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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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What is Social-Democracy?

Whereas industry is at present carried on by private capitalists served by wage labor, it must be in the future conducted by associated or co-operative workmen jointly owning the means of production. — Prof. Kirkup.

Our aim... is to obtain for the whole community complete ownership and control of the means of production and distribution and transportation. We seek to put an end to the wage system, to sweep away all distinctions of class and to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth.

Socialism is that contemplated system of industrial society which proposes the abolition of private property in the great material instruments of production, and the substitution thereof of collective property; and advocates the collective management of production, together with the distribution of social income by society, and private property in the larger proportion of this social income. — Prof. Ely.

The Menasha Club, of Menasha, Wis., held a dinner the other day and the banqueters listened to some "wisdom" by leading men and educators on the subject of municipal ownership. They most of them were so unprejudiced that they very nicely voiced the stuff which the wealth interests put out as arguments against the state limiting their municipal sphere of profit-sucking.

The commotion in Congregational church circles over the question of taking tainted money from Rockefeller makes interesting reading to the Social-Democrats.

But after all, isn't Rockefeller's millions typical of all other millions, as millions are piled up in modern capitalistic society?

All such aggregations of wealth have come about in one of two ways. It is either made up of wealth withheld from labor which has created it, or it is skinned from the skinner's labor.

A working class in poverty is a certificate that the wealth of the country represents thievery, legal or otherwise.

But while we hear preachers talking very stoutly against Rockefeller's thievery being led into church coffers, you hear none of them saying a word about the fleecing of the workers by the capitalists, or their refusing to have those self-same labor-skinning capitalists lead out some of their fleecings into the church funds.

And yet the victims of the capitalistic skinning process, the victims in their squalor, their anxious poverty and their demoralization are all about them.

A Christ on earth today would not be blind to this. But when the skinner gets after each other and one of them gets the most of the skinning, the church's sympathies are keen for the skinner who were skinned, and Rockefeller's money is evil money.

Yet, in spite of all this, we are glad to see the preachers beginning to show conscientious scruples. The beginning is good.

But the question is, How far will it go—how far DOWN will it reach?

It is dawning on the people that the capitalist parties are absolutely incapable of protecting the municipal governments from the extortions of the respectable brigands of our modern corporations. The above is merely one of many incidents showing this.

In an article in the Independent, DeWitt Warner, an ex-congressman, shows why this is so. Business interests control our cities. We have "business administration" and pride ourselves on the fact. He shows that in New York the reason why the Chamber of Commerce out-Tammanyed Tammany in its schemes for giving the Belmont people a gold mine at public expense in the subway deal was because of the inter-relationship that exists between the big men in business.

Thirty years ago the capitalization of the franchise corporations which served New York was too small," he says, "to have had much effect on public opinion. Of late, however, there are but few successful business or professional men who do not own or serve such investments, or feel bound by social or business ties, to stand with those who do. SO ENORMOUS AND SO WIDELY DISTRIBUTED HAVE THESE INVESTMENTS BECOME, THAT THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND OF OUR CITIZENS EVER MORE TEND TOWARD MUTUAL ALLIANCE TO INCREASE THEIR DIVIDENDS AT THE EXPENSE OF THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS."

Private monopoly in public service is thus organizing class antagonism, as it is bound to do under the capitalist, get-profit-at-any-cost system, and forcing the issue of plutocracy against democracy.

In every city it is the same, and Mr. Warner has very clearly pointed the thing out and to the understanding of anybody who reads.

The fight in our cities becomes a form of class struggle for the possession of the local government, and will continue more and more so until the Socialists whose Socialism consists in having read a few phrases and read a few demagogic pamphlet translations, beyond which they are at sea, see just the sort of fellows who are ready and who are ready to take the necessary steps to change the system.

How has Christianity changed? In Christ's time it drove the money changers out of the temple. Now it tries to coax them in.

Subsidizing the church has come to be one of the "anchors to windward" which capitalists are forced to resort to. But, naturally, it is the big fellows who can play the game best.

Under capitalism the daily press has to give up most of its space to detailing the "news" of crime, sharp practice, immorality and brutality. In this way the newspaper itself becomes a teacher of crime. Oh, how badly the world needs Social-Democracy!

Some later election returns are coming in. Kenosha, Wis., cast 402 as against 255 votes a year ago. At Superior, Wis., the vote of last Fall was increased to 329. At Ashland, Wis., we elected a justice of the peace, under the following, peculiar circumstances: Comrade Donald Ross as a candidate for justice was put on the ballot by a stubborn city clerk, as a non-partisan candidate. But in spite of this he was elected.

Furthermore, I do not believe that even the proletariat of any civilized country is ripe for Socialism today.

I leave Russia entirely out of the question, because I do not consider Russia a civilized country.

But I do not believe that the English working class which just four years ago applauded the butchering of the Boers in South Africa is in any way morally or intellectually ripe for Socialism—no matter whether a "revolution" or a dozen of them should take place during this or the next generation.

America's proletariat is not on a higher level. I have studied it for many years and I am fairly familiar with its character. I also more than doubt whether the workmen of Germany have morally and intellectually reached the mark that would enable them to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth within a generation.

In the world's history there are no sudden leaps. Today, more than 115 years after the bloody abolition of the nobility and the church in France "forever," Jaures and his Socialist friends had to save the Republic for the French people. The nobles and the church are stronger in France today than they were a hundred years ago.

The pope and the Roman Catholic church did not have nearly the power in the civilized world a hundred years ago or fifty years ago that they have today.

Socialism is inevitable, if civilization is to survive. But it cannot come over night.

Therefore, I say we must have a moral, physical and intellectual strengthening of the proletariat, before all things. We must learn a great deal. And furthermore, we must form a close alliance with farmers of progressive views. In that way we can have a great deal of "Socialism in our time," even though we cannot have the full-fledged "Co-operative Commonwealth."

And besides all that, I would like to see a systematic way of arming all the people. Not for the sake of "revolution," but for the sake of peace and progress.

Frederic Engels said once: "Give every citizen a good rifle and fifty cartridges and you have the best guarantee for the liberty of the people." Thomas Jefferson held the same views exactly.

An armed people is always a free people. Even demagogues and parasites would have a great deal less to say than they have today.

With the nation armed (as, for instance, in Switzerland) reforms of all kinds are carried easily and without bloodshed. With the nation armed, the proletariat could even trust capitalist parties with at least earnestly desiring social reforms and with making an earnest attempt to carry them out.

With the nation armed in a systematic way the capitalist class need not fear any sudden uprising—there are less riots in Switzerland where the people are armed than in Russia where they are disarmed. But with the nation armed, the workingmen are not in danger of being shot down like dogs at the least provocation.

On the other hand, I am absolutely in favor of Socialistic reforms—"One step," two steps, or six steps at a time—as many as we can make—as long as they are in our direction—and I am absolutely opposed to the impotent and good-for-nothing hollow phrases that are the stock in trade of certain hypocritical or ignorant individuals.

Off and on we are also challenged by so-called "scientific Socialists" who are opposed to a working programme for our party, because "these demands give the old parties an opportunity to parade before the people as Socialistic by taking some of these demands into their platform," and thus "steal our thunder."

Now we on the other hand are of this opinion:

Thunder which can be stolen is nothing but stage thunder, and it concerns us very little whether it is stolen or not. Moreover, the aim of the Social-Democratic party is not to thunder, but to lighten. And the Socialists' lightning must be real lightning, it must rend a cloud and strike—not oratorical colophony that shines a little time on the stage, while a few "true believers of the faith" clap their applause.

