukee has been indicted by nature years ago."

"Looking to the future of Milwaukee, actuated by a desire to make it a better Milwaukee, the following projects are being carefully considered and preliminary steps have already been taken for their execution:

Mr. Whitnall here outlined the connection between the animal and the vegetable kingdom and showed how the proper relation between the two can be maintained by a system of parking that will provide for the requisite amount of vegetation throughout the city. He showed how people who have been accustomed to sufficient open and tree covered areas are not satisfied to live in the vitiated atmosphere of the cities where the air is nearly always supersaturated on account of the lack of vegetation to absorb moisture and bad drainage. "The only reason why we do not all live in parks is because our minds do not meet. Every economic and physical factor requires such a move. We will require about ten thousand acres of land, of which about four thousand will be devoted to apples. Our entire park and street cleaning department, including maintenance of the canalization, will be easily maintained by the income from the political sanitation or park department.

Before these plans can be carried out, trunk line travel ways must be established. Broad streets or radial highways, the cities' arteries, cannot be dissociated from the problem of housing. These will facilitate the daily ebb and flow of traffic and increase the area available for home building.

"Facility of communication is the very basis for the existence of a city. And its success is more dependent on its means of circulation than any other physical factor under its control."

It is calculated to build these parked ways 150 feet wide and these will constitute the trunk lines for travel, and connect the various neighborhood centers of the city. These centers, it is expected, will provide space for kindergartens, gymnasiums, auditoriums for local gatherings, post office and offices for all public service. Thus they become business, recreation and social centers. Storage tracks for cars may also be provided here so that all brick, coal and other heavy traffic may be moved at night after being loaded during the daytime.

The new system should be taken into account in the laying out of new additions to the city.

Mr. Whitnall also outlined plans for placing model homes within reach of the people, providing for payments in such a manner that all may be able to benefit by them.

1,500 cities in Germany and Switzerland, built upon similar lines, are free from taxes and self-supporting, Milwaukee can be.

In conclusion Mr. Whitnall said: "It is really nothing more or less than a matter of economy. The real objection is that planning lessens the opportunity of individuals getting something for nothing. Just at present there is a contest on between the certainties of nature's economics and the gamble or chance for individual avarice."

well established fact that Marion has from year to year offered the best burlesque bill of the season. Bijou—"At the Mercy of Tiberius."

The attraction that is to play an engagement of one week at the Bijou commencing with a matinee Sunday, "At the Mercy of Tiberius," bears a somewhat classic title, yet the story and the play are modern and dressed in the fashions of the last decade. Its action takes place in the home of

to blow a silver whistle next Monday night to signalize the opening of the Royal & Adams two-ring indoor circus and wild west at the Auditorium. The circus will be under the auspices of Tripoli temple of the Mystic Shrine. The Shriners voted unanimously at a recent meeting to invite the mayor to open the show and an invitation was extended, to which the mayor said "yes."

The mayor and wife and a party of friends will occupy a box close to the ringside. Promptly at 8:15 o'clock Mrs. Rhoda Royal, wife of one of the circus magnates, will ride up to the mayor on her favorite horse, "Bathhouse John," and present him with a silver whistle. The mayor will make a brief speech, and then blow a shrill blast on the whistle. Immediately the circus performance, the first of a series of eleven performances during the week, will begin.

It is expected there will be a capacity house. Many prominent Milwaukeeans will be present.

Capt. Frank J. Meyer, chairman, and the members of the shrine's executive circus committee, have arranged to entertain between 400 and 500 little inmates of Milwaukee and Racine orphan asylums at the Tuesday matinee. From Racine there will be over seventy-five children from the Taylor orphan asylum and children who are being cared for by the Associated Charities of Racine. The Milwaukee institutions will be St. Rose's Orphan asylum, the Home for Dependent Children, Wauwatosa; the Protestant Orphan asylum, and the Children's Free hospital, Tenth street.

The children of the last mentioned institution are cripples and the Shriners will carry them to the Auditorium in autos, driving the autos into the building and right up to the boxes. The Racine children will be brought to Milwaukee via the electric railway.

