

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## THE INDICTMENT OF THE CENTURIES!

Victor L. Berger Writes of the History of the Roman Church.

**W**E did not seek this fight with the Catholic church, it was forced upon us. But we point to the fountain-head of Christianity and say to the clergy:

It was your class that robbed the poor of their rightful heritage, the *patrimonium pauperum*. It is your class that has always served the powerful and ruling classes, even the most infamous among them, as spiritual bullies and executioners. You boast of the fact that wherever you have held the helm of state in your merciless grip, you have prevented or delayed the social revolution, which even at the time of Christ knocked at the portals of the Roman empire simultaneously with Christianity.

Very well. It is due to your work that things have come about as they are. Men of your stamp and your ambition, your predecessors, perpetrated acts of superhuman inhumanity, from which the world has suffered enough and a thousand times too much.

You will live in everlasting memory. The monument commemorating your deeds, you have yourselves erected. It is "ere perennius," more lasting than brass. On its broad pedestal of the awful social misery and the unutterable political disgrace of the 1500 years of your rule, stands the ridiculous figure of your "sciences," astrology, alchemy, and scholasticism.

Apate Satanas! You are the evil ones! Clear the track. Social-Democracy now confronts you. Clad in the armor of thousands of years of human experience and armed with all the sciences—the weapons of our modern time—this champion of humanity is proof against all your craft and trickery and will press irresistibly onward.

Social-Democracy is the only true friend of mankind. It will uplift all weary and heavy laden beings, even those poor dupes among your lower clergy, your nuns and monks, who have hitherto been the slaves of ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism and who are compelled to render menial services to the rich and powerful church dignitaries and to renounce all the happiness of life.

We Social-Democrats are free and equal men, as were the early Christians. Like them we delegate the supreme authority on all important questions to society. We use the referendum. Our fundamental and inviolable principles are absolute liberty of conscience, of thought, and of action. With us there are no meaningless phrases, but a life necessity.

The only restriction which we wish to place upon the actions of men is that we want no man to infringe upon the right and welfare of others.

Social-Democracy differs from early Christianity in one point and in this it towers far above so-called primitive Christianity. We set as the goal of humanity the strongest and most practical furtherance of human knowledge and skill, the impartial and unfettered development of science, the loving cultivation of art, the refinement and ennoblement of all that bears the mark of humanity.

The aim and object of each individual should be to participate according to his best ability in this grand work of civilization.

We should thus fulfill the object of life. To all those who believe in a future heaven and hell, we say: How can anything divide us in this earthly existence, which, according to your own confession, lies beyond its limits?

We want to do our best in this life, the only one of which we all are probably certain, and for this we are fighting these intellectual battles.

We do not wish to rob you of your faith. Far be it from us to desire anything of the kind. But consider your attitude well.

If there be an hereafter, then we shall be infinitely better prepared for it when our time comes than we will be, and we shall take leave of this beautiful earth in a cheerful spirit.

And if there be a Deity, he must be a perfect being, embracing all that lives and moves, a being whom men will serve best by fully developing their intellectual capacities and striving to come nearer the divine through becoming fully human. But this is the Social-Democratic aim.

*Victor L. Berger.*

Labor-saving machinery should help mankind and ease his labors. But under private ownership all labor saving devices only add to the torture of the people.

Prof. Frank Parsons of Boston has been roused by Pres. Eliot's comments on the labor situation into writing the following well-put report:

"President Eliot of Harvard does not see why workmen want short hours. He says he wants to work all the hours he can. Verily, so do I. But that is because I am doing the sort of work I love and I am my own boss. This is still more emphatically the case with President Eliot. His labor is a delight. It is intellectual, social, civic, ethical, at the same time that it is industrial. But let him drudge in a coal mine, or toil in a rolling mill ten or twelve hours a day, at the beck and call of a boss, exhausting body and soul for a mere subsistence, and subject to discharge at the will of an unsympathetic employer, and see if he will not join in a movement for the eight-hour day. It is a movement of the deepest significance to humanity, a movement that lies at the very heart of civilization and progress, and even from the economic standpoint it is of vital importance. It is the long hours of overwork that are to blame for many of the most terrible railroad accidents. And it is the long hours of brutalizing toil that make 'the man with the hoe.'"

In New York there is a tenement building that has come to be known as the "lung building" because of the great number of cases of consumption that have been taken to the hospitals from it. Similar plague spots exist in every large city, and even the smaller ones, even though their fell work may not be recognized. In Milwaukee, for instance, the records show that from three buildings on Clinton street thirty cases of consumption have already been taken to the county hospital, and it was only recently that the records were studied out to see what they would show. The county almshouse has furnished 36 cases, cases which had their beginning before the victims reached that end of the poor man's journey. The records also show that the lower river wards furnish an incredible number of cases. A good deal to relieve this state of things will come from education. Public sentiment must be educated up to the point where the community will have the courage to tear down buildings dangerous to health, and the working people must be educated against the terrible effects on health of vitiated house air and unsanitary surroundings. This is to stir up a revolt in the breasts of the working class against the inhuman conditions and surroundings that hedge in their luckless lives under capitalism, but the sooner they revolt the better.

What History Shows as to the Morals of the Detractors of Socialism. We can point Christ's oft-quoted saying, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone," at the priests who are charging that Social-Democracy stands for moral laxness. Can the priests as a class come to a consideration of this question with clean hands? He who reads history can only have one answer to this question. He who has not read history will be surprised to learn that at one time nearly every priest resorted to concubinage. At one time in some portions of Europe a concubinage tax was exacted of the clergy without exception, even of those who lived chastely outside the marriage relation. "A certain prelate boasted openly at his table that he had in his diocese 1,000 priests who kept concubines, and who paid him, each of them, a crown a year for their license," says Cornelius Agrippa. The tax was officially called by the church "nullagium."

In the Dark Ages (from the Fifth to the Fifteenth century) Europe was plunged in a moral darkness almost impossible to realize according to our moral standards of today. During these thousand years of moral darkness the Roman Catholic church ruled Europe. But even before this period many of her representatives were morally abominable. Thus as early as the Fourth century, efforts at purification were attempted through statute. In the year A. D. 370, Dr. Cornein tells us in his "History of the Popes," that Emperor Valentinian, Valerian and Gratian enacted laws prohibiting ecclesiastics and monks from entering the houses of widows, single women living alone, or girls who had lost their parents. More-over the presence of a priest's mother or sister was forbidden in his house, so common had incest become. This seems too horrible and repugnant to believe and yet it is supported by the testimony of Dr. Al-

## IN ARGENTINE REPUBLIC TOO!

La Revue Socialiste quotes a rather remarkable passage from the inaugural address of the new President of Argentina, Manuel Quintana, as follows: "The social question, notwithstanding the standing predictions of a false optimism, henceforth demands the attention of the public powers. The proposed national law will undoubtedly contribute to lessen the violence of strikes and in general to prevent those frequent conflicts between employers and employees which sometimes interrupt the country's production. But the regulation of labor will not suffice—in order to comply with the tendencies of contemporary civilization, we must modify the fiscal system and, in some particulars, the common law. This is the only way to correct, so far as possible, the inequalities of fortune and the unjust oppressions of capital. The minimum program (immediate demands) of the Argentine Socialist party is in large part acceptable and can be adopted by the public powers, in so far as it does not affect the constitution and as it respects the supremacy of the state." La Revue Socialiste comments: "Without attaching too much importance to these favorable assurances, which may be nullified by the pressure of the reactionary parties, we may say that the speech marks a new era in the life of the country. Even if these promises are only promises, this much has been achieved, that, for the first time, a regular government has admitted the validity of our minimum program."

Capitalism is a system by which the great majority of the people are rendered unsuccessful!

Scribner's Magazine for February contains an illustrated article on "The Progress of Socialism," by a writer who evidently has a brief from the rich, although the publishers also get in their venomous sting by the titles placed under some of the illustrations. Under a page wide picture of a Social-Democratic meeting in Germany, appears this malicious line: "Listening to a demagogic leader who appeals to envy and passion, and under a guise of justice and equality proposes measures that are unjust and inequitable." Scribner's Magazine doesn't care for Socialist patronage.

Will our esteemed contemporary, The Worker, of New York, take the trouble to look over the article, "Socialism: What it is and what it seeks to accomplish," a little more critically? David Kahn, its author, may be a conscientious young man and the judges of the Evening High School who awarded him the prize may have been conscientious, but the fact remains that in some mysterious way entire sentences and even entire paragraphs from the writings of Eugene V. Debs have gotten into the prize article, and without so much as quote marks to distinguish them. Some of the sentences have previously made their bow to the world through the columns of the Social-Democratic Herald.

You think you do not take any stock in Socialism. But how do you know, unless you give it a careful investigation?

The cost of living, relative to the incomes of the working class, was never so high. Only at capitalism's door can the blame be laid.

Did you ever see a president elected by a capitalist party that didn't have to play the hypocrite—Lincoln possibly excepted!

Joseph H. Ambroz and Andrew Olson, Socialist members of the Illinois legislature, returned R. R. passes to the presidents of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Wabash and the Chicago and Alton, with the explanation that the Socialist party is a party of the working class, and as representatives of that party, they seek only to further the interests of the workers. Unlike the men selected by the old political parties they are not in the Legislature to do the work of the corporations. Therefore, they can not, and have no desire to, do the sort of work for which these tickets are intended as payment.

Comrade Frederick William Fritzsche, aged 80 years, died in Philadelphia, Feb. 4th. Comrade Fritzsche was one of the few Socialist members of the German Reichstag in the early seventies and was again elected from the Fourth district of Berlin, with an increased plurality, after the dissolution of the Reichstag by Bismarck in 1877. He fought as a volunteer in Schleswig-Holstein and was wounded in battle in 1849 and in 1849 took part in the May revolution at Dresden, and was made a prisoner at the first barricade. For more than ten years he has resided in Philadelphia, and has held the position of librarian in the Labor Lyceum.

A nondescript named Francis B. Livesey of Sykesville, Md., has been making himself busy for the past several years in writing letters to the press of this country against the public schools. The schools ought to be in private hands, compulsory education laws ought to be abolished. Otherwise they will breed so many Socialists that the government will become paternalistic and everybody will be enslaved. The public schools are educating individuality out of the children—yes, and worse than that—they are "denying" the children the right of "development through work!" In other words, the public schools are keeping children out of the factories! Livesey is also worked up because negroes are getting public school education. It is making them "children of the state." In a manifold letter recently sent out by this strange human being, he inveighs against Socialism in a hysterical way and ends up by eulogizing Archbishop Messmer of Wisconsin and Father Kress for their fight on Social-Democracy and through it the public school system.

