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OUR "PROGRESS" EDITION

If all goes well next week's issue will be the Progress Edition. That "if" may be formidable, but we hope for the best.

Downstairs the perfecting press is ready and waiting to print, cut, paste, fold and count the papers as soon as the demand is made on it.

Milwaukee comrades flock to the headquarters every day to view the new plant and to express their eager joy at the big things the new departure will make possible in our fight on capitalism, both locally and nationally.

We expect to print some views of the new printery, the new editorial rooms and the new machines, in the Progress Edition, and all comrades will be anxious to see the plant by this means.

Under the title "What Working Class Solidarity Can Accomplish," the Vorwarts of Berlin states that the sum of 545,194 marks was collected among the members of eight of the principal labor unions, for the benefit of the striking metal workers of the Essen district.

A great poet, Chatterton, starved to death in a London garret, although his poetry will enrich the world for years to come.

Now just a few words about the fund. The comrades have contributed to it loyally, we know, but yet it is in need of something of a boost.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like Dr. B., E. R. Evans, C. F. C., J. H. Bettag, etc.

\$1860.04

The National Association of Manufacturers is doing all in its power to help the United Typographic Union printers to defeat the job printers in their fight for the inauguration of an eight-hour day on January 1.

Happy New Year!

What gifts will the new year bring to suffering humanity? How many chains will it sunder? What will it do for the world-wide democracy!

Forty-five damage suits growing out of evictions of miners last winter were filed against leading coal companies in the bituminous fields of Charleston, W. Va.

As the peoples of earth are brought closer and closer together by the modern means of communication they imbibe from each other the courage to strike for freedom from oppression, and submission to wrong becomes more and more criminal cowardice.

It is said that Cadbury, the well-known English cocoa man, is a confirmed Socialist, but while waiting confidently for the Socialistic millennium he believes in a little fraternalism in our own time.

Under the title "What Working Class Solidarity Can Accomplish," the Vorwarts of Berlin states that the sum of 545,194 marks was collected among the members of eight of the principal labor unions, for the benefit of the striking metal workers of the Essen district.

Many another person of unrecognized genius has met a like fate under capitalism, and this will continue so long as the system lasts, for literary men, as a rule, are not gifted also with the commercial sense.

One of the rising authors of this country is Upton Sinclair. In deciding to be the publisher of his own book, The Jungle, he says:

"I had a wife and child to take care of, and we have lived in tents and shanties and garrets, and begged and borrowed the money to live in them; there have been months when I have done all the house-work, the cooking and washing of dishes, and taken care of the baby and a sick wife, besides. I am not grumbling about this, for it was all practice for 'The Jungle'—I am simply making the point that it was exhausting practice, which has left all of us on the verge of prostration, and has made it impossible for me to take any risks with this last book."

A National Child Labor Committee has just been in session at Washington.

It was made up principally by bourgeois reformers, men of good intentions and eminent respectability, but quite representative of that class in the community who never tire of telling the Socialists that they would make more converts if they were not so radical and vigorous in their statements. And it was notable that practically without an exception they all spoke with fire in their voices and did not hesitate to say what they thought. Here's a sample of some of the outspokenness:

Dr. A. J. McKelway of Charlotte, N. C., after stating that 91 per cent of the children employed in manufacturing industries in the South were to be found in the four cotton-growing, cotton-manufacturing states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, said: "It is a rude awakening that has come to our people that the abolition of negro slavery marked the beginning of white child slavery; that our pet industry (cotton), is not different in the South from what it was for a hundred years in Old and New England—an industry distinguished for long hours and low wages, and cursed by the employment of children on a larger scale and of tenderer years than any other industry in the world. In this year of the twentieth century there are 60,000 children in Southern cotton mills, from six to sixteen years old, toiling twelve hours a day or twelve hours a night and reducing the wage scale to what is necessary for the support of a child instead of what will support a family, or manhood wage." And the South is also awakening to the fact that its characteristic industry has so entrenched itself behind all the commercial life of the South that it is able to control legislation in opposition to the popular will, that would express itself in the enactment of humane laws and their enforcement.

It is hard to keep from calling comrades spades when the cause is just and pressing.

Socialism is a Question of Development.

By VICTOR L. BERGER.

EVERY new truth tends to become a commonplace. Every exception tends to form a rule, originality to become a type.

The commonplace of today was the originality of yesterday. To compare the eyes of one's sweetheart to stars today is trite and silly, but originally the comparison was wonderfully poetical; and just because it was beautiful, it was repeated over and over till it was spoiled.

So it is with all wisdom and knowledge.