Gayety—Burlesque
Billy W. Watson and The Girls From Happyland will visit the Gayety Sunday afternoon to remain a week. Among the many burlesque comedians none has achieved greater prominence than Mr. Watson, who is

Mayor Emil Seidel, has consented

Another Gimbel Sale of OVERCOATS

1/2 OFF

AT EXACTLY HALF-PRICE

THINK OF IT, MEN!—Think of walking into Gimbel's Popular Clothing Department—Noted for its "Classy" Hart, Schaffner & Marx, David Adler & Sons and M. Stein & Co.'s Garments—and picking out ANY OVERCOAT in the Entire Stock—at exactly HALF PRICE.

No matter whether it's a Fine Imported Cloth Coat or a Good Substantial Every Day Coat—or a FUR LINED or all Fur Coat—in each instance you pay HALF PRICE.

Our strict policy is to "Never CARRY OVER A SINGLE GARMENT" and to back up this policy we're willing to take BIG Losses. Just figure it up, Brother, and see how Much you can SAVE on the Price you usually pay for a Coat.

Gimbel's Two-Pants Suits - \$2.39

THIS IT ONE of the especially interesting values offered in this GREAT FINAL CLEARANCE SALE of Boys' Winter Clothing. These Exceptional Suits are in a winter weight material, neat dark gray color; plain double-breasted coat and have TWO PAIRS OF FULL CUT KNICKER PANTS TO MATCH—which makes the suit give double the service of the ordinary suit. SIZES 6 to 15 YEARS. There'll be no more when these are gone—this is the FINAL REDUCTION and there's no doubt of their quick disposal at this remarkably low price. Splendid, sturdy suit for school wear. While the lot lasts we will sell these splendid suits for only

\$2.39



STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Auguste Foght deceased.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Auguste Foght late of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, deceased, having been duly granted to Alfred Medlich, by this Court:

It is ordered, That the time from the date served until and including the first Tuesday of Sept. A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Auguste Foght 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 decedent and for debts due to him, having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by the Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of April 1911 and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Auguste Foght, in the County of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of November, 1911, 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, 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 eight days from the date hereof.

Dated this 22d day of January, 1911.

M. S. SHERIDAN, County Judge.

WIDULE & MENZING, Attorneys for Estate.

Room 2 Metropolitan Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Louis Schwarz deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John Schwarz executor of said estate representing among other things, that he has fully administered the said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for exhibiting and settling his account of his administration, and assuming the residue of the said estate according to law.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this Court, at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of Feb. 1911, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as it can be reached.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to the day fixed for hearing, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1911.

JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

WIDULE & MENZING, Attorneys for Estate.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT—In Probate.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Auguste Foght, deceased.

On the 14th day of February, A. D. 1911, upon reading and filing the petition of Anna Anderson, administratrix of the Estate of Auguste Foght of the Town of Wauwatosa, of the County of Milwaukee, died intestate on or about the 12th day of Feb. 1911, and praying that Anna Anderson be appointed Administratrix of the Estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1911, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

It is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.

By the Court.

JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

WIDULE & MENZING, Attorneys for Estate.

SUMMONS

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT—Milwaukee County.

Marie Lutze, Plaintiff, vs. William Lutze, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action, in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

WIDULE & MENZING, Plaintiff's Attorneys. P. O. Address, Room 2, Metropolitan Block, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., Wisconsin.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action are on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County.

WIDULE & MENZING, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED

WILL the person who by mistake took a small Bronze watch, containing among other things a watch valued at \$100.00, from suit bound Farwell Ave. car Monday noon, Feb. 12, please return same to 910 Linwood Ave. and receive reward.

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low service, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schaffkopf Score Cards, bearing the Union Label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for the Social-Democratic Pub. Co., 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants in a book for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, printed, with stub, only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

DAMAGES COLLECTED

For personal injury. No charges. If unsuccessful. Special and prompt attention guaranteed. Bonded Rapid Collecting Agency, Inc., Rooms 412-414 Railway Exchange Bldg., Phone 412-414, Ap. 25-47.