## ALL GOVERNMENT VS. THE WORKERS!

Eugene V. Debs Writes Powerfully of the Above Proposition.

[FROM UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM.]

**T**HE trades-union movement of the present day has enemies within and without, and upon all sides, some attacking it openly and others insidiously, but all bent either upon destroying it or reducing it to unresisting impotency.

The more or less open enemies have inaugurated some startling innovations during the past few years. The private armies of the corporations used some years ago, such as Pinkerton mercenaries, coal and iron police, deputy marshals, etc., have been relegated to second place as out of date, or they are wholly out of commission. It has been found after repeated experiments that the courts are far more deadly to trades-unions, and that they operate noiselessly and with unerring precision.

The rapid fire injunction is a great improvement on the gatling gun. Nothing can get beyond its range and it never misses fire. The capitalists are in entire control of the injunction artillery and all the judicial gunner has to do is to touch it off at their command.

Step by step the writ of injunction has invaded the domain of trades-unionism, limiting its jurisdiction, curtailing its powers, sapping its strength and undermining its foundations, and this has been done by the courts in the name of the institutions they were designed to safeguard, but have shamelessly betrayed at the behest of the barons of capitalism.

Injunctions have been issued restraining the trades-unions and their members from striking, from boycotting, from voting funds to strikers, from levying assessments to support their members, from walking on the public highway, from asking non-union men not to take their places, from meeting to oppose wage reductions, from expelling a spy from membership, from holding conversation with those who had taken or were about to take their jobs, from congregating in public places, from holding meetings, from doing anything and everything, directly, indirectly or any other way, to interfere with the employing class in their unalienable right to operate their plants as they see fit. The courts have found it in line with judicial procedure to strike every weapon from labor's economic hand and leave it defenseless at the mercy of its exploiter; and now that the courts have gone to the last extremity in this nefarious plot of subjugation, labor, at last, is waking up to the fact that it has not been using its political arm in the struggle at all; that the ballot which it can wield is strong enough not only to disarm the enemy, but to drive that enemy entirely from the field.

The courts, so notoriously in control of capital, and so shamelessly perverted to its base and sordid purposes, is, therefore, exercising a wholesome effect upon trades-unionism by compelling the members to note the class character of our capitalist government and driving them to the inevitable conclusion that the labor question is also a political question and that the working class must organize their political power that they may wrest the government from capitalist control and put it back to class rule forever.

Trades-unionists for the most part learn slowly, but they learn surely, and fresh object lessons are prepared for them every day. They have seen a Democratic President of the United States send the federal troops into a sovereign state of the Union in violation of the constitution, and in defiance of the protest of the governor and the people, to crush a body of peaceable workmen at the behest of a combination of railroads bent on destroying their union and reducing them to vassalage.

They have seen a Republican President refuse to interpose his executive authority, when militarism, in the name of the capitalist class, seized another sovereign state by the throat and strangled its civil administration to death while it committed the most dastardly crimes upon defenseless workmen in the annals of capitalist brutality and military despotism.

They have seen a composite Republican-Democratic congress, the legislative tool of the exploiting class, pass a military bill which makes every citizen a soldier and the President a military dictator. They have seen this same congress, session after session, making false promises to deluded labor committees; pretending to be the friends of workmen and anxious to be of service to them, while at the same time in league with the capitalist lobby and pledged to defeat every measure that would afford even the slightest promise of relief to the working class. The anti-injunction bill and the eight-hour measure, pigeon-holed and rejected again and again in the face of repeated promises that they should pass, tell their own story of duplicity and treachery by the highest legislative body in the land.

They have seen Republican governors and Democratic governors order out the militia repeatedly to shoot down workmen at the command of their capitalist masters.

They have seen these same governors construct military prisons and "bull pens," seize unoffending workmen without warrant of law and thrust them into these vile quarters for no other reason than to break up their unions and leave them helpless at the feet of corporate rapacity.

They have seen the supreme court of the nation turn labor out without a hearing, while the corporation lawyers, who compose this august body, and who hold their commissions in virtue of the "well done" of their capitalist retainers, solemnly decant upon the immaculate purity of our judicial institutions.

They have seen state legislatures, both Republican and Democratic, with never an exception, controlled bodily by the capitalist class and turn the committees of labor unions empty-handed from their doors.

They have seen state supreme courts declare as unconstitutional the last vestige of law upon the statute books that could by any possibility be construed as affording any shelter or relief to the labor union or its members.

They have seen these and many other things and will doubtless see many more before their eyes are opened as a class; but we are thankful for them all, painful though they be to us in having to bear witness to the suffering of our benighted brethren.

In this way only can they be made to see, to think, to act, and every wrong they suffer brings them nearer to their liberation.

The work of organizing has little, if any, permanent value unless the work of education, the right kind of education, goes hand in hand with it.

There is no cohesiveness in ignorance. The members of a trades-union should be taught the true import, the whole object of the labor movement and understand its entire program.

They should know that the labor movement means more, infinitely more, than a paltry increase in wages and the strike necessary to secure it; that while it engages to do all that possibly can be done to better the working conditions of its members, its higher object is to overthrow the capitalist system of the private ownership of the tools of labor, abolish wage-slavery and achieve the freedom of the whole working class and, in fact, of all mankind.

*Eugene V. Debs*

It will be either Socialism or the downfall of civilization. Which will you have? "They (the questions) also tended to show that the Socialists attending the lectures believe in the materialistic conception of history; that is, that man is a mere animal." The above scintillation of reportorial wisdom is found in a recent issue of the Milwaukee Journal at the close of a report of a lecture by the Rev. Father Kress. It is so amusing that we cannot resist the temptation to reproduce it. Com-

## A WORD TO THE WORKERS

The Social-Democratic Herald is doing its utmost to create a demand for union labels and shop cards, and is meeting with startling success.

Much of the credit for this success is due to the activity of the members of the several women's clubs and union auxiliaries, who are using our BUYERS' BULLETIN as a purchasing guide.

In the interest of the worker generally, this activity should be encouraged and enlarged.

The Party organization is doing all in its power to weaken the labor movement (both industrial and agricultural) by an unrelenting attack on the labor press. Merchants have been advised not to advertise in labor papers, and the indications are that some Milwaukee merchants are acting on this advice.

It is a duty you owe to yourselves, your families and the organizations to which you belong to strive, as far as possible, giving comfort to the enemies of the working class as movement.

One excellent method is to purchase those merchants who advertise in the columns of the Social-Democratic Herald at the same time telling them why you do so and demanding the label on the goods you buy.

Another method is to do your share toward extending the influence of the Herald by carrying a supply of subscription cards, which will be supplied to you at the rate of five for two dollars, to be paid for when you have disposed of them.

Don't delay, but "STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT."

Let's see! August Belmont, American representative of the Rothschilds; Andy Carnegie, whose hands are still bloody with the massacre of his workmen at Homestead; Pres. Roosevelt, who dismissed two latter carriers because as officers of their organization they sought to secure from congress better conditions for the carriers; Marcus Marks, who led the fight for the open shop against the Grocer Workers of the East; H. H. Vreeland, with an AI record as a union smasher; G. A. Fuller, whose firm first led Sam Parks into evil ways and then brought him to New York as a "scab" to use for their dishonest purposes and had him on their payroll after he became a union leader; Pres. Eliot, who still persists that the "scab" is a hero; and Phipps and other leaders of the steel trust, whose men are still on strike in the Ohio mills—these and many more like them, are the material out of which the Civic Federation, Sam Gompers, vice president and tax-master, is made! Form your own judgment.

Well, well! Here's the limit! The senate of the Nebraska legislature has just passed a law making it a crime to work a monopoly of con-

the monkeys are considered of more importance than working men, women and children. If the monkey law works all right and people get used to it perhaps after a while the legislature of that state will pass an eight hour law for human beings also—but stay! We almost forgot. You see, monkeys are worked by Italian organ grinders, who are not capitalists and so have no voice in legislation, but human workers are employed by capitalists who own our modern government, so it looks pretty blue for the human workers getting an eight hour relief. It is significant that the Nebraska law was passed at the instance of the Nebraska Anti-Cruelty Society. Most such societies are largely made up of sentimental members of the capitalist class, who will shed bitter tears over the sorrows of a stray dog, or a thirsty cat, but who are never able to regard the workers as anything else but "hands" who get paid for their work and therefore can have no grievances.

We recently referred to Harpers Weekly as a "scab" sheet. We'll take it all back. The error was easily made, as the paper in question is a first class output and certainly no one would wish to offend its columns or any of its editorial columns or any of its



Classics of Social-Democracy.

SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.

By FREDERICK ENGELS. [Frederick Engels, who jointly with Karl Marx put the philosophy of Socialism on a scientific basis, was born in Barmen, Germany, Nov. 28, 1820, and was the son of a manufacturer. He received a scientific education and afterward entered mercantile life in Berlin and in England in establishments partly owned by his father. He joined with Marx in writing the celebrated "Communist Manifesto," and was the author of other Socialist and economic works. His "Socialism from Utopia to Science" was written in 1875.]

(PREFACE CONTINUED.)

The industrial revolution had created a class of large manufacturing capitalists, but also a class—and a far more numerous one—of manufacturing workpeople. This class gradually increased in numbers, in proportion as the industrial revolution seized upon one branch of manufacture after another, and in the same proportion it increased in power. This power it proved as early as 1824, by forcing a reluctant Parliament to repeal the acts forbidding combinations of workmen. During the Reform agitation, the working-men constituted the Radical wing of the Reform party; the Act of 1832 having excluded them from the suffrage, they formulated their demands in the People's Charter, and constituted themselves, in opposition to the great bourgeois Anti-Corn Law party, into an independent party, the Chartists, the first working-men's party of modern times.

Then came the Continental revolutions of February and March, 1848, in which the working people played such a prominent part, and, at least in Paris, put forward demands which were certainly inadmissible from the point of view of capitalist society. And then came the general reaction. First the defeat of the Chartists on the 10th of April, 1848, then the crushing of the Paris working-men's insurrection in June of the same year, then the disasters of 1849 in Italy, Hungary, South Germany, and at last the victory of Louis Bonaparte over Paris, 2nd December, 1851. For a time, at least, the bugbear of working-class pretensions was put down, but at what a cost! If the British bourgeois had been convinced before of the necessity of maintaining the common people in a religious mood, how much more must he feel that necessity after all these experiences? Regardless of the sneers of his Continental competitors, he continued to spend thousands and tens of thousands, year after year, upon the evangelization of the lower orders; not content with his own native religious machinery, he appealed to Brother Jonathan, the greatest organizer in existence of religion as a trade, and imported from America revivalism, Moody and Sankey, and the like; and, finally, he accepted the dangerous aid of the Salvation Army, which revives the propaganda of early Christianity, appeals to the poor as the elect, fights capitalism in a religious way, and thus fosters an element of early Christian class antagonism, which one day may become troublesome to the well-to-do people who now find the ready money for it.