Since the time of Prometheus, nobody has stolen genuine lightning. According to the fable, Prometheus stole it, in order to teach men the art of making fire and to lay the foundations of our civilization. If a new Prometheus should steal the lightnings of the "Socialist gods," to give it to men and thus build a higher civilization, the writer like an old heretic, would be most exceedingly rejoiced.

But unfortunately the Titans are all dead—Prometheus was the last. But enough of mythology.

Some of us have little faith in heavens—either in an ancient Greek, the modern Christian or the future Socialist Heaven. With this declaration I give a Mr. Ford or some other janitor of the Socialistic heaven of the future the right to shut the door in my face if I should apply for admission.

According to my idea, we shall never reach the millennium. We shall never have any heaven on earth. We shall always have great problems to solve. But we shall have an infinitely higher civilization than we have now. In order to reach it, we must have a truly scientific and truly clear-cut Social-Democratic party.

And what interests this party most at present is the solution of those problems which Socialists must solve within the present society.

Therefore, we are compelled to put forth and maintain a working programme for this party. The Social-Democratic party is a political organization—if we were a mere sect, then we should only need a sort of confession of faith.

The Social-Democratic party wishes above all things to represent the wage working class in the political field. It is our duty to take care that all people who perform the useful and necessary labor shall be economically, morally, and physically strengthened, rescued from extreme poverty and made capable of resistance in body and spirit.

This is the work we have to do now.

And every success in this direction will naturally compel us to make new demands and attain new benefits for the proletariat which will weaken the capitalist system. In this way—not without many dangers, and perhaps with effusions of blood—the present state will "grow into the Socialistic system," to use Liebknecht's expression.

This is the real revolution—I know of no other that is real.

MOVING BY THE LIGHT OF REASON.

CERTAIN "impossible fellows," impossible as Socialists, impossible as Trades Unionists, and impossible as civilized human beings generally have accused the Social-Democratic Herald and especially Victor L. Berger of "opportunism."

Why? Because without losing sight of the final aim which the Social-Democratic party seeks to accomplish, we advocate a policy of steady Socialistic reforms that are right in line with Socialism and leading towards it.

We do not believe that a certain "catastrophe" can change very much in the Social System, unless economic conditions (besides the education and enlightenment of the people) are favorable towards a complete change. Otherwise we might simply change masters.

In the first place, the world has never seen such a thorough-going transformation of property as Socialism intends to accomplish. The change from slavery to serfdom and from serfdom to the wage system sinks into insignificance when compared with it, and yet these changes took many centuries in every case.

As a matter of fact, Socialism must create a new kind of property—the collective property. When slavery disappeared, or when feudalism fell down, the work accomplished was purely negative. A certain well defined property, certain well defined privileges and prerogatives disappeared—but the idea of property was not changed.

We must change it, and that cannot be done in a day, in a year, or even in ten years.

It would not suffice for the Social Revolution to abolish capitalism. Social-Democracy must create a new type under which production is to go on, and the condition of property be regulated in the future.

Such a new Social System cannot be inspired by the minority. It cannot be created by a minority. It cannot be worked without the consent and the co-operation of the great majority of the citizens. The farmers alone—even by passive resistance—could starve the whole Co-operative Commonwealth into submission within a few weeks.

It is ridiculous and criminal to talk about the Co-operative Commonwealth in 1908, as do some of our thinly varnished ex-Populists, who have turned into "impossibilists."

Besides, the city proletariat is still a minority of the population. And outside of Milwaukee, and a few small towns in Wisconsin, the Socialists have only gained a very small part of this city proletariat.

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Victor L. Berger.

Intemperance is inevitable under the capitalist system. Men drink to drown their worries for the time being.

Prof. Veblen, one of the Chicago University professors, has been discharged for his Socialistic utterances.

Gen. Lew Wallace, the distinguished author, is said to have said while on his death bed that the day was not far off when the working people would rule this country.

Does it ever occur to you that while you pool pool at Socialism today, it may enlist your sympathies tomorrow and that then you will have to waste time that you would otherwise not have to waste, trying to overcome the effects of the influence you formerly exerted against it!

Wisconsin has had various "severely-Marxian" critics in the past, most of whom, however, have been retired from the movement for various causes not strictly scientific. We are still in the international movement, but where, for instance, is our old "alone holy" Job Harriman, who came out of the West to teach us the errors of our Socialism!

Quibbles over statistics, stultified some Socialist here doing this or there doing that do not improve the teachings of Socialism. The one great fact remains unshaken that it is the working class that is poor. If poverty is to be the reward of labor under capitalism, the sooner labor abolishes that system the better!

The capitalist system breeds great anxiety to go through life by making advantageous bargains with the other fellow. Which leads us to remark that the working class live in poverty because of bad bargaining. It gives vastly more than it receives. But this will always be so long as the capitalist wage system exists. Abolish the system!

If it is not too much trouble, we should like to have the New York Worker and the Socialist of Toledo editorially answer this query: What would you advise the Socialists of this country to do in case we had second elections and on such second elections it was a case of making a choice between capitalist party candidates?

Bellamy's "Looking Backward" was assuredly Utopian. And yet what may seem Utopian yesterday, today becomes practical. They have just organized a house-cleaning company in New York city, with one of the Vanderbilts as one of the officers, which will undertake the spring renovation of a house and thus take out of tired, faded woman's hands one of the worst features of her interminable drudgery. We look confidently toward the day when domestic work will be ordered on a Socialistic plan that will bring release to the home drudges, who present such a woe-begone appearance under present dehumanizing conditions, and who transmit, as mothers, their physical dilapidation to the race.

The story of how Baron Rothschild made his millions has been told often enough, yet is worth re-telling now that the church is exhibiting moral qualms over a proffered gift of some Rockefeller money. When the Duke of Wellington defeated Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo, the baron executed a financial coup which vastly increased the fortunes of his house. On the eve of that battle the finances of Europe hung in the balance. Rothschild went secretly to the scene of action and stood like a soldier in a shower of rain and bullets. At first the fighting was favorable to Napoleon, and rumors reached London that the Corsican was victorious. But Rothschild stayed until, with the arrival of Blucher, the tide of battle changed and the French troops were in rout, and then he rode like mad to the nearest port and paid a boatman \$500 to take him across the English channel in a wild storm. Landing in England, he drove at full speed for London, which he found full of rumors of the defeat of the allies. He sought the Stock Exchange, and the demoralized and exhausted condition in which he appeared and his reluctance to give news of the battle confirmed the impression that the Rothschild fortune, which had been staked on the power of the allies to crush Napoleon, had been lost. A panic resulted, nearly every one tried to sell English securities, and Rothschild's agents, not knowing why, but in obedience to orders, bought at bottom prices. Rothschild's victory in finance was almost as great as Wellington's on the battlefield. And our prevailing Christian business morality would applaud Rothschild for his ability to take advantage of his human weakness, because, doing so, he kept

What is Social-Democracy?

"Socialism is a system of social organization which would abolish entirely or in great part the competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it co-operative action; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community."

Socialism does not wish to abolish private property or accumulation of wealth; but it aims to displace the present system of private capital by a system of collective capital, which would introduce a unified organization of national labor.—Prof. Schaffke.

Socialism, as taught in America, is the substitution of co-operation in place of competition. It advocates the gradual absorption of industries by the government. We propose to make the government the sole capitalist, the agent of the people, to manage the industrial system for the benefit of all. Socialism does not propose to interfere with the home, family or religion. It does not propose to interfere with private property or to make a new distribution of national wealth.—Father T. McGrady.