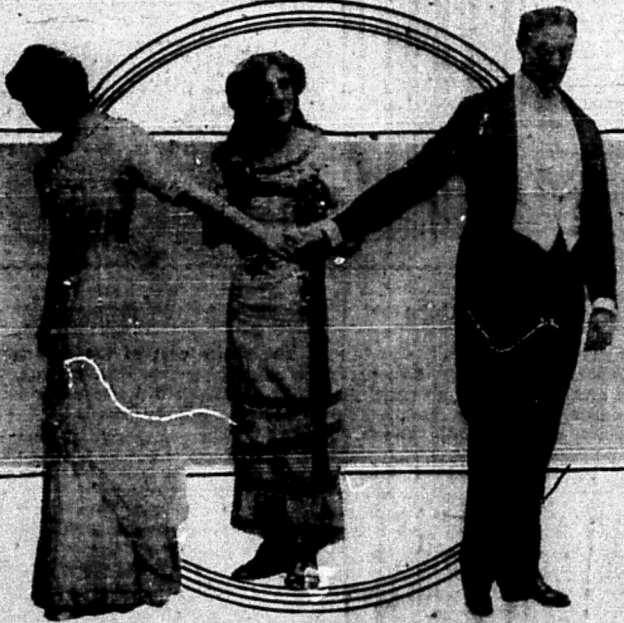
COLLECTIONS

COLLECTIONS—Does anyone owe you money? We collect claims of every description on percentages. No collection, no charge. Honesty and promptness our motto. Bonded Rapid Collecting Agency, Inc., Rooms 412-414, Railway Exchange Bldg., Phone Main 3124.

C. D. WAUGH, EXPRESS COLLECTOR, 230 GRAND AVE., ROOM 201, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Wanted: The party who has stolen my watch.

At the Theaters Next Week



AT THE DAVIDSON

Davidson—"The Arcadians." Charles Frohman will present the three-act fantastical musical comedy, "The Arcadians," at the Davidson theatre the week beginning Sunday, February 18. "The Arcadians" comes here direct from their year's run in New York and with the original cast and scenery. This delightful musical play has won the highest praise for its daintiness, its charm, its exquisite music and its rippling fun. The theme is one that lends itself readily to all that is best in the way of a scenic and musical production. Owing to the elaborate musical program, the evening performances will begin promptly at eight o'clock and the Wednesday and Saturday matinees at two.

AUDITORIUM—People's Concert Another big program of high class music will be rendered by the Bach Symphony orchestra Sunday afternoon for the people's concert at the Auditorium. You cannot find a better place to spend the afternoon with your wife and children. Urge your friends and neighbors to come with you. Help fill the hall and show the management that these concerts are appreciated by the working class.

New Star Beginning Sunday afternoon Dave Marion and his Dreamland Bur-

lesquers will be the attraction at the New Star Theater.

The "Aeronaut" is the title of the



new two act musical extravaganza which Mr. Marion will present to the patrons of the New Star Theater, and it is said to surpass anything seen in this class of entertainments. It is a

well established fact that Marion has from year to year offered the best burlesque bill of the season. Bijou—"At the Mercy of Tiberius."

The attraction that is to play an engagement of one week at the Bijou commencing with a matinee Sunday, "At the Mercy of Tiberius," bears a somewhat classic title, yet the story and the play are modern and dressed in the fashions of the last decade. Its action takes place in the home of



to blow a silver whistle next Monday night to signalize the opening of the Royal & Adams two-ring indoor circus and wild west at the Auditorium. The circus will be under the auspices of Tripoli temple of the Mystic Shrine. The Shriners voted unanimously at a recent meeting to invite the mayor to open the show and an invitation was extended, to which the mayor said "yes."

The children of the last mentioned institution are cripples and the Shriners will carry them to the Auditorium in autos, driving the autos into the building and right up to the boxes. The Racine children will be brought to Milwaukee via the electric railway.

Gayety—Burlesque Billy W. Watson and The Girls From Happyland will visit the Gayety Sunday afternoon to remain a week. Among the many burlesque comedians none has achieved greater prominence than Mr. Watson, who is

Mayor Emil Seidel, has consented

DIAMONDS **WATCHES**

Have you ever stopped to consider what it would mean to you if your vision would become defective?

ARCHIE TEGTMEYER
392 National Ave. Cor. Grove St.

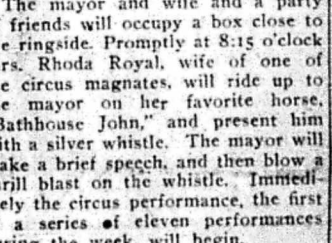
W. F. TRIER
Superintendent of all kinds of Structural Building
Office 217 West Water Street
ROOM 203 Phone Grand 1221
Estimates promptly furnished

If you wear or need Glasses consult **A. REINHARD** Established over 20 years at 206 Grand Ave. Milwaukee.