It seems a law of historical development that the bourgeoisie can in no European country get hold of political power—at least for any length of time—in the same exclusive way in which the feudal aristocracy kept hold of it during the Middle Ages. Even in France, where feudalism was completely extinguished, the bourgeoisie, as a whole, has held full possession of the Government for very short periods only. During Louis Philippe's reign, 1830-48, a very small portion of the bourgeoisie ruled the kingdom; by far the larger part were excluded from the suffrage by the high qualification. Under the second Republic, 1848-51, the whole bourgeoisie ruled, but for three years only; their incapacity brought on the second Empire. It is only now, in the third Republic, that the bourgeoisie as a whole have kept possession of the helm for some twenty years; and they are already showing lively signs of decadence. A durable reign of the bourgeoisie has been possible only in countries like America, where feudalism was unknown, and society at the very beginning started from a bourgeois basis. And even in France and America, the successors of the bourgeoisie, the working people, are already knocking at the door.

In England, the bourgeoisie never held undivided sway. Even the victory of 1832 left the landed aristocracy in almost exclusive possession of all the leading Government offices. The meekness with which the wealthy middle-class submitted to this, remained inconceivable to me until the great Liberal manufacturer, Mr. W. A. Forster, in a public speech implored the young men of Bradford to learn French, as a means to get on in the world, and quoted from his own experience how sheepish he looked when, as a Cabinet Minister, he had to move in society where French was, at least, as necessary as English! The fact was, the English middle-class of that time were, as a rule, quite uneducated upstarts, and could not help leaving to the aristocracy those superior Governmental places where other qualifications were required than mere insular narrowness and insular conceit, seasoned by business sharpness. Even now the English newspaper debates about middle-class education show that the English middle-class does not yet consider itself good enough for the best education, and looks to something more modest. Thus, even after the repeal of the Corn Laws, it appeared a matter of course, that the men who had carried the day, the Cobdens, Brights, Forsters, etc., should remain excluded from a share in the official government of the country, until twenty years afterwards, a new Reform Act opened to them the door of the Cabinet. The English bourgeoisie are, up to the present day, so deeply penetrated by a sense of their social inferiority that they keep up, at their own expense and that of the nation, an ornamental caste of drones to represent the nation worthily at all State functions; and they consider themselves highly honoured whenever one of themselves is found worthy of admission into this select and privileged body, manufactured, after all, by themselves.

The industrial and commercial middle-class had, therefore, not yet succeeded in driving the landed aristocracy completely from political power when another competitor, the working-class, appeared on the stage. The reaction after the Chartist movement and the Continental revolutions, as well as the unparalleled extension of English trade from 1848-1866, (ascribed vulgarly to Free Trade alone, but due far more to the colossal development of railways, ocean steamers, and means of intercourse generally), had again driven the working-class into the dependency of the Liberal party, of which they formed, as in pre-Chartist times, the Radical wing. Their claims to the franchise, however, gradually became irresistible; while the Whig leaders of the Liberals "funked," Disraeli showed his superiority by making the Tories seize the favourable moment and introduce household suffrage in the boroughs, along with a redistribution of seats. Then followed the ballot; then in 1884 the extension of household suffrage to the counties and a fresh redistribution of seats, by which electoral districts were to some extent equalized. All these measures considerably increased the electoral power of the working-class, so much so that in at least 150 to 200 constituencies that class now furnishes the majority of votes. But parliamentary government is a capital school for teaching respect for tradition; if the middle-class look with awe and veneration upon what Lord John Manners playfully called "our old nobility," the mass of the working-people then looked up with respect and deference to what used to be designated as "their betters," the middle-class. Indeed, the British workman, some fifteen years ago, was the model workman, whose respectful regard for the position of his master, and whose self-restraining modesty in claiming rights for himself, consoled our German economists of the Katheder-Socialist school for the intractable and revolutionary tendencies of their own working-men at home.

But the English middle-class—good men of business as they are—saw farther than the German professors. They had shared their power but reluctantly with the working-class. They had learnt, during the Chartist years, what that puer robustus sed mollioribus, the people, is capable of. And since that time, they had been compelled to incorporate the better part of the People's Charter in the Statutes of the United Kingdom. Now, if ever, the people must be kept in order by moral means, and even in business matters, the conceit of national Chauvinism is but a sorry adviser. Up to quite recently, the average English manufacturer considered it derogatory from an Englishman to speak any language but his own, and felt rather proud than otherwise of the fact that "our devils" of foreigners settled in England and took of his lands the trouble of disposing of his products abroad. He never noticed that these foreigners, mostly Germans, thus got command of a very large part of British foreign trade, imports and exports, and that the direct foreign trade of Englishmen became limited, almost entirely, to the colonies, China, the United States, and South America. Nor did he notice that these Germans traded with other Germans abroad, who gradually organized a complete network of commercial colonies all over the world. But when Germany, about forty years ago, seriously began manufacturing for export, this network served her admirably in her transformation, in so short a time, from a corn-exporting into a first-rate manufacturing country. Then, about ten years ago, the British manufacturer got frightened, and asked his ambassadors and consuls how it was that he could no longer keep his customers together. The unanimous answer was: (1) You don't learn your customer's language but expect him to speak your own; (2) You don't even try to suit your customer's wants, habits, and tastes, but expect him to conform to your English ones.

and the first and foremost of all moral means of action upon the masses is and remains—religion. Hence the parsons' majorities on the School Boards, hence the increasing self-taxation of the bourgeoisie for the support of all sorts of revivalism, from ritualism to the Salvation Army.

And now came the triumph of British respectability over the free-thought and religious laxity of the Continental bourgeoisie. The workmen of France and Germany had become rebellious. They were thoroughly infected with socialism, and, for very good reasons, were not at all particular as to the legality of the means by which to secure their own ascendancy. The puer robustus, here, turned from day to day more malicious. Nothing remained to the French and German bourgeoisie as a last resource but to silently drop free-thought, as a youngster, when sea-sickness creeps upon him, quietly drops the burning cigar he brought swaggeringly on board; one by one, the scoffers turned pious in outward behaviour, spoke with respect of the Church, its dogmas and rites, and even conformed with the latter as far as could not be helped. French bourgeoisie dined *maigre* on Fridays, and German ones sat out long Protestant sermons in their pews on Sundays. They had come to grief with materialism. "Die Religion muss dem Volk erhalten werden."—religion must be kept alive for the people—that was the only and the last means to save society from utter ruin. Unfortunately for themselves, they did not find this out until they had done their level best to break up religion for ever. And now it was the turn of the British bourgeois to sneer and to say: "Why, you fools, I could have told you that two hundred years ago!"

However, I am afraid neither the religious stolidity of the British, nor the post-festum conversion of the Continental bourgeois will stem the rising proletarian tide. Tradition is a great retarding force, is the *vis inertiae* of history, but, being merely passive, is sure to be broken down; and thus, religion will be no lasting safeguard to capitalist society. If our juridical, philosophical, and religious ideas are the more or less remote offshoots of the economical relations prevailing in a given society, such ideas cannot, in the long run, withstand the effects of a complete change in these relations. And, unless we believe in supernatural revelation, we must admit that no religious tenets will ever suffice to prop up a tottering society.

In fact, in England too, the working-people have begun to move again. They are, no doubt, shackled by traditions of various kinds. Bourgeois traditions, such as the widespread belief that there can be but two parties, Conservatives and Liberals, and that the working-class must work out its own salvation by and through the great Liberal party. Working-men's traditions, inherited from their first tentative efforts at independent action, such as the exclusion, from ever so many old Trade Unions, of all applicants who have gone through a regular apprenticeship; which means the breeding by every such union, of its own black-legs. But for all that the English working-class is moving, as even Professor Brentano has sorrowfully had to report to his brother Katheder-Socialists. It moves, like all things in England, with a slow and measured step, with hesitation here, with more or less unfruitful, tentative attempts there; it moves now and then with an over-cautious mistrust of the name of Socialism, while it gradually absorbs the substance; and the movement spreads and seizes one layer of the workers after another. It has now shaken out of their torpor the unskilled laborers of the East End of London, and we all know what a splendid impulse these fresh forces have given it in return. And if the pace of the movement is not up to the impatience of some people, let them not forget that it is the working-class which keeps alive the finest qualities of the English character, and that, if a step in advance is once gained in England, it is, as a rule, never lost afterwards. If the sons of the old Chartists, for reasons explained above, were not quite up to the mark, the grandsons bid fair to be worthy of their forefathers.

But the triumph of the European working-class does not depend upon England alone. It can only be secured by the co-operation of, at least, England, France, and Germany. In both the latter countries the working-class movement is well ahead of England. In Germany it is even within measurable distance of success. The progress it has made there during the last twenty-five years is unparalleled. It advances with ever-increasing velocity. If the German middle-class have shown themselves lamentably deficient in political capacity, discipline, courage, energy and perseverance, the German working-class have given ample proof of all these qualities. Four hundred years ago, Germany was the starting-point of the first upheaval of the European middle-class; as things are now, is it outside the limits of possibility that Germany will be the scene, too, of the first great victory of the European proletariat?

April 20th, 1892. THE END. F. ENGELS.

THE MODERN GAS LIGHT CO. AND THE PEOPLE

Since the beginning of the agitation to strike out the word "exclusive" in the local gas monopoly's franchise, that company has taken much more than the ordinary amount of interest in the service of its patrons.

Time was when the average consumer of gas considered it waste of time to "register a kick" against exorbitant bills or poor service. All that is changed now.

In the endeavor to overcome the sentiment in favor of public ownership of public-service utilities (at least as far as a gas plant is concerned), every effort is being made to gain the good will of the consumers of gas.

A club of employees of the company has been formed for the purpose of bringing about harmony between the different branches of the service and to study the needs of gas consumers and how to meet such needs. Meetings are held and views exchanged daily.

But, as is usually the case with public-service corporations, the local monopoly has delayed too long to give heed to the just demands of the consumers of its product.

The reforms being inaugurated at this time come in the nature of a confession of past guilt, and will only serve to expose to public gaze other more glaring offenses as yet unconfessed.

That the gas consumers of Milwaukee are being overcharged is evidenced by the fact that two prices are charged to a single consumer for the same product.

In order to make this possible, the consumer must also pay for the reading of two meters instead of one.

But the local company does not confine itself "exclusively" to the business of supplying gas.

At the time of the coal famine an excellent opportunity was afforded it to fleece the suffering public by exacting an exorbitant price for coke, and it seized the opportunity forthwith and has fattened on it ever since.