"The alpha and omega of Socialism is the transformation of private and competing capitals into a united collective capital." —Prof. Schaffke.

In European countries under certain circumstances and with a party following that can be trusted to hold together no matter how tactics may momentarily be varied, the Socialist voters sometimes cast their ballots for non-Socialist candidates or use their political strength to block the game of the enemy in some effective way. In this country, where the movement is somewhat new, thus far party discipline has seemed to require that the members vote only when there were Socialist candidates to vote. But with growth come new emergencies. The party in Wisconsin and especially Milwaukee has now reached the stage in its growth where it is the first of any of the local movements in the country to come into direct collision with one of the forces of capitalism, the Catholic church, which has selected Milwaukee as the battle field for its plan of exterminating Social-Democracy. Comrade Berger's advice to Socialists, through his *Forwards* and *Wahrheit*, to individually vote against a Catholic judge who was prostituting his court to the uses of his church (there being no Socialist candidate in the field) has naturally stirred up comment in the party at large. As a rule it has been the superficial fellows who have insistently protested. Others are more cautious, and this is particularly noticeable in the way the Socialist press of the country has acted toward the matter. Several of the leading party papers have been silent and even our old enemy *De Leon*, has avoided mentioning it, or passing judgment on it. Comrade Berger has many personal letters of endorsement. From among these we select a typical one, which was received from a leading New York Socialist, and which reads as follows:

"I congratulate you on getting into this trouble. If you manage it properly you can do much to educate the New York and other comrades. I don't look upon such matters with any alarm whatever. Tell 'em you did what you knew to be right in a certain specific instance. If it was wrong in principle let the National Committee go ahead and rebuke you—you will stand firm for discipline's sake. If when the party elsewhere peoples your position in strength and does not agree with your tactics, then you will be surprised, etc., etc. You're alright, Berger, and I congratulate you on getting in the fight."

William E. Trautmann, the S. L. P. worshipper, who is now a member of the national committee, has been suspended as editor of the *Brauer Zeitung*, the official journal of the brewery unions in this country, pending a referendum on his action in boosting a new national labor organization while under salary in an organization affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Later: Word comes from Cincinnati that Trautmann has been retired from the *Brauer Zeitung*.

The figures for the homeless poor census taken in 1904 in London have just been made public. The census shows that the officials found on that occasion 1,463 men, 116 women and 50 boys and girls walking the streets, while 160 men and 68 women were found asleep on staircases and in doorways, a total of 1,797. Later a more complete census was taken (on February 17 last) and showed 1,869 men, 312 women and children walking the streets, while 300 men had been given shelter in a tent of the church army. On the night the census was taken 301 men and 67 women had been turned away from the common lodging houses—738 because they had no money and 305 because there was no more room. *Meanie England!* Christian

The following observation by a writer in London *Justice* is especially to be relished, coming from the land of constitutional monarchs: "Times of revolution bring questions to the front which would otherwise be passed over. Among these is that of the anomalous position of the monarch under a constitutional monarchy. That a monarch pay the

son of his father is absurd enough, but still more absurd it is when, having recognized that it does not work, they then, while paying him his thousands all the same, take it for granted that he is absolutely incapable to rule, and decide that he must have a minister to act for him. We can at least understand that an energetic man like that of William II kicks against so unworthy a position. It is not so with the

geos thinking that they should look on this as an ideal form of government. The fact is that capitalism fears nothing so much as logic. Its defenders know that their system rests on contradictions.

New machines to take the place of labor are invented every day. Capitalism gets the benefit—and labor gets the "can." How do you

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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. Aldridge, A. Strehlow.

IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melm, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schram, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE:—Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Gerdt.

Madison, Wis., April 11.—During the last two weeks several of the Socialist bills have received favorable consideration from the various committees to which they were referred early in the session. Three or four of the measures have been reported back to the Assembly with the recommendation that they pass. Among these are the bill to increase the number of factory inspectors from eight to fourteen, to require the installation of blowers in those factories in which emery or buffing wheels are used, to prevent the employment of children under fourteen years of age in bands and orchestras, and to enable a person to get damages for accidents received from the use of unsafe scaffolding. A bill to require that all accidents be reported to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics was reported back to the Assembly for passage, but was killed upon the floor. A measure modeled upon the same principles as is the British Compensation Act was killed in the Committee, as also was the old age pension bill.

Comrade Rummel's bills relating to the annulling of all personal perpetual franchises and to the empowering of all cities to buy and operate all public utilities, were killed upon the floor of the Senate last week. Comrade Rummel made a lengthy speech upon both of the measures, and the comments of the

city newspapers were rather amusing. One of them said that he was quite unlike the ordinary run of Socialists inasmuch as he was a mild-looking, kind-hearted gentleman, and continued further by adding that this speech was a surprise to many of his colleagues inasmuch as it was not of the ranting, radical sort, but was filled with a spirit of brotherhood and fraternity. It seems as if after we get half a dozen more such men as Comrade Rummel in the Senate, the natives will really wake up at last and find that all Socialists do not belong to the "great unwashed" and that our creed does not demand that we all wear long flowing uncombed hair.

Comrade Strehlow is having an interesting time in his committee over the Milwaukee bill which requires that every policeman or fireman must be given a public hearing before being discharged by their respective chiefs. It is needless to say that at the present time these protectors of life and property are at the beck and call of their chiefs, that they are the lackeys of their masters. This bill would give the men a chance to be free from all political and corrupting influences if they so desired, without fearing discharge. It goes without saying that Comrade Strehlow is fighting for the measure, while lined up against him are the fire and police

chiefs of Milwaukee, together with those representatives who got their offices by the votes of the laborers. Assemblymen Holle, Thieme, and Hamm, all from Milwaukee. Mr. Holle seems to take great delight in fighting labor measures, and especially those which come from the Social-Democrats, and it would be a good thing for the labor movement in general if he could be defeated at the next election.

Ira Cross.

The special meeting of the Milwaukee Common Council held last Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the local judicial and special elections degenerated into one of the most disgraceful exhibitions of petty capitalist politics on record, with Ald. Stiglbauer, of the papal guard, playing a "star" part. It was midnight before the decency of the council got the upper hand.

Aldermen Smith, Seidel and Walter were appointed a committee to canvass the returns and the council took a recess until 8 o'clock when Ald. Rittleit, of the Third ward, called for the reading of a communication from the attorney for Philip Dornuf (Democrat), contesting the election of Hugo Zedler (Republican) as supervisor of the Sixth ward, on the ground that the name of "Jacob" Dornuf appeared on the voting machines instead of "Philip" Dornuf.

This was ruled out of order. Then followed most disgraceful scenes of dirty politics, egged on by the gang portion of the Democratic aldermen. The returns showed that there were misspellings also in the returns of Zedler's name, but this didn't faze the gang who are doing the archbishop's bidding in the council. In spite of them, however, a "call of the house" was kept in

force till thirty-five aldermen had put in an appearance. The gang was shown that the council could take no cognizance of contests (which was a matter for the courts), that the law required the council to canvass the returns within one week after the election, which time would be up at midnight, but it still, through Stiglbauer S. J., insisted on getting the protest in. Ten minutes before midnight the vote was taken on the acceptance of the report, and it was carried, the following voting against it: Bogk, Braun, Deuster, Klaeser, Koerner, Kuschberl, Rittleit, Stiglbauer and Wittig.

Before the vote was announced Ald. Rittleit gave notice of a reconsideration at the next meeting, but he was too previous. The minute the vote was announced an immediate reconsideration was taken and the gang got its final quietus for the time being.