THE **WEST SIDE HABERDASHERY**
Gen. Selberlich, Prop.
UNION MADE GOODS
BELLMONT HATS 50c-60c
Hatters and Goods 1513 Vliet St.

HATS AND FURNISHINGS
AT POPULAR PRICES
Schleiger-Schulz Co.
1201 VLIET STREET

ALHAMBRA—"The Cub" A Kentucky mountaineers' feud in real life that extended over eighteen



years and that cost twenty-one lives before it was ended, is the basis of the

satirical farce, "The Cub," which comes to the Alhambra Sunday, Feb. 19. A seemingly serious subject, the feud and its accompanying melodramatics, lends itself admirably to the twist of comedy of the uncouth, ignorant Kentucky mountaineers and the youthful, irrepressible, college-bred "cu" reporter.

CRYSTAL—Vaudeville
A bill of vaudeville on which every act is of headline magnitude and one in which comedy predominates, will be the offering at the Crystal theater week starting matinee Feb. 20. Leroy and Clayton, in their uproariously funny sketch, entitled "A Horse on Hogan," will be the featured act of the week. This sketch is by George M. Cohan, and is said to be one of the classic bits of work from the pen of this popular writer.

EMPRESS—Vaudeville
Next week's bill at the Empress features the famous Bando-Roma band of twenty-five pieces—all members of a union affiliated with the A. F. of L. The balance of the program is made up of five other acts, making their first appearance.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE
1st
NATIONAL BANK
CHARTERED 1854

You will find our Certificate of Deposit plan a very easy and profitable way of banking your savings.

An inquiry at Window No. 1 will get you full information.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee

Your dress denotes the kind of a Man you are.
The Ambitious man, wears listless clothes.
Don't permit your clothes to stop your progress in this busy world.
Your personality should shine through every thread.
To be assured of proper dress at the right price, wear Stroesser Tailoring.

Our Spring Woolens are in Stock Its a Beauty Show in Woolens Pick Now
Walter P. Stroesser
Meritorious Tailoring
Union Label 316 State Street

DAVIDSON
SHERMAN BROWN, Manager
All Next Week Beginning Sun. Matinees, Wed. and Saturday
Charles Frohman Presents
The Fantastical musical comedy
THE Arcadians
Direct from a year's run in New York with original Company and production
Cast includes Frank Moulton, Julia Sander son, Percial Knight, Josephine Hall, Alan Mudie, Ethel Cadman, Harold Clemence, Mary Mackid, Lawrence Grant, E. H. Meyer and 100 others
Curtain rises Evenings at 8 and Matinees at 2
Prices, best seats \$1.50 SEATS NOW SELLING.

BIJOU
Beginning Mat. Tomorrow 2:30 Other Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Vaughan Glaser submits for your pleasure
Eleanor Montell and Associate Players in the Delightful Romance of Southland
"At the Mercy of Tiberius"
By AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON Author of "St. Elmo"
NEXT PLAY—New Version of **Happy Hooligan**

Impress
A Positive Sensation
BANDA-ROMA
18-Musicians-18 All Union Men of A. F. M.
JOE FANTON'S "Awakening Athletes"
JAS. R. McCANN & CO. "Uncle Charles of Charleston"
KNOX AND ALVIN "Musical Mirthful Magnets"
HARRY LeCLAIR Presenting a Satire on "CLEOPATRA"

AT THE NEW
CRYSTAL
WEEK OF FEBRUARY 20
WALTER LEROY and FLORENCE CLAYTON
in "A Horse On Hogan"
6-OTHER ACTS-6
Prices 10c-20c-30c

GAYETY Twice Daily All Week
Week Com. Matinee Sunday
Billy W. Watson and Girls from Happyland
presenting
TOO HOT KNIGHTS and THE GAY MODISTE
Four Big Vaudeville Acts Actually the Liveliest Show Going Boxing Saturday Night

NEW STAR
COM. SUNDAY, MATINEE, FEB. 19
Always the Best Show of them ALL
"IN A CLASS BY HIMSELF"
Dave Marion
And his Dreamland Burlesquers
Presenting a Brand New Musical Extravaganza in Two Acts
"THE AVIATOR"