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, W. J. Aldrich, A. Strehlow. IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Meigs, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schrems, Nicolas Petersen. IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE.—Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Gerdt.

MADISON, Feb. 14, 1905.—After a month of ceaseless work on the part of the Socialists in the Legislature of Wisconsin, in a state noted for its liberal and progressive factory laws, the Reform Administration has at last agreed to change the rules of the assembly and the senate so as to abolish the employment of child labor in the capitol. I wish that the voters of the state at large could have seen the fight which has been waged against this matter by the members of the assembly. The law, court decisions, parliamentary tactics, shutting off debate and discussion; and even the party whip were used in trying to defeat the proposition. One assemblyman, who was the inaugurator of the scheme to make the little pages "divide up" their pay with other boys in order that he might be able to fulfill his pre-campaign promises to his political heeled, fought with might and main upon the floor and in the committee room in his attempts to prevent the assembly from going on record as the employer of child labor. Finally, when the resolution of which I spoke in my article of last week came before the assembly last Thursday morning he it was who was so instrumental in having action upon the same postponed indefinitely.

The affair came about in this manner: The administration was ashamed to stand convicted before the voters of the state as violators of the child labor laws. No stone was left unturned in the attempt to smother the resolution in the committee room or to defeat its purpose upon the floor of the assembly. When the report of the judiciary committee upon this matter was brought before the assembly last Thursday morning, a motion was made by said Leroy to postpone action upon the same indefinitely in as much as a resolution had been passed earlier in the day instructing the committee on rules to change the rules of the house so that they would conform with the child labor laws. This latter resolution had been introduced by an assemblyman who wished to kill the Socialist resolution; because the latter put the house on record as employing child labor in violation of the state laws. A hot discussion took place upon the motion to indefinitely postpone and Comrade Alldridge made his maiden speech upon the floor in support of our measure. To say that "he hit 'em hard" is saying the least that can be said. Mr. Carpenter of Stevens Point, who has fought side by side with our boys in the committee meetings, also made a strong speech in favor of abolishing the employment of child labor in the capitol.

The resolution was killed, however, by a vote of 56 to 24, but the purpose of the Socialists' fight has at last been accomplished, for the committee on rules has agreed to such changes as are needed to have the rules of the legislature conform with the state laws. Hereafter the little fellows will not be forced to "divide up" their pay, and the old cry that the Socialists want "to divide up" is again knocked in the head. Several other cases of "dividing up" have come to my notice within the last two weeks. The most important of these, perhaps, is that of Mr. Caspar Smith, the postmaster of the legislature. He was given his job with the understanding that he was to receive \$5 a day. When he drew his first pay he found that he was getting but \$4 a day! Some days later he was approached by an administration heeler and informed that he would have to give up another dollar of his daily wage to another fellow. When he learned of this he immediately threw up his job and shook the dust of the reformed capitol from his heels.

Resolutions on Death of Dr. Fay. Workingmen's Educational Club, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12.

Whereas, in the natural course of human events, our comrade, co-worker and valued adviser, Dr. Henry Brigham Fay, has passed away to the great beyond, therefore be it Resolved, that in the early death of Dr. Fay the Workingmen's Educational Club has lost one of its most valued members and that the cause of Socialism has lost one of its most active and indefatigable workers.

Resolved, that this club extends its most sincere condolence to Mrs. Fay in her irreparable loss.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Fay, that a copy be forwarded to each Socialist paper for publication, and that they be inscribed upon the minutes of this meeting. By Order of Committee, L. A. Hunt, Secretary.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

...DRINK... Schlitz The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous. The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthy. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

DISCRIMINATION He drinks best who drinks Pabst

619-3rd St., near Sherman-619 Watch cleaning, 75c; Main Spring, 75c; Crystal, 10c; Hands, 10c; guaranteed for one year. VAHL & CO., 619 Third Street.

SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY Mens' and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps. 1043 TEUTONIA AVENUE, NEAR CENTER STREET. Our Add and Our Prices are Small, but our Stock and our Reliability is Big.

OPTICIAN. A. G. SIMMERT, Expert Optician, 33 years with full license. Eyes examined free; repairs promptly done; artificial eyes inserted; best goods at lowest prices. 312 Third Street, Steinmeyer Building.

CHAS. W. EBEL, 622-3rd STREET.

A full line of union-made Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

International Truss & Artificial Limb Co., 405 Chestnut Street, MILWAUKEE.

Smoke NIGHT HAWK "GOLD MINE" 10c - CIGAR - 10c KOCH CIGAR CO., 596 6th Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE AMERICAN DAIRY O. E. SIEGMUND, Prop. Bottled Milk a Specialty. Orders Promptly Delivered. 1523 Vilet St., (Branch 1806 Vilet St.) MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CLOSING OUT SALE! PORTIERES NEW MATTING Short end Ingrain Carpet, reg. 75c all wool, will be closed out at... Regular \$1.00 Brussels Carpet at... Regular \$1.50 Carpets at... Regular \$2.10 Carpets at... Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs, now... Tapestry Brussels Rugs... Axminster Rugs, now... Royal Wilton Rugs, \$212, from... Also a REDUCTION OF COUCHES. Velour Couches, 30 inches wide... \$6.75 Corduroy Couches... \$7.75 Fish Couches, 30 inches wide... \$10.00 Genuine Leather, 30 inches wide... \$18.00 Leather Couches, up to... \$60.00 Davenport and Couch Sale. GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS 508 & 510 National Avenue, Corner Fourth Avenue.



A LANCE FOR FRA ELBERTUS.

Some Foggy Wisdom of the Sage of Roycroft.

Elbert Hubbard, for the passing moment, is perhaps the most conspicuous example of the common type of reformer who expects great things to come about "when human nature changes."

son why the Fra should defer for a time, his "Little Journey to the Home of Karl Marx."

For "the great man's disembodied spirit might have things to say just now."

A. L. B.

Under Socialism

there will be no time for idleness, but plenty of leisure, and plenty of entertainment for that leisure.

UNDER SOCIALISM armies will be raised, equipped, and drilled to produce wealth, instead of destroying wealth and men.

UNDER SOCIALISM the people will have enough physical work to keep in good health, and enough pleasure to make life a delight.

UNDER SOCIALISM navies will be constructed to carry people and exchange products, instead of destroying people and destroying products.

UNDER SOCIALISM every person will be full of patriotism, for that means a love of a country's institutions, and they will be worthy of love.

UNDER SOCIALISM everybody will love the flag, without any question, for it will be a national flag in the truest sense.

UNDER SOCIALISM a man who works at any vocation will be just as high socially, being fitted for society, as any other worker in any other vocation. All will be useful workers.

UNDER SOCIALISM machinery and organization will take from the housewife nine-tenths of her labor. She will cease to be a drudge, and the servant girl question will be a thing of the past.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no cornering and speculating on the necessities or pleasures of the people. The things produced will belong to the whole people until they are purchased by the individuals for consumption.

UNDER SOCIALISM every one will have to do his or her share of the world's work, if they would enjoy the benefit of it. There will be none overworked or underworked. There will be neither slaves nor slave-drivers.—Labor Leader.

If you are a consistent union man you will demand the union label and shop card when buying goods and having work done, and you will induce the other members of your family to do likewise; and, incidentally, we might remark, if you persist in being consistent, you will vote a union ticket the next chance you get. Are you a consistent union man? It's up to you.

The Vanguard is a wonderful grey-matter agitator. One year, 50 cents. Send for a copy of our complete Socialist book catalogue.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

Governmental Intervention.

Daily News, Milwaukee: "The January number of The Reader, David Graham Phillips discusses 'Shifting Party Lines' and reaches the conclusion that 'there was a mistake in the identification of the corpus under indictment. It is not the Democratic party, not the Democratic machine, but the plutocratic political machine, which bears the labels of both parties. And we further see that the corpus is not a corpse at all, but a still living though grievously battered thing, like to die, but not immediately, not until it has done much formidable staggering about and indulged in many a terrifying convulsion. But die it must, and pass utterly away, as did the aristocracy of Jefferson's time, the bureaucracy of Jackson's time, the slaveocracy of Lincoln's time.'"

Mr. Phillips holds that the American people are Socialists "by party lines in the future will be drawn between conservative Socialists and radical Socialists." "The inevitable logic of the situation," he says, "is a radical Socialist Democratic party to join issue with the conservative Socialist Republican party. In principle, he contends, both parties do not differ on a single issue, it is in the application of the principle of Socialism that they join issue. 'The conservative Socialists' say that the way to make the people prosperous is by protecting manufacturers so that they can afford to pay high wages, and by protecting small manufacturers against undue aggressiveness of large manufacturers by anti-trust, freight rate laws, etc. That it advocates the distribution of prosperity chiefly—first, by private hands under government supervision and control, just as it advocates the distribution of paper money by private hands under government supervision instead of direct issue by the government. The radical Socialists say, 'Why not the direct distribution of prosperity? Let the government own and control all the great public utilities and all the departments of production that concern necessities of life. Let the government gradually, but speedily, become the chief direct producer not only of employment for capital, but also of implements of labor. Instead of bottling the sunshine of prosperity and giving it to plutocrats to distribute, let the government turn the sun full and direct upon the people!'"

Whatever theorists may hold, the great body of the people do not want a government that will "keep hands off." To that extent they are Socialists, Democrats and Republicans alike believe that through the agency of government prosperity may be created, either by giving encouragements to industry or by supervising the distribution of created wealth. There is thus no immediate possibility of an issue between either the conservative Socialists or the radical Socialists and a party proclaiming the doctrine of "let alone."

Mr. Phillips believes that the Democratic party will contend for public ownership of all public utilities and natural monopolies. It is much easier to force the coming of issues than to forestall the attitude political parties will take toward them. It seems inevitable, however, that the politics of the future will lie between two Socialistic parties, or, to be more accurate, between Socialism and Paternalism.

Influence of the Socialist Movement. The Comrade: People who are constantly reiterating the claim that Socialism is impracticable, are singularly blind to the fact that the Socialist movement is winning unmistakable victories every day. There is not a country in the world in which the entire

must end. The Massachusetts workers, for all their superior tenacity, will be conquered by the economic rivalry of a section where the same work can be done more cheaply. Every human sympathy goes out to the men and women who have suffered and starved with the courage of their convictions, but the laws of supply and demand are against them.