Comment after the meeting showed that even Democratic aldermen were ashamed of the affair and they admitted that it would hurt their party in the eyes of the people.

Dornuf is a saloonkeeper and a member of Stiglbauer's Catholic society. He has been a perennial office seeker, but has always either failed of nomination or election.

material would then represent 33 1-3 hours of labor, the machinery 2-3 hours of labor and the laborer's price, which is his wage, represents 5 hours of labor. This gives us a total of 45 social labor hours paid for by the capitalist, when he expends or circulates 27 per cent of gold.

Our laborer, the spinner in Marx' yarn illustration, who is brought into this process by the expenditure of 3 per cent representing 5 hours of social labor, works at least five hours a day, and therefore our captain of industry who has thrown 27 per cent, representing 45 social labor hours into play, withdraws 50 social labor hours, representing a money value of 30 per cent from circulation! This illustration I think will plainly show how our capitalist with only 27 per cent in gold as capital can transform it into 30 per cent in gold. Of course he can only do this and repeat it again and again while the laborer is a mere commodity and must sell his labor power to the private owner of the means of production i. e. capital.

In a previous issue of the Herald Ashplant asks how can 27 per cent be converted into 30 per cent, or how can we arbitrarily assume that after the capitalist has expended or circulated 27 per cent of gold capital that that capital now begets a value of 30 per cent in gold, upon the finishing of the spinning process? We do not assume, Comrade Ashplant. It is a fact. Try as you may, you cannot reproduce that yarn in less than 50 social hours of labor—WHICH AFTER ALL IS THE ONLY REAL STANDARD OF VALUE. It is true that you can reproduce the yarn by expending 27 per cent of gold representing 45 social hours of labor, BUT YOU CANNOT POSSIBLY REPRODUCE IT IN 45 HOURS. IT IS BOUND TO TAKE YOU 50 SOCIAL HOURS UNDER A GIVEN SYSTEM OF INDUSTRY. You can therefore only throw 45 hours of labor into circulation and take out five more as long as the laborer remains a commodity. You being a Socialist are, of course, striving to emancipate the laborer from this degrading condition.

I deny that the supposition is,

WHERE DOES NET PROFIT COME FROM?
Editor Social-Democratic Herald: I have followed the discussion initiated by Comrade Ashplant of London, Ontario, concerning the genesis of capital with much interest. I have already written a personal letter to Comrade Ashplant, but I received a reply from him stating that I had not covered any point which had not been dealt with by the other comrades taking part in this discussion. Since then I have given the subject some more attention and now submit this article with the hope that it may help to explain the subject under discussion.

In your issue of March 25, the matter at issue is briefly summed up by Ashplant as follows:

(1) The capitalist class, possessing 27% in gold as original capital.

(2) The working class, possessing social labor power only.

No. 1 circulates 20% for raw material, and 4% for machinery, and employs No. 2 to work for a day for the balance 3%. Finally, No. 1 sells the product (of No. 2), for which he has expended or circulated 27% for a sum 3% in excess of cost and receives his 3% plus 3%.

The supposition here is that yarn is sold to a third party whom we may call No. 3. Now in that case I must ask, To which class then does No. 3 belong? Does he belong to No. 1, viz. the capitalist class? If so then indeed the 3% is not paid by No. 2 class, viz. the spinner. Does No. 3 belong to the working class? If so then I ask where does he who possesses nothing but his labor power secure this 3% which he pays to No. 1 in excess of what he received from No. 1?

As I have before intimated, I do not dispute the fact that social energy, including the labor of superintendence, produced the 20 lbs. of yarn for which only 3% was paid to labor, but I do dispute the soundness of the analysis in Marx's "Capital" as focused in this yarn illustration. I have asked a very simple question based on that illustration, and I am obliged to say that so far the question is not satisfactorily answered.

The problem as here stated is "how can the capitalist having but 27 per cent in gold as original capital withdraw 30 per cent from circulation?"

Let us begin by at first defining capital. The following definition from the Standard Dictionary will be acceptable I believe: "The aggregate of the products of industry directly available for the support of human existence or for promoting additional production."

Although, as stated by Marx and as reiterated by Ashplant, "that money was the first form of capital," we are fully aware that it is not the only form of capital which we find today. The total money in circulation in the United States does not represent one-fourth or even one-eighth, of the total capital invested in this country. The captain of industry having realized his surplus value converts it into additional means of production right along.

Now let us analyze the 27 per cent of gold, the capital with which our capitalist starts out, a little closer. He circulates 20 per cent for raw material and 4 per cent for machinery, and employs a laborer for a day for the balance 3 per cent. Then the capitalist sells the product of the laborer for 30 per cent, which represents 3 per cent in excess of the capital thrown into circulation. What at bottom is inherent in all these factors which are thrown into circulation? Just this: The raw material, the machinery and the new labor power brought into play are all of them the representatives of a certain amount of labor power. The raw material and machinery is dead labor power, which is put in motion by the now living labor power of the 3 per cent a day laborer. I think we shall now be able to demonstrate why the 27 per cent (representing different quantities of labor power) come into the market with a value of 30 per cent.

We will assume for the sake of illustration that 3 per cent represents an amount of produce or other necessities which can be produced in five hours; that therefore 3 per cent is equal to five hours of social labor. Assuming further that the capitalist has paid for the raw material to some other capitalist and for the machinery also, at their full value, we will reduce them to labor time on the basis of

that the yarn is sold to a third party whom we may call No. 3. After the yarn and all other commodities are finished and brought into the market, the laborer and the capitalist together become consumers. The collective group of laborers can, as a matter of course, not withdraw any more from the market than their buying power under the wage system permits of. The capitalist who owns the entire product of the laborer withdraws as much, if

(Continued on Page 4.)

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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 unhealthful. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

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Rugs made from Old Carpets to any width from one-half to four yards, at 75 cents per square yard.
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Now is the time to think about your bicycle. We do first class repairing, mounting and nickel plating. We have a full line of bicycles, tires and sundries always on hand at lowest prices. Bicycles made to order at \$17.00 and up. All work guaranteed to be first class.
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Mr. Man!
You must be nearly pestered to death with the flaring newspaper ads urging you to go to one place or another to spend your **Clothes** money. We want you, too, but are not going to shriek in your ear that we are the "One and only". All this ad's for is to let you know that we're after your trade. You're foxy enough to buy of the store that will do the best for you. We want a chance to show you and will leave the rest to you. After you've been here, you'll be glad you came.

Suits from \$8 to \$20.

LACHENMAIER & CO.
Home of the Dutchess-Trousers—10c a Button—\$1.00 a Rip. COR. 3rd AND STATE

LUEDKE CUTS THE PRICE
EASTER SHOES are out in great force at the Big Shoe Store. Nowhere else will you find such quality and quantity, both, and at such reasonable prices. Shoes that win your heart and prices that bring a smile. Our Children's Department is complete. We buy children's shoes for wear as well as style.

Ladies' Oxfords . . . \$1.00 to \$3.50
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Store Closed Sundays
Our clerks need rest
413-415 National Ave., Milwaukee

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient
So they say. If you are wise, you will be quick to see the opportunities for saving that are offered here—a store complete in every detail—a store that always aims to please—a store that saves you money—an advertiser in your paper, consequently a contributor to your cause.

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\$1.00 size Peruna . . . 70c
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5c size Swamp Root . . . 11c
All prices in use unless Drug Department in parenthesis. In these have advertisement.

MUR RESPECTABLE RASCALS AGAIN!