The Struissguth-Petran Engraving Co. makes quality cuts

Railway Lobbyist Busy at Madison

Opposes the Kiefer Bill from "Moral Reasons." The Conservation Bills—Senator Gaylord's Important Joint Resolution

Madison, Wis.—The time limit for introducing bills has expired this Tuesday. On the whole over seven hundred bills were introduced. Our comrades did their share of the hard work by introducing almost one-third of these. This is a comparatively large number for one-eleventh of the representatives, and meant hard work day and night. A cursory glance through the bills is sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the workingmen are being well represented in Madison. Each bill aims to eradicate a real and long suffered wrong, and the passage of any of them means another step towards the final amelioration of the present barbaric conditions of the oppressed and downtrodden.

Killilea Bobs Up!
A hearing was held by the judiciary committee on Comrade Kiefer's bill amending the workmen's liability law so that the relatives of an injured foreign workman may sue even though they live in a foreign country. Under the present law the widow and orphans of an alien workman cannot recover damages for the death of the husband and father, unless they were residents of the United States at the time of the accident. Mr. Killilea, lawyer-lobbyist for the St. Paul road appeared against the bill. Of course, Mr. Killilea did not argue for the defeat of Comrade Kiefer's bill because under the present law it is cheaper for the St. Paul road, as well as any other corporation to hire foreign laborers, for if they happen to get killed the corporation does not have to pay anything, while if American labor is employed the corporation is liable for about \$5,000 in case of death owing to the fault of the company. Oh no, Mr. Killilea is too much of a patriot and entirely too charitable to argue that at present it pays the St. Paul road to hire foreign labor in preference to American labor because they not only work for lower wages, but if you happen to kill them it costs the road nothing; although Mr. Killilea admitted frankly that ninety-five per cent of the unskilled laborers employed by the St. Paul road are foreigners. Mr. Killilea rather seemed to prefer to take a broad minded view and warned the legislators that if this bill is passed it will simply mean that so much more money will be sent out of our country; that is, if this bill is enacted into law and a foreigner is killed, his wife living in some European country can recover, and Mr. Killilea is opposed to such a rash measure which if adopted will make the United States, not the millionaires, just as much poorer as the widow will recover for the death of her husband.

When one listens to such argu-

ments one wonders whether there is any limit at all to the greed and avarice of the capitalistic class. What chicanery and trickery will they not stoop to in order to boost their dividends another notch! On the one hand they argue for the extension of markets throughout the whole world, not because it will help them to make larger profits, but because it will make for "peace on earth, good will towards men," and on the other hand they take the attitude of the most narrow minded and selfish patriots, not because it will save them a few paltry dollars, but because it will mean the keeping of a few tainted dollars in this country which by right belong to some destitute widow and orphan. It is only capitalists and their tools who can unblushingly advocate such an inconsistently dual standard of ethics. After all, who is the sincere advocate of universal brotherhood, the Socialist who drudges day and night to help not only his own fellow workman, but those of foreign nations as well, or the capitalist who is always working with an eye single for his own narrow, selfish interests?

This week public hearings are being held on the bills providing for conservation of natural resources. One of the measures proposes that the timber lands which were stolen by the "self-made" pirate lumber barons, and from which all of the timber was cut and used to swell the profits of the capitalist class, (even the splinters were gathered up and used for the manufacture of toothpicks)—that this barren land now be bought by the state at \$4.00 an acre. Presumably the state will have to do this for it is absolutely necessary that this land be reforested in order to preserve the important streams, as it is located on their headwaters. Thus the people of the state are being mulcted coming and going.

To Amend Constitution
Comrade Gaylord has introduced a joint resolution amending the state constitution so that hereafter the check upon the legislature instead of resting in the hands of the corporation-lawyer judges shall rest in the control of the people where it rightly belongs. This amendment also provides that whenever the people desire to amend the constitution they need no longer come to Madison and impudently kneel before their "servants" for permission to have an amendment referred to them the "masters" so that they might vote upon it, and then after the people have voted upon it, the legislature, if in its infinite wisdom sees fit, can ratify the amendment adopted by the people so that it really and truly may become an amendment to the constitution. In short, Comrade Gaylord's resolution will incorporate the

initiative and referendum in our state constitution, which will not only simplify the method of amending the constitution, but will also in the future make the people the real rulers of their own government.