Aside from the fact that locating cotton mills in the south does away with one expense, that of the transportation of raw material, a still more cogent reason exists for the lower cost of "manufacture." The scale of living is lower, and there is an almost total absence of laws preventing or even regulating child labor. In states where such legislation exists the first precaution is to forbid night work altogether; the second to establish an age limit, ten, twelve or fourteen, under which no child shall be employed; the third to limit the number of hours in the child's working day. In the south legal safeguards are conspicuous by their absence, and without such early growth old, are employed at all ages, at all hours and for any length of time. In many cases whole families of these little creatures, belonging to the poor whites and born without must stamina or power of resistance, have been gathered before the camera, their unchildlike faces and poor little stunted forms a far sadder sight than any that negro slavery, with its well-fed darkeys and pickaninnies, could show. Efforts have been made for the most part without avail, to check this evil; the material prosperity of a whole section is bound up in it, and legislation is not to be had. Yet a shocking result of this callousness on the part of southern legislators and mill-owners is their reaction on the manufacturing states of the north with which their mills come in direct competition.

No states are better protected by law than Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, yet investigation discloses that not only are their child labor laws ill enforced, but the local police, when appealed to, evince great indifference. No true it is that the whole body politic must suffer for every violation of the laws of health and morality. Competition is a cut-throat affair, under its pressure it is not surprising that the moribund industries of Fall River and Lowell sought to keep themselves alive by the employment of children under the legal age in almost every mill. These little ones are dragged from their beds at 5:30 in the morning, while hapless children are still asleep, to go trooping through wet and cold in an exhausting day's labor, and this because the same abuse existed in some southern mills. Such slave-driving is a ranker evil than anything antebellum days can show. Yet the state which cradled the ab...

Everybody who knows the power of the railroads and their ownership of the United States senate, realizes that any attempt to "regulate" them is futile. But the point is that the Socialist movement is forcing the president to make the attempt; and as soon as the impotence of the effort is demonstrated, it will force those in power to some more positive step. This is the great strategic value of the uncompromising revolutionary position. It keeps the enemy on the run by constantly inspiring fear of radical action.

Its undoubted efficacy is even more interestingly proven in Italy, where the Socialist vote is precipitating all sorts of concessions to the people in the hope of checking the steady progress of the proletariat. Internal taxation is being steadily reformed and the astonishingly agreeable news comes to us that the old-fashioned octroi taxes, collected on produce entering the city limits, are to be wholly abolished within a short time.

Meanwhile the railroads are being purchased from their private owners which will eventually remove this great corrupting power from Italian politics.

The Socialist vote is potent even when it does not elect a man, and whose eyes are open will hardly dispute it.

Cotton Mills North and South. Free Press, Milwaukee: Now that the cotton mills of Fall River, idle for months, have resumed work, all abnormal disturbance is eliminated from an industry which is thereby remanded to the slower but not less certain disruption due to adverse economic conditions. For several years past a silent struggle for supremacy in cotton manufacturing has been going on between the north and south. Massachusetts is the original home of the industry, most of the mechanical improvements that facilitate it, from the cotton gin down, have been the device of Yankee inventors; in Fall River and Lowell the mills have been the foundation of civic prosperity for more than half a century, milling stock being bought by all classes with the same confidence government binds would inspire; the very texture of the population, with its influx of French Canadians, bears witness to the industrial importance of the mills. But for ten years or more the effects of southern competition have been making themselves felt, at first almost imperceptibly, latterly in a more urgent manner. Economic forces are at work silently but relentlessly, transforming cotton weaving from a northern to a southern industry, until little doubt remains as to how the struggle

tion movement, when issued that moral caliphism, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a state conspiracy for enlightenment and intelligence, suffers its own children to be held in a bondage worse than African slavery. "O Liberty," exclaimed Madame Roland, "what crimes are committed in thy name!" Yet the crimes committed in the name of liberty are as nothing to those committed under stress of business competition and the imperious mandates of greed.

MINNESOTA.—The state executive committee, for the welfare of the organization, as they thought and still believe, lately expelled Local Fairbault from the party, subject to a referendum vote should that local or three others ask for it, within a reasonable time. The limit has long since passed and Local Ortonville alone has called for a referendum. Local Grand Rapids voted five against three to ask for vote, this was reconsidered and reversed at a subsequent meeting. Owing to the intense bitterness of E. B. Ford, as seen in the referendum, and his untiring efforts to create dissension, dissension in the party membership, Local Ada requests the state secretary to call for an investigation in some fair and impartial manner, with a view that the party membership be no longer a prey to suspicion, doubt and confusion.

In view of the fact that a referendum is merely an expression of OPINION without the opportunity to discover the facts, I will call upon every local to elect the state committee at once, elect the state committee to which it is entitled (see Constitution, Sec. 3, Art. 3), and report your choice to these headquarters, when I will call upon them to make a rigid and complete investigation, using for this purpose only that portion of the state committee residing outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

I will suggest the committee selecting an investigation committee of 3 or 5 to visit Minneapolis and Fairbault with instructions to spare no pains to enable them to render a just and impartial decision; sitting every charge made by E. B. Ford and every act and move of the state executive committee that may be called in question, with free access to all books, records and papers in possession of either party. Comrades, it is high time this is settled forever. If Ford is striving to tear down and disrupt, let it be known and the referendum buried beneath the indignation of the outraged comrades, or its support thrown entirely upon capitalism. If the committee is guilty of a title of that which they have been accused by Ford let it be relegated to "innocuous desuetude" and buried beneath the contempt of every honest Socialist on earth. Elect and send in the name of your committeeman at once. Let us know where we are at. J. E. Nash, state secretary.

AT LAST WE HAVE THE YANKEE "MERRIE ENGLAND,"

IT'S TITLE IS

"Socialism Made Plain,"

By ALLAN L. BENSON, Author of "CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM."

Mr. Benson was formerly editorial writer on the New York Journal, being a master of plain direct and thought-compelling English. "Socialism Made Plain" fairly sparkles with these qualities, and is of all books, the one to put in the hands of the man you are trying to convert. After leaving Hearst's Journal, Comrade Benson determined to become a master of the Socialist philosophy and the present book is the result of a vast amount of study pondered into every day English for the every day man to read and understand. It is as graceful in diction as it is clear and direct. The book has a great mission before it.

128 pages. It is a big book and other publishers would charge 25 cents and not be overcharging at that. But to give it a large circulation and to enable everyone, no matter how limited his means, a chance to purchase a copy, we have set the price at 10 cents.

Single copies 10 cents; 50 copies \$4.50; 100 copies \$3.00. For prices on larger quantities write us.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Walter Thomas Mills, A. M.

Teaches Socialism By Correspondence

Over Four Thousand Comrades now actively at work in the Socialist movement have studied Socialism by regular, systematic personal correspondence with Walter Thomas Mills. His great book

The Struggle for Existence

was the result of this correspondence work and was completed and published for use as a text book for this purpose. It contains 464 large pages and covers every possible phase of the labor question.

Over Seven Thousand of these books are now in the hands of their purchasers. Individuals, families and local classes are systematically studying this book with the direct assistance of the author.

All who begin to study it at once begin to push the propaganda. It is impossible to become a real student of real socialism and not become at once a real worker for socialism.

Comrade Mills has compiled all other pamphlets and will provide only by his correspondence with his teacher, prompt and personal attention to this correspondence work.

If you want to understand Socialism write to him. If you want to work the Socialism, and do so effectively, write to him. If you want to have four other, towns or counties by the Socialist party, write to him. As soon as the mail can carry the letters you can get his personal reply. Send a stamp for particulars at once. Address

International School of Social Economy, 1429 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PAUL F. MUELLER, Pres. R. RAASCH, Sec. BERN. MCKANN, Treas.

CREAM CITY FUEL CO.,

WOOD, COAL AND COKE Office and Yard 31st and Brown Sts. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Union Labels and Shop Cards.

Familiarize yourself with the various Union Labels and Shop Cards and ask for them when buying goods or having work done.

Advertisement for Union Labels and Shop Cards, featuring a logo with a hammer and sickle and the text "Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter."

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box.

Advertisement for Union-made Cigars, featuring a logo with a hammer and sickle and the text "It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the trust."

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON YOUR PRINTING.

Advertisement for Allied Printing Trades Union Label Council, Milwaukee, featuring a logo with a hammer and sickle and the text "INSIST UPON IT. WORKINGMEN, DO YOUR DUTY!"

SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON ALL SOCIALIST PUBLICATIONS.

Advertisement for Jacob Hunger, Printer, featuring a logo with a hammer and sickle and the text "JACOB HUNGER, PRINTER. 602 Chestnut Street, Cor. Sixth St. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN."

AND. BUEHLER PRINTER

Advertisement for W. G. Luecke Coal Co., featuring a logo with a hammer and sickle and the text "W. G. LUECKE COAL CO. WOOD, COAL & CEMENT. Phone No. 122 267 Chestnut St. RICHARD ELSNER, LAWYER."

The Hookston Leaf Tobacco Co.

Wholesale and Retail Leaf Tobacco. LEAF TOBACCO. Phone White 5111. 402 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

BEN. KORSBURNER & BRO.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social-Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

A new Socialist paper called the Arizona Socialist has made its appearance at Phoenix, that state.

Jack London is now referred to as the "American Gorki," as a result of his fearless handling of the social question before the students of the University of California.

William Bishop, the English Socialist who was detained by the immigration politicians of New York for no other reason than his political views, has finally been admitted. Liberal minded people of New York as well as the Socialists denounced the action of the little czars and an order came from Washington commanding the latter to release Bishop.

In a line just received from Comrade Debs from Dallas, Texas, where he gave a lecture, he says: "Here's a paradox that's hard to beat: The 'Sunny South' is a sea of elect. The comrades here are of the best and busiest in the movement." Comrade Debs arose from his recent illness to venture upon a lecture trip at the South in the hope of meeting salubrious weather and getting braced up.

The Southwark Federation of Ward Clubs and the Second Ward Branch of Local Philadelphia will hold a big meeting at Blaney's Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 19. The subject will be "The Class Struggle in Russia and the United States," and the speaking will be by Ben Hanford of New York and Abe Cahen, the author of "The Red and the White Terror of Russia." Don't miss it, you who live in travelling distance.

The rebalot by the national committee on the make up of the national executive committee resulted in the selection of Comrade Sioboda of New York. A good selection, even if he will run up big travel bills for the party to pay because of his great distance from the national office. Another ballot will have to be taken, this time to elect the two remaining members. The candidates are Bandlow, Ohio; Fioster of Colorado, General of New Jersey; Kerrigan of Texas, A. M.; and May Wood Simons of Illinois, Noyan of Pennsylvania, Reynolds of Indiana, Siedman of Illinois, Gomer of Kentucky, and Unter-

NATL. H'DQUARTERS.—Comrades of Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada, report the perfecting of a Socialist organization at that point with 43 members.

The charter of Englewood, Colo., has been revoked by the state committee. The local has appealed to the membership against the action.

Meetings and resolutions are reported from all points of the compass protesting against the brutalities of the Russian ruling class.