A modern labor convention contains a good deal more wisdom than was probably required in Greek or Roman senates, for the mental labors of the best thinkers and investigators of the past, joined to the knowledge of the present, there find their expression. Many old catchwords and phrases may be heard, but all these not long ago were considered fine, significant, original ideas. They, however, have come into common use, and thus have lost the charm of novelty. They are no longer sensational! That is all. But the new sensational ideas of today are not therefore better, wiser or truer.

The commonplace of today is not only the originality of yesterday, but it is yesterday's heart, its life-blood; for only that which was actually good and of great value could survive and expand into common use.

What before was new and bold, for instance, Copernicus' discovery that the earth revolves around the sun, or Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, and a thousand other things, are now taught in all the schools and have thus become as commonplace as the art of reading or writing. Public speaking was a rare art not long ago. Now oratory among the masses is quite a matter of course. The ballot and the present education of the people are the results of the mental labor and the efforts of the best men of the recent past.

The so-called genius of today will be the "philistine" of tomorrow.

If living men of genius were gathered together in one assemblage, they would by no means exhibit an astonishing amount of intellect, but would merely show themselves up as average men, as ordinary philistines. The fact is simply this—every genius, besides his one-sided specialty, which makes him a remarkable individuality, has many qualities in common with his neighbors and with all nameless human beings. All these common qualities we will call A. Besides these, each man of genius has something peculiar, but which with each one of them is different. These peculiarities we will call B, C, D, E, etc. If a hundred men of genius were together, we should have a hundred A's, but only one B, one C, one D, one E, one F, G, H, etc. And in every vote the hundred average men A, would always prevail, and the individuals B, C, D, E, F, etc., would continually remain alone in their wisdom.

One hundred men of genius in public affairs are therefore equal to one hundred philistines, and probably would be even very retrogressive, since it is well known that remarkable strength in one direction is usually attained at the expense of all other faculties of the individual. These one hundred men of genius, being human in other respects, would probably turn out remarkably reactionary.

America is pretty rich in men of genius, but in consequence of their natural peculiarities, they are called "cranks" for short. This does not prove that every crank is a genius.

What Social-Democrats teach, and their entire terminology, which twenty-five years ago in Europe and America was sensational, unheard-of and incomprehensible, is now understood by almost everybody. The complete formulas of Socialism are already beginning in many circles to become very commonplace.

Even a bourgeois-radical movement, like the Hearst movement in New York, for instance, ten years ago would have been impossible, but now only the large capitalists are alarmed by it.

The bold and original thinkers, who always outstrip their age, need not be silent because they are not perfectly understood, nor should they withhold the fruits of their mental labor.

But they should not fall into a tone of military authority or strike a commanding attitude, for then they would neither be listened to nor understood, and would only hurt their cause. They must rather preach, teach, agitate, and unweariedly present the same arguments.

The more frequently they are repeated, the more common, the more current their ideas will become, until at last these ideas are universally known and acknowledged, and the most obstinate philistine will declare that he has always said so.

Our whole agitation is a question of time, since average men want to inherit their views and not work them out. The new teaching, which was brought to the knowledge of one generation even against its will, will be accepted by the following generation as quite a matter of course. Ideas which were known to one generation, will be tried by the next, and if advantageous, will be adopted.

On this rests the ever growing power of Socialism. By the millions, it will no longer be regarded as something new, unheard-of, but it will be tried, found useful and adopted among other conquered thoughts and ideas. Then these millions will only wait for a favorable opportunity to realize their idea with the least possible sacrifice.

Such a harvest is now ripening for Social-Democracy within the capitalistic world in the minds of the masses, and no capitalistic genius has the power, by any new artful illusion, to divert their thoughts from the new system and its trial!

To understand Social-Democracy is to accomplish it. Its most powerful enemies at present are old traditions and habits of thought. But these old notions are very out-of-date and threadbare. Moreover, the actual facts have so plainly demonstrated them to be false, that they have lost their power even over the unthinking multitude. All new mental labor is for the benefit of progress and directly or indirectly aids Socialism. The old dies, the new grows full of vital power. The moment is approaching, when the new society will be freed from its old swaddling-clothes.

And this entire process we call mental development.

At a meeting of hardware jobbers and manufacturers from all over the United States, T. W. Bissell, vice-president of the Bissell Carpet Sweeper company, among other things said:

"I want to point out a significant virtue of an honest system of price maintenance, namely: that while protecting and conserving the best interests of the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer, it reaches out and fully protects the consumer by insuring to the purchaser a high standard of quality in the article and a reasonable price. On the contrary, price cutting is a species of commercial debauchery that rests upon the relentless doctrine of the survival of the fittest; upon the narrow, cold-blooded principle that merchandising is a sort of commercial warfare; that 'all's fair in war' and 'the devil take the hindmost.' Price cutting lowers the commercial standing of the manufacturer, jobber or retailer who practices it, destroys profit, breeds distrust, fosters prevarication, and finally robs the consumer by debasing the quality of the commodities upon which prices are cut, if not actually driving many of them from the market."