The N. Y. Independent tells the Story of the Subway Deal.

The New York Independent of March 9, a religious magazine—and a very good one, too, by the bye—prints an exposure of the sell-out of the New York Subway to President Belmont, of the Civic Federation, and his gang of respectable rascals, written by John DeWitt Warner, an ex-congressman, Shakespearean scholar, and lawyer, in which the facts presented are backed up by quotations from the records. The article is difficult to boil down and too long for our space, but the following editorial estimate of it, taken from the same issue of the Independent, makes timely reading:

The story of the handing over of Rapid Transit in New York City to a private monopoly which Mr. John DeWitt Warner contributes to The Independent this week is, in all, the most remarkable chapter yet written in the history of capitalistic greed, moral paralysis and political corruption in America. The exposure of the Tweed ring by the New York Times a generation ago revealed the possibilities of a purely criminal exploitation of a city. Charles Francis Adams' "Story of Erie" foreshadowed Miss Tarbell's history of the Standard Oil Monopoly as an exposition of the methods by which unscrupulous finance controls corporate politics, state legislation, and the courts. Mr. Warner's article renders the far more important service of turning the searchlight upon a supposedly moral, respectable, substantial element in the community, and exposing its full responsibility for a shameful betrayal of the people.

No men in New York City are held, and deservedly held, in higher honor by the public than the men who compose the Chamber of Commerce. There are no men against whose fair name the breath of suspicion could more idly blow than the gentlemen that have served on the Rapid Transit Commission. There is no one man whose character is more unhesitatingly conceded by political friends and political foes alike to be of unimpeachable integrity than the honorable Seth Low. Yet these men, when it was absolutely within their power to give to New York City a system of rapid transit that should be successful as a means of expeditiously transporting a vast

population at reasonable prices, and at the same time a source of vast revenue to the city, deliberately handed it over to private interests and saddled upon the public an extortionate monopoly, which will coin untold millions of dollars from the people's necessity, and which has already assumed the attitude of opposition to any further extension of subway traffic until the people are made to stand and deliver. Mr. Warner does not advance this proposition as an item of "information and belief," leaving the public to guess whether he knows any more about the matter than those whose interest it would be to deny his assertions. He gives to the reading public the documentary proofs of his charges.

The article is remarkable also for another reason: By further documentary evidence Mr. Warner establishes his assertion that the element in the community which, from first to last, has clearly seen the true public interest, has formulated it in unequivocal language, and has battled for it in the forum of public opinion and in the legislature, has been the despised and maligned labor unions.

If these revelations applied to New York City alone they would be serious enough. Unhappily they are but examples of conduct and conditions that prevail in all the great cities of this republic, and probably in most of the towns and villages. A gigantic struggle is on between capitalism, bent upon the utmost extortion that can be practiced, and a people that is becoming thoroughly aroused and wrathful with a sense of outraged right. In this struggle the "respectable" business men, whose duty it is to take broad and sound views of the public welfare, and to stand firmly by the principles of justice and honor, have thus far with comparatively few exceptions allowed themselves through prejudice, narrow-mindedness and selfishness to play into the hands of the most unscrupulous manipulators of economic forces that the world has ever seen.

We do not propose to waste breath or ink in mere preaching on this theme. We shall merely point out to these estimable gentlemen, these "conservative" individuals, these champions of "safe and cautious" progress, who utter words of solemn warning against agitators

and inveigh against the dangerous activity of labor organizations, that **THEY, THE RESPECTABLE, substantial citizenship of the nation, are the men who are undermining the foundations of American society, endangering the republican scheme of government, and storing up for themselves wrath against the day of wrath.**

The avidity with which the people have devoured the recent exposures of corporate politics and finance should be to men who can read the signs of the times an all sufficient warning that the day of reckoning is at hand. Happily we have in America the universal manhood suffrage, and the people can do what they will with the business system. For the business system has come to rest upon corporate powers and privileges created by the state. What the people will do with their power is purely a question of what the people happen to think or believe about conditions that affect the general welfare. A few documents like those that Mr. Warner contributes to popular enlightenment will convince some tens of thousands of voters that the writings of Lawson, Miss Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens and others have not told the half about the real greed and corruption that have been ruling with a high hand in American business and political activity. When this conviction is once established in the popular mind no fear of free silver or of populism will deter the people. They will not stop at "safe" or conservative restrictions of corporate power. They will feel that the positions taken by labor organizations, Populists and even Socialists more truly express the real interests of the people than do the leadership and "practical judgment" of the business classes.

If the business classes wish to retain their leadership and influence they will have to reform their "views" and their ways radically and promptly, and the sooner they set about it the better they will fare. When popular revolt gets under way it will not stop with the "governmental regulation" of corporate activity. It will proceed through schemes of taxation and otherwise to bring about a redistribution of wealth by a confiscation of property.

THE METHODS OF THE MEN WHO NEVER WORK.

Our present system of business methods has a fertile field for both men and women who live by their wits only and do not find it profitable enough to work with their hands.

While sitting about the hotel lobbies, listening to the worst class of cheap fakirs, I feel thoroughly disgusted with the methods and talk of men who travel about and gull the public, especially the women, who are ever ready to be taken in by any individual with a good suit of clothes and an oily tongue, known as "vice fellows."

THE METHODS OF THE MEN WHO NEVER WORK.

Our present system of business methods has a fertile field for both men and women who live by their wits only and do not find it profitable enough to work with their hands.

Opposite the table where I am now seated while writing this article sits a man with a deep-seated voice in the key of C, glib tongue and affected manners. He talks incessantly on the subject of *Advertising Schemes*. He is telling everyone who is willing to listen to his glib talk how easily money can be made by trapping the unwary.

This is the story which I have heard him relate four times during the day, and I reproduce the same for the benefit of those who do not have a chance to see old Hyde, but know him only as the Eminent Dr. Jekyll.

This is the story of how he advertises:

First. The town is flooded with a weird advertisement, then follows another circular.

Second. The well-dressed gentleman follows up his circulars with a call, and in flowery language explains to the lady of the house that they follow an entirely different method from that employed by other patent medicine people, who spend tens of thousands of dollars in advertising in the newspapers and the magazines, while we give our patrons the benefit of our experience and ability in selling a good, reliable remedy at one-half down and the balance when the cure is effected.

His shameless methods at once reminded me of a stranded showman who went broke at Erie, Kan., a decade ago.

He was without money or friends and was hungry. He had education and made good use of it, so he at once set about to gather a lot of jimsen weed seed, put it in packages and sold it for flower seed at \$1 per package, one-half payable at once and the balance one year hence. It is unnecessary to relate that he did not return to collect the balance after one year. While the scheme seemed so honest and square, the unwary easily fell into the trap and paid 50 cents for a package of rank weed seed.

There are other fakirs sitting about the room. I have talked with some of them upon the subject of politics, and they are either Democrats or great Republicans. They are not Socialists. They are not economists. They are commercialists, pure and simple. If one scheme falls flat they at once concoct a new scheme and exploit it. They do not work with their hands, nor do they produce anything. They are drones, who live upon the products of the workers.

When the workers get ready to drive out these parasites who live upon the backs of the workers and either make them work for a living or starve them to death, then, and not until then, will society be freed from a menace which at present robs the credulous of a large per cent of their earnings. The working class can have this condition just as soon as they so decree. All they need is concerted action.