The Michigan state convention will be held at Grand Rapids, Feb. 19th.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—The Board of Directors of the Soc. Ed. Ass. met Monday evening, Feb. 6, at 330 Shawmeat ave., Boston, Mass., to declare the winners of the Picnic in the contest held by the Ass. at the last national election. The figures of our national office were taken as official. The five nearest guesses are as follows:

Jas. Mc Tague, Charlestown, Mass., 403,300  
J. P. Ritzgan, Ware, Mass., 403,300  
F. W. Woffler, Somerville, Mass., 403,335  
J. R. Peterson, Malden, Mass., 403,300  
C. W. Knowlton, Franklin, Mass., 400,708  
F. W. Woffler of a Gilson Terrace, Somerville, Mass., is therefore the winner of the Picnic.

G. G. Hall, Clerk.

COLORADO.—The Denver County Committee has moved its headquarters from 1713 Champa st. to 1733 Lawrence st. The County Committee has offered space for the state office in the new location the same as in the old place.

All comrades desiring to correspond with the state secretary will take notice of the change of address and send all mail in future to 1733 Lawrence st., Denver, Colo.

Local Assn. Grand Junction, Colorado; Springs, Montrose, Trinidad and Denver have endorsed the notion of the German loan and the action of the local body.

When you can't do anything else, distribute literature. But keep doing something.







# The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET, Telephone Main 1742.



The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, at Frodo Gernsheim Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Cedar.

OFFICERS: JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St. Cor. Secretary; FREDERIC HEATH, 304 Sixth St. Rec. Secretary; HENRY HOPE, 2413 Chambers St. Fin. Secretary; J. W. TONSOR, 666 1/2 Twenty-seventh St. Treasurer; M. WEISENFLOCH, 417 Eleventh St. Sergeant at Arms; Business Agent, FRANK J. WEIER, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Emil Brodie, Secretary, 318 State St.; James E. H. Basenberg, Hy. Raasch, James Hendrickson, J. J. Handley, E. Fischer, Mccra, half-hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES: ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: F. J. Weber, Henry Raasch, J. W. Tonsor, Fred Wilson, Jas. Hendrickson. GRIEVANCES AND ARBITRATION: J. J. Handley, Wm. Bechtel, Chas. Winteritz, Wm. Dietrich, Hy. Zastrow. LEGISLATION AND LAWS: Y. L. Berger, Chas. Dippel, Thomas Feeley, E. T. Melms, F. J. Weber. SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, Y. L. Berger, F. Heath, Dan. Silver, Fred. Wilson. NOMINATIONS: E. H. Basenberg, M. Tesch, Jos. Zubert, W. E. Acker, Wm. Brehm.

LABEL SECTION - Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. F. E. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street; Thos. Feeley, Chairman.

## ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

### Union Barber Shops



### ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR

609 Chestnut Street, The Model Union Shop!

### HERMAN E. BODE, BARBER SHOP.

Your Patronage Solicited. 424 Grand Ave., Milwaukee Wis.

### OSCAR BERNER, SHAVING PARLOR,

1601 Vliet Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Only Union Shop on Vliet Street

### GEORGE BOWER, Barber Shop,

F. W. HILL HOTEL, 35th Street and Park Hill Avenue.

Fine Line of Domestic & Imported Cigars

### A. F. BRESSEN, Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlors,

141 Lincoln Ave.

### FRED. GROSE, 577 East Water St.

### Shaving Parlor... Fine Line of Union Cigars.

### J. N. GAUER, Shaving Parlor,

885 Kinnickinnic Avenue, opposite South Bay St.

### CHAS. HILSE, Hair Cutting & Shaving Parlor

283 MITCHELL STREET, No. Fine Line of Union Cigars. 55

### C. A. HOFMANN, BARBER SHOP, Hot & Cold Baths,

Children's Hair Cutting a Specialty. 1104 WELLS STREET.

### 'KWITCHER KICKIN' AND COME TO Hammer's Barber Shop,

141 NORTH AVENUE

### PHIL. C. KAMMERER, The Socialist,

First-class work guaranteed. 454 Reed St., corner Scott.

### FRED. LANGE, BARBER SHOP

281 Third Street, Cor. State, First Class Work Guaranteed.

### H. C. MUNDT, SHAVING PARLOR

168 Lloyd Street FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

### JOS. POLASKI, Barber Shop, Hot & Cold Baths,

Fine Line of Cigars. ...014 35th STREET...

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Cor. 28th and SYCAMORE.

### H. SCHIRER, BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF CIGARS,

1203 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

### UP-TO-DATE ORIENTAL SHAVING PARLOR,

WM. E. STEING ABER, successor to Ernst E. Kitz. 511 Seventh Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

### EMIL TRIEB, BARBER...

525 GRAND AVENUE.

### H. P. HANSEN, Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings,

Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, and House Furnishings. 548-550 POTTER AVENUE.

### THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE

Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices. 100 Chestnut Street. Phone Main 2290. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### A. GOETZ, DEALER IN

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the Carpenters' union. In the case of Delegate Aug. Christ, the committee reported that the evidence was not sufficient to unseat him. Report approved.

The Organization committee reports on holding two public meetings during the present month and stated that no further meetings would be held until the weather was more favorable. Approved.

The special committee on Labor Secretariat reported that its work of visiting unions had been completed and recommended that further visits to unions be by invitation. Also that \$3.50 be provided for printing a final circular. Report approved and recommendations concurred in.

Report of Label Section. Election of officers resulted as follows: Jas. Hendrickson, president; J. Reichert, vice chairman, and F. E. Neuman, secretary. It was recommended that all unions arrange system of fines to compel members to give preference to union label goods.

Receipts for evening \$32.67. Disbursements \$119.75. Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

### CARNIVAL TICKET RECEIPTS.

To the Readers of the Social-Democratic Herald: Comrades Louis Baier, J. C. Kramer and A. J. Welch have been duly authorized to collect for Carnival tickets. It is hoped that all such readers as have not yet settled for tickets will do so at once to save the collecting the money outstanding. We further request that those of our readers who have tickets unsettled for and who find it difficult to call at the office or do not care to assume the risk of sending us tickets and money by mail, to so instruct their folks at home that when one of the above comrades call, settlements can be made promptly without the necessity of calling personally on one.

### Carnival Committee,

H. W. Bistorius, Secy.

Previously reported		\$1339.84
Hy. Schrieber	1.50	
Leo Capper	1.50	
Alwin Kuntz	1.50	
G. K.	1.50	
R. P. Huston	1.50	
Helen Ihlenfeld	1.50	
Carl Klinger	1.50	
R. Dietrich	1.50	
F. Heiser	1.75	
John Salzer	1.50	
John W. Kopf	1.50	
Otto Horn	1.50	
Hy. Harbick	1.50	
Louis Baier	1.50	
J. Blau	1.50	
Herman Zilgitt	1.50	
K. E. B.	1.50	
Gust. Weber	1.50	
Ch. Brusock	1.50	
Gust. Richter	1.50	
Louis Roth	1.50	
Stephen Roth	1.25	
John Jantz	1.50	
H. H. Fischer	1.50	
Edw. Brun	1.50	
Jos. Luntig	1.50	
Carl W.	1.50	
Carl Helmbach	1.50	
Jos. Gitsdorf	1.25	
Wm. Westerland	1.50	
H. Heiser	1.50	
10th Ward Branch	4.75	
H. J.	1.50	
Otto Henn	1.50	
Edw. Woodhouse	1.75	
Emil Palsin	1.50	
John Jantz	1.50	
M. Landgraf	1.50	
Al. Nienberger	1.50	
John Kirsch	1.50	
F. Biedel	1.50	
Wm. Peters	1.50	
Wm. B.	1.50	
Fred. E.	1.50	
F. Arnesen	1.50	
Hy. Zirkel	1.50	
F. C. Rader	1.50	
Louis Ritter	1.50	
F. Mehlis	1.25	
Wm. Mueller	1.25	
Wm. Schwab	1.25	
Robt. Waller	1.25	
Thos. Krashinsky	1.25	
Chas. Klinger	1.25	
N. P. Nielson	1.25	
Peter Maersch	1.50	
Adolph Buehler	1.50	
Adolph Buehler	1.50	
Frank Koersch	1.50	
Chas. Jantz	1.75	
Sten Soltes	12.50	
Chas. Spittin	1.25	
Fred. Preitig	1.25	
Henry Fretting	1.50	
Chas. Toimann	1.50	
12th Ward Branch	8.50	
Pm. Zahn	1.50	
F. Jantz	1.50	
Fr. Thiel	1.00	
J. Oelbrecht	1.50	
J. V. Young	1.50	
Chas. Wilde	1.50	
T. Bristel	1.25	
Chas. Thomsen	1.25	
John Evans	2.00	
Kurt Gropner	1.50	
Adolph Buehler	1.50	
Wm. Weber	1.50	
Wm. Krause	1.50	
H. Hoppe	1.00	
C. Y.	1.00	
Jos. Lund	1.25	
Peter Kraemer	1.50	
Ernst Maeser	1.50	
N. Dinglefeld	1.50	
Wm. Zabel	1.00	
12th Ward Branch	1.50	
Otto Maercker	1.00	
Adm. Hill	1.50	
Robt. Buech	4.75	
E. Arnesen	1.50	
H. Stresemann	1.50	
T. P. Ramsthal	1.50	
John Trach	2.50	
Herman Seer	1.50	
John Schneider	1.00	
H. Froehlich	1.50	
R. Kuntz	1.50	
Eg. Laet	1.25	
Sold. St. Brown	3.50	
H. Klauric	1.25	
Wm. Carstensen	1.50	
J. Sullivan	1.50	
Chas. Meisner	1.50	
Herman Schneider	1.50	
N. Peterson	1.50	
B. Blanke	1.50	
John Loeblich	1.50	
H. F. Wartchow	1.50	
Wm. Stemmer	1.50	
Ole A. Olsen	1.25	
F. Zueren	1.75	
M. J. Seftin	1.50	
4th Ward Branch	6.00	
Chas. Quanon	1.50	
Harvey Stark	1.50	
Fred. Knobler	1.50	
2nd Ward Branch	1.50	
Fred. Praeberster	1.00	
Jos. Kainer	1.50	
John Jantz	2.00	
4th Ward Branch	5.70	
B. H. Hoelming	1.50	
Adolph Buehler	1.50	
Alb. Hans	1.50	
Wm. F. Shan	1.25	
C. V. Hill	1.25	
Wm. Ziesch	1.50	
P. Strelow	1.50	
James Gibson	1.50	
Frank Laufer	1.50	
Martha Mies	1.50	
Mrs. P.	1.25	
Mrs. P.	1.50	
C. Berroed	1.00	
Wm. Fortsch	1.25	
Mr. Young	1.50	
H. Kopf	1.25	
Chas. German	1.50	
Ed. Reinmann	1.50	
M. Kratzel	1.50	
Fred. Kroeger	1.50	
Fred. Krueger	1.50	
H. Kottler	1.50	
R. Fuhrmann	1.50	
		\$1581.24

### Payable When Wanted.

Money deposited in this bank on Certificates of Deposit is payable when wanted. In depositing it you agree to leave it here a certain length of time at a certain rate of interest—but should you want it at any time before that period expires you can draw it. Liberal rate of interest on 6 or 12 months deposits.