How these fellows who used to stuff us with their "competition is the life of trade" arguments do squirm when they get competition in full doses! When they are overtaken by their great "principle" they cry for quarter and are ready to unload their individual policy of the "devil take the hindmost" and to take the path toward collectivism. And when they get that principle well established the people will step in and demand the collective ownership of it, instead of ownership by the capitalists.

See that your friend reads the Herald. Then you can talk to him easier.

The terrible story of blood-letting in eastern Europe for one week is told in the following newspaper headlines. Our "civilization" is not yet so advanced but that the people must make a sacrifice of their blood for human freedom:

SOLDIERS TRAPPED AND SLAUGHTERED. "Worst Bloodshed in History of Nation" at Riga. Czar Refuses Suffrage. Government Sees Doomed to Destruction. Railroads all Tied up. Troops Refuse to do Police Work in Odessa. Alarming Conditions in Moscow. Authorities Bewildered. Must Win Quickly.

MOSCOW IS A SHAMBLES. Mobs and Troops meet in City's Streets. Both have Cannon. Machine Guns used by Soldiers with Frightful Effect at Barricades. Thousands killed. Students use Bombs.

RUSSIAN MOB MAD FOR BLOOD. Fight Desperately Against Enormous Odds in Moscow Streets. Wrath of Peasants Waxes Strong Against Strikers. Revolutionists Mean to Proclaim a Republic.

MOSCOW CITY OF THE DEAD. Five Thousand said to have been Killed and 14,000 Wounded. Surround the Troops. Revolutionists Hope to Close in on the Lovai Soldiers of the Czar. Drunken Cosacks Murder. Filled with Vodka and Sent out to Massacre the People.

MOSCOW MORGUES OVERFLOWING. City Streets Filled with Dead Revolutionists. Hundreds Perish when Military Fire Big Factory. Soldiers Gaining Control. Electoral Law Gazetted. Suffrage almost Universal in Slav Cities. New Strike on in Warsaw. Union of Unions votes to Continue Strike.

REVOLUTION IS BEING CRUSHED. Government Getting Upper Hand over the Rebels in Moscow. Casualties are 10,000. Mortuaries, Hospitals and Private

Houses Filled to Overflowing. Fear Horrible Atrocities. "Black Hundred" may be Let Loose on the Population when Order is Restored.

REVOLUTIONISTS STILL HOLD OUT. Casualties in Moscow Swelling to Frightful Proportions. Three Armies Fighting. Women participating in the Operations. Slaughter Begins in St. Petersburg. Telephone Cut Off Just as Correspondent Began to Give Out Details of Horrors at Moscow.

QUIET IN MOSCOW. Police Chief Shot. Revolutionaries Drag Him from His Home. Slaughter Goes On, Though Both Sides are Tired. Polish Revolt is Serious. Movement to Throw off the Russian Yoke Near. Martial Law in Odessa. Government Getting Upper Hand in Moscow.

The Rev. Byron-Curtiss, an Episcopalian priest, appeared before the Rome, N. Y., board of aldermen to urge the interests of the people in the case of the granting of an electric railway franchise. One alderman said that if he had known that a Socialist was to speak they would have had a Republican and a Democrat speak against him, and Comrade Curtiss said this would have pleased him vastly.

Modern Christendom is a vast field in which capitalist profit-making ingenuity can despoil itself and make game of everything it encounters. To get as much and give as little as possible is its motto. There is now on the market a fabric known as "newsilk" and it stands typical of much of the rest of the output of modern commercialism. Although it refrains from giving them tell-tale names, its products might well be known by such designations as, for instance, nearclothes, nearwood, nearhomes, nearfurniture, etc., etc. Ours is a shoddy civilization, and no mistake.

The Socialists in Milwaukee have taken to bowling like a duck does to water, and it is probable that before long there will be a city Socialist bowling league, and beyond that a party club house devoted to bowling, billiards and other wholesome sports.

"Bloody Sunday," which commemorates the tragic fate of the people of St. Petersburg who marched to petition the Czar with Father Gapon at their head and were mercilessly mowed down by the bloody tyrant's troops, will be observed by Socialists in various parts of the United States on Jan. 22.