The other member of the Siamese Twins has already made his appearance. It would be contrary to all the laws of nature if when Henry Cochems makes his debut somewhere, the other twin should not also shortly appear on the scene, and vice versa. Why? they even journeyed together in their crusade against the liquor traffic. Charley McGee, of Heisdorf fame, is registered as a lobbyist for some of the brewery interests against whom he but shortly campaigned in a neighboring state. This must be the "unkindest cut of them all" to the prohibition element which was so easily taken in by Charley and Henry.

Holds Railway Responsible for a Human Life

One of the most intelligent juries that has yet served under Coroner Nahin brought in the following verdict in the case of James Reedy, 364 Clinton street, aged 50 years:

"We, the jury empaneled to serve in the case of the Northwestern railway vs. James Reedy, who came to his death on Feb. 7, 1911, by being struck by a passenger train at the National avenue crossing, find that the said James Reedy came to his death through negligence on the part of the railway company in not providing proper safety devices at the National avenue crossing, and we, therefore, recommend:

"That in the future in order to make secure the life of persons traveling on highways crossed by railway trains, that safety gates be provided, especially where the tracks are not depressed or elevated."

Nahin Scores Again
In the case of Herman LeRoy Reed, the baby that died at the home

rather loosened tongue and said a lot of things that would not bear analysis afterward. One thing we did look up, however. He said that the court house engine room was burning more coal now than it did under the former regime. We wondered how this could be, and this is what we found: Comparing the year 1909 with the year 1910 as to the total of weight used, we found that in 1909 there was 16,900 pounds more of coal burned than during the year 1910. However, there is another fact in connection with this matter that is interesting. In 1909 the county paid \$2.37 for the coal for the court house, while in 1910 the price paid was \$3.05, a difference of 68 cents. The coal barons are the culprits, not we.

How funny it seems in these days of faithful city officials to turn to the files of the newspapers of a few years back and chance on such items as the following:

"Mayor Gone for Nine Days.—Mayor David S. Rose left for Tucson, Ariz., yesterday, to be absent nine days. He goes west to look after the equipment of a railroad to mines at Twin Buttes." (Free Press, December 10, 1905.)

We reprint this one item out of many to help on the chagrin of Ald. Carney, who thought he had found a great thing on City Clerk Thompson, but afterward found that the clerk had simply taken the number of days off allowed him by law for a vacation.

"This is the most businesslike looking state of things that I ever encountered in the city hall," said a well known business man the other day to Mayor Seidel. And he added that that was what the city had needed for years. The city needed that thing, and also that the officials



Espenhain Bonds Mean Dollars to You

First Showing of
1911 New Spring Styles
For Men and Young Men
Come in, look them over, you will not be urged to buy.
Spring Suits \$15.00 to \$35.00 | Spring Overcoats \$10.00 to \$30.00 | Spring Raincoats \$5.00 to \$30.00
All of our Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats Must Go
Regardless of Cost
Choice of any of our \$28.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00 Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats, now..... \$19.50
Choice of any of our \$22.50 and \$25.00 Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats now..... \$14.75
Choice of any of our \$20.00 Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats now..... \$11.45
Choice of any of our \$18.00 Fall and Winter Suits now..... \$9.50
Choice of any of our \$15.00 Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats now..... \$8.45
ESPEHAIN'S Demand Bonds wherever you deal
GRAND AVENUE

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Public Service, of Chicago, a corporation grafters' special organ, has an article about those ornamental street lights on Wisconsin street in this city. It calls it ornamental lighting. It may be ornamental, but in the matter of lighting the lamps are not much better than tallow dips.

That song at the minstrel show at the cathedral hall the other night, slamming the Socialist administration and wishing the "good old days" would return, should create no surprise when it is understood that one of the singers is a relation of one of Milwaukee's most successful grafters.

Judge Eschweiler decided that Victor L. Berger need not answer fifty-seven of the seventy questions asked him in the examination before Court Commissioner Roehr, and the daily papers asked their readers to believe that the Socialists had lost out! We can stand a good many such "defeats!"

Says the Daily News, editorially: Milwaukee needs a press agent. And that press agent should be the business associations. They should see to it that knowledge of the good things of Milwaukee reach not only the world, but her own citizens. It is possible that the News editor has never heard of Ald. Bogk?