### 3 PER CENT. INTEREST ON Savings Accounts.

THE GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK at the Cor. of West Water & Wells Sts.

### CHAS. D. BREMER, DEALER IN

Fresh, Salted & Smoked MEATS.

1217 Third St., near Chambers

I shall be pleased to call and deliver your orders.

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Give me an appointment for relief. DENTAL WORK GUARANTEED.

He has superior in the scientific practice of DENTISTRY, as is proven by the dental work now done at his office.

Good \$5.00 or \$4.00 or \$3.00 or \$2.00 or \$1.00 or 50c up.

SILVER fillings 50c up.

Extraction (two pain) examination and consultation free.

UNIVERSITY DENTAL PARLORS

218 STATE ST. MILWAUKEE.

### GOOD ADVICE.

Purchase a House Safe of Hibbard & Richardson Co. and have your "Safety Deposit Box" at home.

The North Side Women's Club was organized last Tuesday afternoon at Wm. B. Starke's hall, corner of Chambers and Buffum streets, with the following charter members: Mrs. B. Starke, Mrs. O. Lemke, Mrs. L. Schulz, Mrs. V. L. Berger, Mrs. F. Agathon, Mrs. G. Fredrick, Mrs. L. Burger, Mrs. L. Heim, Mrs. Thos. Wissendanger. The following officers were elected: Secretary, Mrs. Thos. Wissendanger; Treasurer, Mrs. O. Lemke. They will meet at Wm. B. Starke's hall the first Tuesday of each month in the afternoon.

## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: CHAR. A. DOLAN, 2205 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis. H. W. HISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee. A. J. WELCH, 575 Seventh Street, Milwaukee. P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowish. T. J. MCKIBBIE, 10 North Franklin Street, Janesville.

### GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee. FRED. K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas., 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List: The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis. The West Bend Brewing and Maltting Co. of West Bend, Wis. The F. P. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee. The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies. Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 122-124 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis., Manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures. The Atlas Brand Co. of Milwaukee. The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee. Pampelin & Wigenhorn, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., Manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco. The Black & Germer Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Home Line Stoves. The Janesville Clothing Co. The Carrol Coal Co., of Green Bay. Casey & Streiten-Reuter Co., Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

### SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOTES.

The East Side Women's Club will hold an afternoon prize cine party at their hall, 327 Sherman St., on Thursday afternoon, March 2nd. Tickets will be sold at 15c, a piece and coffee and cake will be served. The following committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements: Mrs. Chas. Wurdeinan, Mrs. J. Reisse and Mrs. E. T. Melms.

Your capital is alive and cries for food; starve it and it turns and throttles you. You produce not because you will, but because you must; you consume not what you choose, but what is forced upon you.

The 10th ward Bohemian Branch has made arrangements for a Paris Commune celebration on Sunday afternoon, March 12th, at the Bohemian Turn Hall. A good Bohemian and English speaker will be present. All comrades should attend this meeting without fail as the comrades in the 10th ward are hard workers for the cause.

Perhaps you profess Christianity, but your civilization has never been Christian. The new punch cards for the workers have been sent out and something will be doing before long, you can rest assured. The office bull-dog is already getting uneasy. With you (so it seems to us), economic relations come first, and upon these you endeavor, afterward, to graft as much morality as they will admit.

The Finish comrades of Milwaukee are also organized and great things may be expected of them. Charles M. Schwab had a pair of shoes made to order a few weeks ago, and when he received a bill for \$50.00 for them, which was more than he had heard of anyone paying for a pair of shoes before, he was so pleased with the shoes and so convinced of their superiority that he ordered five pairs more at the same price—New York World.

Who made the \$50.00 pair of shoes? The workman. Who made the \$1.50 pair of shoes? The workman. Who wears the \$50.00 pair of shoes? The workman. Not on your life. Who wears the \$1.50 shoes? The workman. Right you are, but the workingman is waking up. Look out, boys, when he gets his monster form erected; when he wakes up and shakes off his chains of wage slavery.

The Bankers organize. The Grocers organize. The Crafters organize. The Millers organize. The Boulders organize.

And yet what a horrible thing and bug a boo when labor commences to organize. The West Side Women's Club will hold a meeting at N. Petersen's Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 27th. Hush, Walter, Ben and Henry are on the war path again. Can you tell me the reason why? The capitalist creates nothing except it be trouble for the working class. Don't let it slip your mind that the 21st ward has arranged for an entertainment and ball at Humboldt Turner Hall, Sunday, Apr. 2nd. Watch our papers for the programme.

The capitalist's favorite song:—"A dol' or a day is enough for any laboring man." Sing, brothers, sing.

The United Singing Societies are planning another big concert this Spring. By the way, that last concert was a grand success, and a concert that the Socialists of this city can justly feel proud of.

"Lay no flowers upon my coffin," said Heine, "but a sword, to show that I, too, have been a soldier in the war of the emancipation of humanity."

The great question of the day to answer:

1. How many subscribers for the Social-Democratic Herald and the Vorwaerts have you secured in the last month?
2. Do you attend your branch meetings regularly? If not, why not?
3. What are you doing in helping to build up our organization in the city and state? Above all things, remember that this is the time to educate, agitate and propagate Socialism. Call in and have a talk on how to work for Socialism. It is a very interesting topic and needs a little explanation.

A Social-Democratic Drum Corps will be organized in the near future. Any first class drummer or file player may send his name to E. T. Melms, 344 6th St. Already several members of the Woloott Drum Corps have signified their willingness to fly under the S. D. P. colors.

The Jewish comrades in this city have organized an Educational Club and will meet hereafter twice a month at Paschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut St. Watch this paper for meeting dates.

The South Side Women's Club held a business meeting at their hall on Sixth ave. near Greenfield ave. last Tuesday afternoon.

Comrade E. T. Melms delivered a lecture before the Whitewater, Wis., Social-Democratic branch last Saturday evening on the subject of Problems of the 20th Century. The lecture was well attended, and these lectures so far have proved a grand success.

### Comrades, Attention!

A movement has been started to organize the women in this city. There is now a women's club on every side of the town, and they are now ready for work. Great things can be accomplished by the women and an effort by every comrade ought to be made to aid them in every possible way. The Aurora Singing Society sends in \$12.00 and says, "Just use this to put a couple of more wrinkles in capitalism."

Comrade E. T. Melms will speak at the Iron Molders' Mask Ball, Saturday night, Feb. 18th, at the South Side Turn Hall, on Socialism and Grades Unionism.

Don't forget to do some work in the shops, factories, mills, saloons, barber shops, etc., etc., with those workers' punch cards. Let your name be placed on the list as a worker for the grand cause of Socialism.

E. T. M. The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

**J. Bruett & Sons**

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear, Etc.

Found at Lac Avenue, Corner Lloyd and 16th Street.

**OUR REMOVAL SALE**

...OF... WINTER FOOTWEAR

Is extraordinary from the fact that the bargains we are offering are something unheard of, just stop and think of buying W. L. Douglas 3.50 Shoes at \$2.95 & \$3.15. Ladies' \$3.00 & \$3.50 Shoes at \$1.95 and \$2.45. Yet this is what we are doing. You will ask why we want to tell you, it is because we have too many of these goods on hand and we are compelled to make room for the new spring stock besides needing the money to pay for it. Good reason, is it not? Why not take advantage?

**Lamers Bros.**

**WATCHES! WATCHES!**

OUR SPECIALTY.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT. THE FINEST QUALITY. THE LOWEST PRICES.

**August H. Stecher**

...JEWELER...

Corner Third & State Streets.

**MARSCHALCK & WEISS**

...1117 VLIET STREET...

HARDWARE, STOVES AND RANGES

CARPENTERS', COOPERS' AND MECHANICS' TOOLS

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**Union Made Shoes**

AT ERNST SAUDER,

Repairing Neatly Done.

881 Howell Ave., Near Kinnickinnic Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Consult Dr. I. Greenberg

About Your Headaches and Eyesight.

OPTICAL DEPT., Goodman's Dept. Store,



**DAVIDSON**  
Milwaukee's Leading Theater.

**THURSDAY FEBRUARY 23,**  
THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

A Fast, Fussy, Funny  
Musical Comedy

**GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS**

With **AL. LEECH** and the  
**THREE ROSEBUDS**

Produced by Wm. A. Brady.

PRICES \$1.00 to 25 Cents.  
Matinee Saturday.

**BIJOU.**  
Jacob Litt's Family Theatre

Commencing Matinee Sunday 2:30  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

**Vance & Sullivan Co's**  
SENSATIONAL RURAL DRAMA

**FOR HIS SISTER'S HONOR.**

By OWEN DAVIS.

Strong in Emotion.  
Beautiful in Sentiment.  
Sensational in Heroics.

MAGNIFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS.

NEXT ATTRACTION:  
**'THE FACTORY GIRL'**

**TWICE DAILY STAR** 2:30 8:15

Week Commencing Sunday Matinee

Prices 10c 20c 30c

**THE World Beaters Extravaganza Co.**

Next Attraction—"CLARK'S RUNAWAY GIRLS"

**GRAND THEATER,**  
3rd St., Just North of Grand Ave.

**REFINED VAUDEVILLE**  
The Best Show in the City.

6—VAUDEVILLE ACTS—6

Don't fail to bring the children.

Admission 10 Cents, Including Seat.

**ORYSTAL THEATER.**  
178 Second St., Near Grand Ave.

**CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.**  
Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.

A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.

**MOTION PICTURES.**  
Admission 10 cts. Including Seat.

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He has the only UNION TAILOR SHOP on the South Side.....

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Just L. SACHS, The Jeweler

That's all National Avenue.

**Semi-Annual Clearing Sale**  
OF ALL Winter Goods

Suits at 20% off  
Overcoats at 20-35% off

**JOHN SCHUETZ,**  
957-959 Howell Ave., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

**Goodrich Line Steamers**  
DAILY FOR CHICAGO S. P. M.

Office & Dock: Foot of Sycamore St.