Manifestly, there is no great pleasure in being a rascal, no inner comfort in feeling that you are a wolf among your own species. Then why are men rascally and wolfish, either in a large or a small degree? Here you have the line of demarcation between the mind of the Socialist and the mind of the so-called middle class reformer: The reformer is guided by reactionary motives and viewpoints and thinks men are simply actuated by pure cussedness and are to be fought as men or groups of men. The Socialist sees that back of the men are economic forces that impel them to what they do. One fights effects, the other causes.

The king is dead, long live the king! is an old saying. The way to do away with kings is to do away with the system that makes kings (industrial kings as well as any other kind) possible. The dog that snapped at a stick that was being poked at him was a middle class reformer. He should have made his attack on the cause back of the stick.

One William E. Johnson, editor of the New Voice, the national Prohibition organ, has been dismissed for having ideas too closely akin to Socialism and favorable to trade unionism.

The capitalists back of the paper became uneasy at the unmistakable Socialistic trend of Mr. Johnson's editorials and waited their time for a good excuse to lop off his editorial headpiece. It came through C. W. Post of the Parry Industrial Alliance, who bought a page of the paper at advertising rates and filled it with a bitter and demagogical attack on trade unionism, the whole article being written as if it were original editorial matter.

The proprietors of the paper, A. A. Stevens and Edwin Burritt Smith, then ordered the editor to write nothing that was not in harmony with the attitude of the Post advertising and to stop favoring organization on the part of the working people. The editor at once resigned.

Now the printers on the Voice are striking for humane work conditions, that is, for an eight hour day, and others employed by the concern have also quit work in sympathy with them.

And still the Prohibitionists wonder why the working people do not view them as friends!

The following satirical quotation is taken from a communication in the New York Evening Post from a correspondent who pretended that it was from the first draft of the president's message: "It may be safely asserted that bad wars are bad, but it is almost as certain that good wars are usually good. We are good, and hence our wars are also good. Anyone who disputes this proposition shows by his warped frame of mind the craven character of his heart. In times of peace, peace is an excellent thing, provided that we make full use of the opportunity afforded by it for preparing for war, but at other times, peace is not to be expected, and it is idle to expect it. Such dreams are sentimental and purely academic, and no upright citizen can indulge in them. It is true that as individuals we settle our disputes peacefully, but that is because we are more civilized as individuals than we are as nations. Nations are fortunately still in a state of barbarism, and it is our duty not to civilize them too rapidly. I heartily recommend our participation in The Hague conference because I am assured that it will not interfere in the least with the really important causes of war. It is a pleasure to note that the great Christian Powers have fought with each other much less during late years than they used to. They used to take nations of their size, which was manifestly foolish and perilous. Nowadays they almost invariably attack little countries which they are sure they can knock out, and which cannot in any way injure them or their commerce. This shows how civilization has advanced, and how militarism develops the courage of brave people."

Out West, and probably in Colorado, it is the rule for everybody in the court room to rise and remain standing when the judge enters the court and walks to the bench, and everywhere, wherever modern courts are held it is required of lawyers, who are in fact merely representatives of people having causes to be heard, to hypocritically cringe before the judge and to constantly address to him fulsome phrases of respect and consideration, and this is called "showing respect for the law."

It is a disgusting farce to anyone who believes in the thing we speak of as human equality. And it is pleasant to see the abuses that have grown up back of this mask dragged forth in spite of the holy dead line that has been kept round the bench since the days when monarchs held court and the people licked their jeweled boots in the hope of escaping ill tempered decisions.

Ever stop to think how much of the best impulses of human nature has been stifled by the petty spirit of saving, by people who cannot afford it!

Fitzsimmons says a Standard Oil plutocrat has run away with his wife and that, worse of all, all his money is in his wife's keeping. This is certainly a case for Lawson!

Senator Dryden of New Jersey testified as president of the Prudential insurance company. Funny how "the people" always manage to choose high financiers to represent them in the U. S. senate!

The Catholic Citizen while publishing an article on the Philippines by a Rev. Father Henry, in which the United States is scored for driving priests out of the new possessions, cannot restrain its sense of democracy, and adds this note: "Father Henry is in error about this. The United States did not drive out the Friars. The United States refused to force them upon the people of the various parishes at the point of the bayonet. The people disliked them because they were the agents of Spanish misrule. They spoiled their own religious usefulness by their political activity."

The Citizen showed a like spirit of fairness in its dealings with the subject of Socialism at the time that reckless zealots like Father Sherman were trying to besmirch us. And when pressure was brought to bear by the archdiocese in which it was published to cause it to come out in opposition, it came out in opposition in a way that no Socialist could object to, by publishing a supplement made up of articles discussing and disagreeing with Socialism and not hurling foul slanders at it and those sacrificing for it. We wish there were more Catholic papers of this same high type of fairness.