We are not posted on present conditions in Chicago, but a few years ago the taxes upon the homes of the working people were apparently lower than the amounts assessed in Milwaukee. An instance was brought to our attention where a cottage in Chicago which rented for \$15 was taxed \$25. In Milwaukee under Rose a house in one of the residence wards of the South Side that rented for \$8 was taxed \$25.

Here is an interesting fact: Although the amount of taxes levied for collection this year was a million dollars more than at any previous year, the city treasurer's accounts, at the close of business Feb. 15, shows that the delinquents were \$8,000 less than at the same time last year. Milwaukee's delinquent tax list is much smaller than any of the large cities in the United States.

It is reported by men who sought work up the river that the Kopeice-ice-trust has not attempted to fill its ice houses and that there is a large space still empty in all of them, furthermore that during the cold weather in December it made no effort to take full advantage of its chance for a harvest. Does the trust intend to face the coming summer with ice houses half filled in order to have an ice scarcity and therefore a chance to screw up the prices, or did it fear to employ the men applying for fear they voted for the Social-Democratic administration, or what?

Att. Hubschmann wore a broad smile when the decision of Judge Eschweiler (related on the first page of this issue of The Herald) became known. It was a complete victory and establishes a new right under the law. The contention of the attorney seemed daring at first, and lawyers and judges shook their heads, yet a careful study of the question brought out a decision sustaining his contention absolutely. Whether Neacy will take the matter up to the supreme court or not, is not yet known.

Milwaukee is still supplying the state industrial school at Waukesha with a third of its inmates, in spite of probation officers and juvenile sessions of the district court. Who says it is not time to supply parks and playgrounds and provide wholesome amusements for the children of Milwaukee?

And another thing—Milwaukee supplies 40 per cent of the patients at the state tuberculosis sanitarium at Wales, and 50 per cent of those on the waiting list are from this city. Isn't it about time to look after housing conditions and get more breathing spots for our people?

Repeated reports come to this office that Manager Scholtka of the Nordberg Company works makes it a practice to tell applicants for employment that he has nothing for them and that they better go to Mayor Seidel, accompanying the remark with a leer. He is said to be of that type of men who would consider such a practice very witty. If the uncertain fops of capitalism's wheel of fortune should eventually land the gentleman in the poor house we hope he will look back upon his "joke" at the expense of men seeking the chance to live and get what enjoyment he may out of the memory.

Social-Democrats enjoyed a good laugh this week over the newspaper report of a speech on Socialism before a woman's club by Atty Glicksman. For utter foolishness, coming from a man of standing in the legal profession, it was far and away the rankest piece of work we have seen in many moons. One of the funny things he said was that to be consistent a Socialist should believe in communism. His speech was full of lawyer quibbles, and indicated, unless he was shamming, that all the "deep study" of the subject he claimed to have put in had failed to give him any conception of the real spirit and intent of Socialism.

Supervisor Archibald, who is the proprietor of what a certain member of the common council would call a mixologist emporium, up in the Eighth ward, arrived at the last county board meeting in the middle of the session, and said in explanation that it had escaped his attention that there was a meeting and that he "just happened in." He brought with him a

of Fredericka Guth, the attention of Superintendent Dysart of the Children's home, was called to the fact that babies need milk of certain qualities and that such milk should be provided—the infants in the care of the home in order to avoid a repetition of the Guth case. Accordingly a meeting of the directors of the institution was called and it was decided to raise the standard of pay for the care of babies so that better care can be given them and to provide pay for a better class of help.

In the case of Mrs. Guth it was found that the woman is a woman over 70 years of age and who could not have been expected to be the right person to properly care for infants in large numbers.

Supt. Dysart, in a letter to Coroner Nahin, thanks him for the suggestions given him and says that he will see that the infants placed in his charge are properly cared for in the future.

It was announced in all the Milwaukee daily papers a couple of days ago that the City Attorney had recommended that the matter of Health Commissioner Kraft dismissing certain employees be turned over to the grand jury. Mr. Hoan asked the newspaper men to deny this report and correct the false impression that had been sent broadcast.