W. H. F.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

Diplomacy!
New York Commercial Advertiser: "Robbed of all its exterior of gold, pomp and ceremony, stripped of its euphemisms, and with the motive of all its acts lured to the world, how sordid is this abstract thing called diplomacy, upon which the fate of empires and of kings depends. Behind it all there is nothing but dollars and pounds, francs and rubles, yens and taels."

To Properly Understand the Word Revolution.
Editor Shailer Matthews in The World Today: "You cannot plan revolutions as you do Sunday school picnics. A nation must be possessed of a great moral idea, a government has to replace a government, those with privileges must submit to see the unprivileged share in their advantages, those men must win who would have been traitors if they had failed, before a revolt becomes a revolution."

What we popularly call the French Revolution was the Reign of Terror. The causes of French feudalism had disappeared before the Reign of Terror was organized to keep them from being re-established by the "respectable" men and women who had fled the country and were intriguing and fighting to come back and re-establish the old order of things.

A revolution comes when a people, like one man, is convinced of inequality of privileges, and fails its attempt to establish a larger measure of justice opposed by its government and by those who have enjoyed privileges. It may be peaceful, perhaps even without shedding of blood. But no anarchy, or feudalism, or slavery, or government that taxes without giving representation, or anything else can stand a second day in the world. Englishmen have been shrewd enough to see this and have surrendered such privileges as would satisfy the immediate demand of the hour. Reform has thus forestalled revolution. We expect the same course of events in the United States, for we have the ballot. If the Czar is wise it may be possible even in Russia. But whether it shall be evolution or revolution in Russia or in the United States, or in any other country, will be determined not by the masses, but by the minority who, by virtue of circumstance or of outgrown law or of force, possess more than their just share of the good things of civilization. Sooner or later they must share their monopolized privileges with a nation. It is for them to decide whether it shall be by revolution. That is another of their privileges!

An Amusing Idea of Socialism.
Bangor, Me., News: It is beyond question that the next great political party which is going to enter the field and strive to win votes will be composed of Socialists. The signs are so apparent that no one can dispute the fact. The birth of the Socialistic idea is due to many causes. In some places it is due to oppression and heavy taxation, as in Germany, where there are many Socialists. In France the rise of Socialism has been due to fear that the anarchy may return. The republic of France stands on a most insecure foundation.

W. H. F.

tion held last November the Socialist party of this country cast nearly 500,000 votes—more than 500 per cent larger than any Socialist vote ever cast at any previous time. These men are earnest. Most of them are honest. They are persons who have rights.

As citizens of Maine we cannot afford to ignore this party. Unless President Roosevelt puts a decided check to the trusts and punishes many of the promoters of capitalistic piracy, the election of 1906 will see very great gains among the Socialists.

Are the national Socialists of Maine prepared to follow the lead of Eugene Debs in order to do no more than make Rockefeller and his allies laugh at the futile attempts to lower their hold?

We think not. The reason for thinking as we do is plain. Debs does not stand for rational Socialism! He does not stand for German or French or English Socialism. Debs is an extremist. He is a feeble disciple of Karl Marx, a shallow fish filled with the blood and fire of the French Revolution. There are more kinds of Socialism than there are of religion. The philosophical Socialist believes in just taxation. He asks and demands the parcel post, lower telegraphic tolls and no monopolies. He is often rude and excited, at which times he roars well, but says too much. At this time the calm and reasonable Socialist is not a bad chap. He is not half bad. The philosophical Socialists are in full control in New Zealand and have made that country famous in all parts of the world.

But the Socialism of Eugene Debs is of another kind. Debs believes in employing FORCE INSTEAD OF LAW in abolishing the evils that exist! In his heart he is a revolutionist, and should be feared. For example, the Socialists of New Zealand have caused the state to purchase all railroads and express and telegraph and telephone lines. These utilities have been bought and paid for at an appraised valuation. The properties belong to the state for all time. But Debs and his followers are not satisfied to stop

here. They claim that so long as the state has any bonds outstanding which draw interest, the condition of the people is not bettered. Debs and his party would abolish interest. And this is not Socialism. It is communism!

Let the voters of Maine beware of the Socialism that is advocated by Debs. It is a dangerous doctrine to preach. It is fatal to practice.

What is an "Impossibilist"?

By C. J. LAMB
The "impossibilist" is the Socialist who would rather smash things than to wait—even the due course of nature. He is the impatient, nervous, irritable Socialist. His nature demands trouble. He is one-sided, or lop-sided. He is too impatient to reason or to be reasoned with. He cannot plan and execute, but he can, and he does, get to the front where he jumps up and down and howls. He does not do things and when he tries he overdoes. He is found in all states. Usually he is a freshman in the Socialist school and like the bumble-bee is largest when he is just born. If the rocks will not get out of the way he will try to run his ship right through them. He would never go around, never. He is an unsafe navigator and in the due process of social evolution will be duly sifted out. The imitation impossibilist is a mere grafter.

Dryden, Mich.

Los Angeles, Cal.
Comrade E. L. Osgood, 639 E. 25th street, will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

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

Circulate literature: get up a meeting; organize a local;—do something for Socialism.

Five for \$2 after you have collected \$2.50. Herald subscription cards, of course!

A subscription to the Herald and Vorwaerts every now and then is good for the very best of men.

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. A big book for Ten cents.

You can help the Herald by purchasing from our advertisers and telling them why you do so.

HAPPY NEW YEAR! A NEW VOLUME OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

WILL BEGIN WITH THE ISSUE OF MAY 15.

BETTER THAN EVER.—NEW FEATURES!!

BEGINNING with the new volume, we will present a new arrangement of our heading and other improvements in the dress. Besides this, there will be many new features in the substance of our pages. Among them we may announce:

A NEW STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT!
The time is now ripe for the most careful preparation of statistics regarding the present conditions which we attack. In the past many Socialists have not been exact as they might have been, feeling that it was enough to generalize and "speak in round numbers," so to say. But we are now grown so strong that capitalism is at bay and ready to seize on the slightest inaccuracy to make us appear untruthful and mistaken. Moreover, sound Socialists in their real lives, perhaps unconsciously, used exaggerations. But exaggeration is futile even if unchallenged—the fact are had enough, heaven knows! To safeguard the party from these bad habits we have, after years' careful investigation, grown up a special expert staff of statisticians who will analyze all questions sent them with facts ascertained with care and supported by the best authorities obtainable. We will give the names of this statistical staff later on.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY DEPARTMENT BY LUCIAN SANIAL.
LUCIAN SANIAL'S name is well known wherever Social Democracy has a following. He was born in France and has a personal acquaintance with Louis Blanc and Proudhon. He came to this country in 1865 as a war correspondent for a French paper, and has since remained here. He was a member of the Marx International and made Socialist speeches in the United States as early as 1865. Since then he has been in the thick of the fight. He was delegate to the Brussels congress in 1869 and to the London congress in 1871. He was expelled from the Anarchists because he served as a party editor until falling straight necessitated its relinquishment. He is a master of scientific Socialism and a close student of Marx. He presides a great popular and useful for the study department. On this subject Comrade Sanial writes us: "Healing the necessity of an educational SYSTEM on a scale commensurate with the progress of Socialist SENTIMENT, I have for several years been the expert in the study of the scientific Socialism. I have many like machine caused me to leave it in disgust—disgust of the formation of educational clubs, whose special and EXCLUSIVE object would be to create a body of qualified instructors, who would popularize the knowledge which they would first acquire scientifically." This gives you in brief the purpose to be served by this study department.