**FIRST-CLASS HEATED CARRIAGES**  
To Funerals and Weddings \$3.00

Local Union Drivers Furnished

**J. McGRATH,**  
Phone 3031. 200 GROVE STREET.

**OTTO C. LAABS,**  
Pharmacist.

1929 VLIET STREET, Corner 2nd.

**SOME DROLL STORIES OF GRAFT IN MILWAUKEE!**

**III. How some Graft Money was Paid by Check and Thieves Set to Watch Thieves.**

When ex-Supervisor Joseph Schunck assured the District Attorney that he had only made one miss-step in the slime of the graft pool, he may have been believed, or he may not. At all events some droll stories are told of his activities round the court house corridors. It is within the writer's own memory that a disgruntled north of town supervisor created no little uneasiness at the court house one day by loudly charging that Joe Schunck hadn't let him in on a cut-up and that he would get even with Schunck. The graft fraternity could hardly repress their indignation. It was plain that a man who would "holter" in that way was not to be trusted.

This much by way of prelude to the story of How Some Graft Money was Paid by Check, and the amusing circumstances surrounding that event. Here is the story: One of the main committees of the county board in those days of Schunck, Schuetz and the rest of 'em, consisted of seven members, six of whom were grafters—and we shall have something to say about the seventh man on some future occasion. There was a deal on by which a rake-off of considerable size on a certain piece of contract work was to go to the six members of this crooked committee. The day of payment arrived and the six members of the committee were in their places round the long table in the committee room, each with a wistful countenance and an expectant eye. They felt it was a fine thing to be "serving the people" in those days! Presently the expected business man appeared—but he didn't have the money. Their jaws dropped, but regained their wonted positions again when he explained that he would pay by check. But still they were cautious. They insisted that he must cash the check himself. Then also it was arranged that they should send one of their number to the bank with him, to receive the money and to return with it for the cut-up. Chairman Schunck was delegated to go with him to the bank, and the two departed. Then there was an awkward wait of a minute or two, during which a strange doubt overspread the faces of the waiting "servants of the people." What if Schunck didn't come back! "Joe's a good fellow," said one of the hoodlers, "but business is business. I think we ought to send some one to watch him." The others consented with great alacrity, and two of the waiting four were appointed to follow Schunck and see that he played fair. Then there was another awkward pause. The two remaining committeemen fidgeted about and seemed to have troubled thoughts. Suddenly their eyes met with each other. There was no doubting that they understood each other! With one accord they arose from their chairs and started down the street to watch the men who were watching Schunck. There they went—a comical procession in three sections, and all possessed of the conviction that eternal vigilance was the price of a square cut-up! We do not know what was said when Schunck learned that he was shadowed, or that his shadowers were shadowed, but at all events this story ends as pleasantly as the old fairy tales, for the money was drawn from the bank and the cut-up was satisfactory to all concerned. The memory of this droll happening is still a rich morsel to the graft fraternity at the court house and they tell it over and over, and the cavernous corridors echo with their laughter again and again.

**Town Topics by the Town Crier.**

The Weyenberg Shoe company of Milwaukee has adopted a trade mark as nearly like the union label of the shoemakers as it has dared. Working people should be on their guard lest they be fooled by it.

We take this item from a labor exchange:

"The two Milwaukee locals of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are planning the purchase of a large residence which will serve the purposes of a home and a hospital for sick and disabled members, as well as a headquarters for city and state locals. The site has been selected and negotiations are under way."

"What will make Young Men Successful in Life," was the title of an address made to the young people of St. Anthony's church last Sunday evening by Ald. Stigbauer. It is none of our business, of course, but we venture the suggestion that Stigbauer could have made his address of sensational interest if he had spoken instead of "The Methods by Which I Have Made a Success in Life."

Isador Ladoff of New York reached Milwaukee Wednesday in the interests of the movement to raise funds for the Russian strikers. The stories in the press about the men going back to work are false. They are still out and being furnished one meal a day by the Social-Democratic propaganda. A mass meeting will

**ALHAMBRA**  
Week Commencing Sunday Mat.

The Big Glistening Musical Comedy Success

**MASON AND MASON**  
... IN ...

**FRITZ AND SNITZ**  
40-Fun Makers-40  
Grand Singing Chorus  
New Bright Musical Numbers  
Sparkling Wit and Humor

**IT'S A TREAT, DON'T MISS IT**  
Reserved Seats Down Stairs 25c

NEXT ATTRACTION:  
**HANLON'S SUPERBA**

**CEMENT WORKERS**  
will meet Thursday, Feb. 23rd, at 318 State st., at 8 o'clock P. M. All Cement workers are invited to attend as it is to their interest.

The West Side Socialist Woman's Club will have its first dance party followed by a dance on Saturday, March 11th, in Nie Petersen's hall, on North Avenue. The arrangements committee consists of Misses Rungger, Steltenberg, Menzie, Schneider, Hasemann and Ch. Weilly. Three fine prizes will be given away. Admission, with coffee and cake or sandwiches, 15 cents.

The board of directors of the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street, will hold a special meeting at the home on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

The place for the man or woman who claims that the principle and the doctrines of Socialism are good is in the organization. You cannot do very much telling work on the outside. Your place is in the organization. We therefore urge upon you the necessity of joining your ward or organization. If you are honest and sincere in the work, then get inside and help us fight for the grand cause.

**THE THEATER.**

**DAVIDSON THEATER.**  
William A. Brady's "Girls will be Girls" will be the next Davidson Theater attraction, commencing at that high class playhouse, Thursday, Feb. 23. It is a musical treat and is elaborately staged. A novelty is its Flatiron Dance that has caught every eye it has been in. Al. Leech is the leading fun maker and he is ably assisted by Roma Snyder, who is one of Mr. Brady's finds. But Leech at the head of an academy of 55 pretty girls must be seen to be appreciated—and sympathized with!

**BIJOU THEATER.**  
The story of a family quarrel brought about by the deception of the younger son of a New England widow and resulting in the disgrace, and almost in the death of his elder brother is in brief the story of "For His Sister's Honor." This rural drama is to be seen at the Bijou next week, commencing tomorrow matinee, and is said to be by far the



"YOU'LL MEET AN INNOCENT MAN" "For His Sister's Honor," Bijou.

strongest of Owen Davis' many plays and to be a production of unusual lavishness. One scene in particular showing "Cedar Hill" on Thanksgiving Day with the young folks engaged in snow ball fights, coasting and playing games, is the height of stage realism. There will be matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

**ALHAMBRA THEATER.**  
The large cast presenting the new musical comedy, Fritz and Snitz by which Mason and Mason are starring and which will be seen at the Alhambra next week, includes the following artists: Charles A. Mason, Harry Lester, Mason, Chas. Horton, Robert Burton, Frank Hayes, James Connor, Lew Kelly, Will, S. Manning, Clifford McCall, and

**STAR THEATER.**  
The appearance of the "World Beaters" at the Star Theater beginning next week will be the signal for mirth and merriment in wholesale lots. The comedians are the best, the girls the prettiest, the scenery is unsurpassed in beauty and the costumes are all very handsome.

**CRYSTAL THEATER.**  
At the Crystal Theater, Second near Grand, next week, The Great Train Robbery will be enacted in a most realistic way. Don't miss it.

**GRAND THEATER.**  
At the Grand Theater next week a big bill, headed by Lavine and Waltons; in "A Tramp's Dream," will be presented. The rest of the show is in keeping and will sustain this house's reputation for meritorious entertainment.

Send for five yearly Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards. Pay us when you have sold them.

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Send The Vanguard to your friend for a year—50 cents.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.**  
COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank Last, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Frank Last, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Richard Hieser by this Court:

IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of August, A. D. 1905, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all persons claiming to be entitled to said estate, or any part thereof, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of persons against the said Frank Last, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room 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 October, 1905, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, and once in each week for a fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1905.

PAUL D. CARTWRIGHT,  
County Judge.

RICHARD HIESER,  
Administrator.

**UNION BREAD.**  
The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:

Jacobs, Third and State streets.  
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank.  
Fritz Bethke, E. Water and Mason streets.  
Moll & Thayer, E. Water and Michigan streets.  
Keisel Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street and Broadway.  
Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.

(From The Vanguard.)  
"Peace on earth, good-will among men." To put these words into actual practice, to abolish war, to promote brotherhood, to establish justice, to secure the possession of the earth for all, to enable men to live the life of men, to substitute a co-operative commonwealth for a system of selfish profit and cruel strife—this is what Socialists are seeking to accomplish. And so they celebrate this Christmas season by a renewal of activity all along the line in a great world campaign for the new social order in which men, instead of trampling upon one another in a mad struggle for existence, will bear one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ.

"Suffer little children to come unto me," said the great-hearted Founder of Christianity whose birth is commemorated this month. Yet throughout Christendom millions of child-slaves are annually crushed to death under the wheels of capitalism at the hands of professed followers of the Nazarene. To make the travesty worse those whose hands are red with infant blood will assemble in costly churches, arrayed in fine garments representing wealth wrung from child-labor, to "worship" Him who said, "Who so shall offend one of these little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were cast into the depths of the sea." "Why call ye me 'Lord, Lord,' and do not the things I say?"

President Roosevelt in his message to Congress points with Republican pride to our continued "prosperity," while authentic reports as to child labor in the country show it to be on the increase

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and make reading which can scarcely be equalled for horror. One feature of it is thus described: "Depriving a little boy of his sleep for years and stopping his natural growth through long hours of night labor—and this for a pittance—produce a class of little old men at twenty who are simply not human. They are not immoral, but nonmoral. They are worse than degenerates. They are 'reverts,' degraded, animal and half imbecile. Their physical and mental destruction is the revenge of Dame Nature for the violation of the sweetest of her laws—the growth and development of youth." But what of the system which breeds these "reverts"? What of the people who uphold it? What of the vaunted "prosperity" built upon it? Can a nation or individual hope to escape the "revenge of nature" for such violation of human life? Better for that every factory in the country should be closed tomorrow than that we should "enjoy" any more of this horrible "prosperity."

As a reader of the Social-Democratic Herald, we presume that you are interested in its welfare. If so, you can greatly aid in assuring its continued success by patronizing its advertisers and mentioning the paper when you do so.

What is the matter with The Vanguard? It's all right. If you don't believe it, send for a copy and be convinced.

**ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL AND SHOP CARDS.**

**NOTICE!**

**YOUR** last chance to buy an **OVER COAT** or any **WINTER ARTICLE** at about 50% off on the dollar.

From February 15th to March 1st we will sell all **WINTER OVER COATS, SHEEP SKIN LINED CANVAS COATS, FUR GLOVES AND MITTENS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, WOOL JACKETS and SWEATERS,** etc. at about one-half the original price, to make room for our large and well selected Stock of **SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,** which will be here very soon.

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