He further stated to them that what he had said was that he had the utmost confidence in the honesty and sincerity of Dr. Kraft, that if he had dismissed any employees it was because he honestly believed it was for the welfare of the people of Milwaukee, and, therefore, that he was pleased that the men were dismissed. He added that this administration before election had promised to clean out the bad ones in the City Hall, and that if our present city officials were to be indicted for carrying out in jail. All the papers refused to print the above statement, and but one had the fairness to enter a simple denial of the charge.

City Sealer Makes Report

Print butter was at one time sold in Milwaukee at 14 to 15 ounces per pound brick; no wit requires just sixteen ounces to make a pound. Paper boxes were once sold as candy; now the candy in the box weighs sixteen ounces, instead of thirteen and one-half. The ice-man can no longer give his customers a shortage in weight of from 10 to 25 per cent to make up for shrinkage on the wagon; eleven ice-men found that this is a dangerous practice when they were haled into court. The coal dealer can no longer go to the yards and buy 1,700 pounds of coal and deliver it to his customer as a ton, nor can he buy 14, 24 or 34 tons and deliver them as 2, 3 or 4 tons respectively. It isn't safe, not since Sealer of Weights and Measures, F. C. Jansen shook his finger under their noses and said, "Look here, this business has got to stop!"

Liquids can no longer be safely sold by dry measure and the housewife no longer pays for the paper in which her lard, butter, groceries, etc., are wrapped, nor for the wooden plates in which they are contained. False scales, dented milk-cans, short measures and dozens of other contrivances that heretofore made cheating easy are no longer allowed to roam promiscuously about the city but are safely stored, properly labeled and packed away, by the thousands in a room on the eighth floor of the city hall where, as a relic of the past, they are a 25 cent show all by themselves.

Certainly, as Mr. Jansen says in his annual report just out, not all of the bad practices indulged in by merchants have been done away with and it will take some time longer to wipe out some "so-called trade-customs and bad practices," but, in time, these also will give way to honest methods.

AUDITORIUM
MAIN HALL
PEOPLE'S CONCERT
Chr. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Bach's ORCHESTRA 10c
Sunday, 3 P. M. Sharp

ALHAMBRA
Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre
SUNDAY MAT., and all week—Washington's Birthday, Mat. Wednesday—Best Seats \$1.00, Regular Mat. Sat.

DOUGLAS THE FAIRBANKS CUB
A New Farcical Satire on the Kentucky Coal by Thompson Buchanan.
Nights—Main Floor \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c. Balcony 50c and 35c. Seats Now
Next Week—Lulu Glaser & Maxine Elliott

Masquerade
Costumes We are RENTING all kinds of Masquerade Costumes for less money than anyone else in the City. Pay us a visit and investigate.
Wm. Staab, 505 E. Water St. Phone Main 2913; App. City Hall MILWAUKEE

Every Comfort Afforded **AUDITORIUM** Biggest Show of Season
Beginning Next Monday Night, February 20,
ROYAL & ADAMS
Present the World's Greatest
INDOOR CIRCUS
Hippodrome and Wild West
75 Big Circus Acts—An All-Star, Professional Circus, Comprising the Greatest Aerie Artists of Europe, America and the Far East—All the Thrills and Sensations of the "Big Tops."
150—STAR PERFORMERS—150
150—EDUCATED HORSES—150
30—FAMOUS CLOWNS—30
Bigger Than Ever! Better Than Ever!
Enlarged! Improved! Augmented!
RHODA ROYAL'S EDUCATED HORSES
ALL NEXT WEEK—MATINEE DAILY
PRICES: Night, 50c, 75c and \$1.00
Matinees, 25c, 50c and 75c
Reserved Seats Now on Sale at Gimbel's, Continuing All Week

JOIN OUR EXCURSION
Oklahoma
Free Booklet, Map, Etc.
KIMPEL LAND COMPANY
239 Third St.

THE **Ethical Hall**
Free Lecture Platform
558 Jefferson Street
Will be occupied by
Prof. Martin L. D. Bunge
Sunday Eve., Feb. 19
8 o'clock
Subject for discussion:
"The Value of Useful Work"
All Comrades and their friends are invited
Prof. Chas. Zueblin
March 5, 12, and 19

GRAND BALL
Given by the
Inside Electrical Workers' Union
Local No. 494
MILLER'S HALL
Eight and State Sts.
Saturday, Feb. 25
Tickets 25c. At the Door 50c