A SERIES OF NOTABLE DIGESTS.
COMRADE IDA CROUCH HAZLETT has agreed to furnish our readers with several "briefs" of notable books on scientific Socialism, beginning with a condensation of Prof. Ferris' great book, "Socialism and Modern Science." These articles will be of great service in bringing the wisdom of various scientific works to a wider circle of readers, and we urge all who read these lines to make a wide use of the articles when they appear.

THE OLD FEATURES RETAINED.
THE notable special editorial contributions by Comrades VICTOR L. HERBER and EUGENE V. DEBS will continue as heretofore to delight our readers week by week. Special articles are also promised by ALLAN L. BENSON, R. L. HOOVER, THOS. H. MORAN, FRANKLIN H. WINTHROP, JOHN BRADY, HENRY LADOFF, ROBERT HUNTER, W. G. GIBST, THOR. ALOYSIUS HICKEY, WM. F. THIEL, JACK LINDOR, WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, A. M. SIMONS, ERNEST UTERMANN, "MEMO," CARL D. THOMPSON, WM. HARRISON BILEY, ALBERT J. WELCH, I. A. CROSBY, J. M. A. SPENCER, RAY, STUBBINS, H. R. HILLMAN, BEN HANFORD, WARE, REYNOLDS, CLAYTON J. LAMB, R. A. DAGUE, and the editor. You cannot do without The Herald!

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OCIALISM is inevitable. That means our economic and social development will some day make it clear even to the shallow mind that a solution of our industrial problem is possible only by international co-operation. But are we to look on passively and wait until the world more dull and sense than our own has at last recognized it out all by itself? Certainly not. We want to get the best of it. And we will get there in the near future if we get to work and educate the mass who is still groping in the dark. We know things will make him see the light some day, but we want him to see it now. Therefore our immediate propaganda and agitation. To do good work you need good tools. Select your propaganda material carefully and you will use it wisely. Two books well tried as means of Socialist propaganda are:

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both written by the REV. CHAS. H. VAIL. They have made thousands of Socialists by their simple and convincing presentation of the principles of Socialism. To Share holders of the Comrade Co-operative Co. they are sold at a discount of 40 per cent.

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NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

A meeting of the newly elected national executive committee will be shortly held at national headquarters.

There were Socialist tickets up in 43 towns in the state of Illinois. This shows how the movement is spreading in the middle West.

John W. Kelley of Marion, Ind., and George D. Brewer of Girard, Kansas, are two newly elected national committeemen.

As the police returns in Chicago are usually considerably increased by the official count, our Chicago comrades expect to have their vote of 23,232 increased to about 30,000.

Considering the peculiar obstacles with which they had to contend, our Chicago comrades have kept the banner of our party flying in good fashion.

Two new ones reach us this week: *The New Way*, of Seymour, Mo., and *The Socialist*, of Grand Junction, Colo. The movement spreads perceptibly day by day.

Comrade Hayes should have waited a little longer before committing himself to the "bad break" of the Milwaukee Socialists, till he could learn how the best informed Socialists of the country took the thing.

The S. I. P. did not get on the ballot in the Chicago election and it met a like fate in St. Louis. Anyhow, it still has Faribault and Helena, Mont., and the Chicago Manifesto to fall back on!

Beulah Tansey, aged 13, won a prize of \$20 last week at Spokane, Wash., for an essay on the subject "Why Socialism Grows." The *Evening Chronicle* of Spokane published the essay in full.

One councilman was elected by our party at Edmunds, Wash. There was a combination of churches, Prohibitionists, Populists, Democrats and Republicans—a "happy family" affair—opposing us! We got a vote of 72 to his 76.

National Committeeman Andrews of Alabama says he wants the jurisdiction question settled "right now," if not, we suppose he will immediately use the dues of Alabama to organize Wisconsin, just as W.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

Commune celebrations were held quite generally throughout party strongholds in Europe.

At Northampton, England, a boot factory has been started by operatives, the profits of which will go to the Social-Democratic Federation.

The conference of the different Socialist organizations of Russia and surrounding divisions was productive of good results and united tactics will be resorted to from now on, and as far as possible keeping the rebellious people in check in the matter of voluntary work.

Lady Warwick, now a member of Social-Democratic Federation of Great Britain, is doing active agitation work for the party and in as democratic a way as is possible for one occupying her station in the nobility of her country. In a recent meeting at Sunderland, England, she made a strong appeal to her hearers to help fill the British parliament with Socialist members the same as is the case in the German reichstag.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7.—The efforts of the police to smother the political agitation have led them even to invade cemeteries in their search for evidence of treason. It has become the practice of students to place on the graves of comrades wreaths bound with ribbons on which political sentiments are inscribed. The other day a harmless inscription in Greek, simply expressive of sympathy, was seized, and on Wednesday a red ribbon attached to a wreath, although upon the grave of a well-known official, created so much alarm that a general order was sent out to all vendors of mortuary wreaths prohibiting the sale of red ribbons.

ATTENTION, PHILADELPHIA.

Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social-Democratic Herald" drop a postal to Jos. P. Niek, 517 N. 9th st., and will receive prompt attention.

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Milwaukee Social-Democratic Notes.

The 12th Ward Branch has made arrangements for a basket picnic at Huebsch's Grove, foot of Howell Ave., on Sunday, July 2nd. Comrades will please take notice and not conflict with dates.

The Machinists' Union, Nos. 301 and 66, have arranged for a monster ball, Saturday, April 15th.

The 2d Ward held a propaganda meeting last night at Weingart's Hall, 298 14th St.

The 14th Ward comrades held a very successful card party at Al Jaek's Hall last Sunday afternoon.

The East and South Side Women's Socialist Clubs held card parties last week.

Comrade E. T. Melms, city organizer, organized a new local at Town of Lake. There are three locals in that district now.

The West Side Women's Club held a very successful prize cinct party last Wednesday afternoon at their hall, 2714 North avenue.

The Eight Ward Branch is now located at its new headquarters, namely, Mann's Hall, corner 4th and Mineral streets.

The readers of the Social-Democratic Herald can help the paper very much if they will mention to advertisers the fact of seeing their "ad" in The Herald. All advertisers like to know that their advertisement is noticed, and it would benefit us more than you can imagine if all our readers would do this for us.

BURN THIS INTO YOUR BRAIN

PERHAPS you who read this have never dealt at Strand & Co. That is your misfortune - not our fault. We know something about the tailoring business - and feel that we're qualified to give advice. Here's the advice - Burn if you are wedded to "the ad" - take a look at our SPRING GOODS before you buy elsewhere - we glory in comparisons, and you may as well wear better clothes than hereafter and incidentally save a few dollars.

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Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

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The Black & Germer Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Home line Stoves.
The Associated Clothing Co.
The Carrol Cell Co. of Green Bay.
Caser & Streten-Reuter Co., Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Comrade R. Schellong spent a week in Racine recently. While there he held several Social-Democratic meetings.

The demand on the union label on all your purchases proclaims the fact that you are a principled unionist.

The 13th Ward Branch held the second lecture at their hall, corner 3d and Wright streets. Dr. Kraft spoke on "Remanation."

Comrade Krueger punched another hole in capitalism by sending in \$1.80 on the City Organization Fund. By the way, Comrade Krueger is a very active shop worker.

Now let's pull together and start the ball rolling for an active spring campaign in 1906.

Don't forget to help our party papers. Get a subscription for The Herald and the Vorwaerts now and then.

Don't forget to send in a contribution to the Organization Fund now and then.

Don't forget the May Ball celebrations of the various branches. The following is a list of some of them:

8th Ward Branch, Saturday, May 13, Brumister's Hall, corner 8th and Greenfield avenues.

North Greenfield Branch, Saturday, May 15, at Newmann's Hall, 14th and Mitchell streets.

The 22 1/2 Ward Branch will give a grand May Ball at Petermen's Hall, 2714 North avenue, May 13. Admission \$1.00 a family, refreshments included. All invited.

The 10th Ward Bohemian Branch is on the war path again. This time it is a May-Day celebration, to take place Sunday, April 30th, at Clibor's Hall, 1336 Fond du Lac avenue.

Tickets are selling at a lively pace for the monster concert to be held by the United Social-Democratic Singing Societies on Sunday afternoon, April 30, at the West Side Turner Hall. These comrades deserve the patronage of the Socialists in the city. A good program is promised for the occasion.

The Chicago Socialists are arranging for a monster excursion to Milwaukee, Sunday, June 25th. There will be about 3,000 to 4,000 people, and they have requested the Milwaukee comrades to entertain them. The City Organizer suggests that the four Women's Clubs make the necessary arrangements. Perhaps a large hall could be secured in the center of the city, and a brass band could escort the Chicago comrades to this hall where the refreshments would be served. An entertainment, or program, consisting of songs, addresses, etc., could also be rendered. At any rate, let us show the Chicago comrades all hospitality.

The labor press is the only authentic authority of your trade. What are you doing to support your press?

The 11th Ward holds a basket picnic at Daasler's Grove, Sunday, June 25th.

THE CITY NOTES MAN.

State Treasurer's Report for March. Cash on hand Mar. 1.....\$123.02
Receipts from State Secy.....154.87
Total.....\$277.89
EXPENDITURES.
M. Langers for salary to date Mar. 4.....\$0.00
Carl D. Thompson for salary and expenses to Mar. 1.....7.87
Sec. Dem. Herald for books.....3.75
H. Waldner, 14 days' work.....1.50
M. Langers for salary to date Mar. 11.....0.00
Wis. Telephone Co. for long distance services.....1.85
E. H. Thomas for postage on circulars.....14.00
E. H. Thomas for postage on circulars.....2.00
J. Mahlon Barnes for national dues 57.63
Soc. Dem. Publ. Co. for books.....4.20
Soc. Dem. Publ. Co. for rent, light, etc.....21.78
M. Langers for salary to date Mar. 29.....9.00
U. S. Express Co. for express charges.....3.54
Max Silverman for legal advice.....10.00
Total.....\$290.02
Total Receipts.....\$278.49
Expenditures.....290.02
Apr. 1, Cash on hand.....\$48.47
J. Reichert, Treas. S. D. P. of Wis.

STATE ORGANIZATION NOTES--By Carl D. Thompson

STURGEON BAY.—Mr. C. C. Mc-Niel of Sturgeon Bay writes us that he has grown disgusted with the old parties and will now work for the Co-operative Commonwealth. That's good news. We hope to be able to organize a local there here and here. Are there any others in Sturgeon Bay who feel like working for Socialism? If so, send us your names.

MILWAUKEE.—The women of the South Side have organized a branch with 31 members.

MONSTER ANNUAL PICNIC.—The comrades of the State are all invited to attend the Fourth Annual Monster Picnic of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin, to be held at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, July 16th. Those who have arrangements in charge urgently request all the comrades throughout the state to remember the date. Do not make any appointments to conflict with this event. It is to be next to the Monster Carnival, the greatest event of the year.

KEOSHA.—The vote for the Social-Democratic candidates reached about 4% State Organizer Carl D. Thompson holds a meeting with the comrades there on Thursday evening at Simmon's Hall.

DISCUSSED THE REFERENDUM.—Comrade F. White, secretary of Branch 5, Milwaukee, sends in the following: "At a special meeting held for the purpose of discussing the paper sent to the comrades on the referendum in which the affirmative and negative sides were given, the following comrades took an active part: Sachs, Cornille, Field, Acker, Pratt, Utzman, Rohr, Elwin, Mrs. Sachs, Panyard, Fehrenkamp and Tasse. It was also resolved that the referendum be introduced in the city, state and national governments. We are awaiting the next lesson." We are glad to hear from the comrades in this way. We hope others will write us how they used the matter contained in the letters sent out by the Bureau of Correspondence and information.

WHITEWATER.—The local held its lecture last week in the city hall, the capitalist library board having closed the public library to them. There was a good audience and Comrade McBeath spoke on Municipal Ownership. A lively discussion followed the address in which one of the capitalists undertook to argue against municipal ownership. He is said to have left the meeting somewhat ruffled but silent. Mrs. Corinne Brown will speak Saturday night.

MORE ABOUT DISFRANCHISEMENT.—Last week we mentioned the fact that in certain cities in Wisconsin our comrades were not allowed to put up their workingmen candidates because they did not own real estate. This week Comrade F. W. Weaver of Whitewater sends us the following which shows the ridiculous position the capitalist legislation has put our cities in this subtle effort to disfranchise the working class: "I have been reading in the Herald of two places where the comrades cannot hold an office unless they own real estate. Well, the same thing prevails here. A few years ago when Senator Beach was elected mayor of Whitewater he had to buy a piece of ground in order to qualify. So he bought a lot in the cemetery. That's one on capitalism."

No matter if the man is qualified to hold an office he is not eligible unless he owns real estate.

So it seems that this law holds in many cities. Now, comrades, we must make an issue of this. So be sure to write us if this is the law in your cities. Go to your city clerk and find out if your charter is a "general" or a "special" charter. If it is a "special" find the date it was granted to the city. Be sure to write us these facts so we can begin the fight to the defense of our franchise. Act at once! Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

MANITOWOC.—The local sends in dues for 30 members. (Citizens' Alliance organs please copy.) There is a wonderful growth of Socialist sentiment here and now the comrades have elected a mayor of the city, Comrade Henry Stolze, and one alderman. While this is not enough to control the city it is enough to rattle the dry bones of capitalism in a way to startle the indifferent. Our local is growing rapidly and our comrades will go immediately to work educating and disciplining its membership.

RACINE.—The comrades are preparing to make the very best of their recent splendid victory. They already have plans on foot for the organization of the wards still remaining unorganized. They expect also to organize an Italian branch. The six newly elected officials meet with the state executive board and the Social-Democratic city aldermen in Milwaukee next Sunday to study the questions that will confront them now that they are elected.

SHEBOYGAN.—State Organizer Thompson will go to Sheboygan Saturday and Sunday, April 15th and 16th, to assist the comrades in a campaign of reorganization. The field is cleared now and the movement will grow rapidly.

CORNUCOPIA.—J. M. Juel has written to ask that Comrade Thompson be sent to this place on his Northern trip and says we can doubtless organize a good local. Says that there is another field near by where he thinks a good opening can be made. Good news! Who's next?

WATCH US GROW.—Comrades in spite of all the misrepresentations by the capitalist press, in spite of the attacks of the Catholic priests, in spite of all the knocking and beating of the hired Hessians who fight us and the hostility of the entire capitalist army the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin is larger, better, stronger and more victorious at this hour than it has ever been before. In Racine the hot bed of the Citizens' Alliance, we have just won the most notable victory of any city in America outside of Milwaukee. In every sense and at every point our movement is "making good." We never go back. At every point we are increasing our membership. Sixteen new locals have been organized since the beginning of the year, with an aggregate membership of over 200. Besides this, many of our locals have doubled their membership and everywhere our comrades are getting a more thorough and complete knowledge and understanding of Socialism. Here is everything to inspire and enthrall us. Close up the ranks, comrades! Join the pushers. Don't knock, but push! On, on to the Co-operative Commonwealth!

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