The Socialist Educational Society of Denver has passed resolutions against the supreme court of that state for fining U. S. Senator Patterson \$1,000 for daring to exercise the rights of free speech and a free press in criticizing and denouncing said court and members thereof. The courts have been doing this sort of thing to the workers, especially those organized in unions, for years, and it is interesting to see the same sort of medicine administered to a member of its own class. The issue raised is one that is well worth while and Senator Patterson told the court to its face that he would appeal to a higher tribunal: the populace.

The Patterson case is attracting a good deal of attention, especially as it comes on the heels of Dist. Atty. Jerome's public castigation of the New York supreme court, in which he charged that some of the judges were commercial and unworthy of respect.

In this case the court did not see fit to attempt to mete out punishment, but contented itself through Judge O'Brien, who is a trustee of the Equitable and a director in many large corporations, in denying that its business relations in any way interfered with the dealing out of exact justice.

What Jerome referred to was the fact that Croker used the supreme court judgment to reward his heebers and to conciliate dangerous enemies, that supreme court judges were in the habit of going about in beastly intoxication, that the N. Y. Life insurance company boasted quietly that it had a representative on the supreme bench, that supreme court judges engage in active day business, such as operating big hotels, etc., and that justices of that court take orders almost daily from Tammany bosses as to the disposition of certain cases, etc., etc.—verily the old sycophantic designation of "Your Honor" should in such cases be changed to "Your Dishonor!"

Out West, and probably in Colorado, it is the rule for everybody in the court room to rise and remain standing when the judge enters the court and walks to the bench, and everywhere, wherever modern courts are held it is required of lawyers, who are in fact merely representatives of people having causes to be heard, to hypocritically cringe before the judge and to constantly address to him fulsome phrases of respect and consideration, and this is called "showing respect for the law."

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STUDENT'S CORNER.

Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible, and on only one side of the paper.

A Question in Marx.

ASHPLANT vs. SANIAL AGAIN. III

If Karl Marx, in "Capital," is correct in his argument and analysis regarding the genesis of capital, as outlined in Chap. VII on "The Production of Absolute Surplus Value," then Henry George's single tax proposition as advocated in "Progress and Poverty" is an efficient remedy to the problem of inequitable distribution of wealth. Ashplant claims that Marx is not correct in his argument, also that Henry George is not correct either in his premises or suggested remedy. According to Karl Marx in "Capital" and in "Value, Price and Profit," profit is made by (1) All commodities being exchanged on the world's market at par, or equivalent values, as between buyers and sellers of commodities; the exchanges being made at prices in terms of the accepted universal money commodity, viz. gold; (2) The genesis of profit, or capital, is found, according to the writer of the German workingman's Bible, in the margin between the volume of gold paid to the worker and the volume of gold values produced by him. This means nothing more or less than that the whole of the Marxian argument, as worked out so carefully in the Chapters I to VI, preceding Chapter VII, is CENTRED IN THE MONEY QUESTION, and in GOLD in particular. Will Lucien Sanial take upon him-

self the responsibility of denial of that statement? It is a very significant fact that, throughout the whole series of nine articles written to the HERALD by Lucien Sanial in this discussion, while professing much "amusement" at Ashplant's misconception of the Marxian law of value, he nowhere gives a clear presentation of that law himself. Whether designedly or not Sanial has shrewdly refrained from pointing out that the 3/- "more money" converted into capital by the seller of yarn, was paid by the owner of a gold mine who paid 3/- for the 12 hours exertion of labor power which yielded a product in gold of 6/-. The surplus 3/- gold mined by social labor in 12 hours, in excess of the 3/- being wage paid to the workers in mining and refining processes, being a surplus to the owner of the gold mine which he is willing to exchange (or sell) for the yarn produced by the spinner above the volume (=3/-) paid as wages to the worker. It is by such a theoretical transaction that Karl Marx arrives at the conclusion that all commodities of any kind, produced in 12 hours, exchange for gold at par (or equal) value, and that profit is the difference between the wages paid to labor = 3/-, which is its value at cost of reproduction, and 6/- in gold produced by the social workers in a given time, which is the value of the yarn produced in the same time by other workers. Marx claiming that while the figures in his illustration are arbitrary, the principle is vital and fundamentally correct. That position is supported by Dr. Aveling in "The Student's Marx," also by Karl Kautsky and Lucien Sanial.

Now let us see where this theory ends: I claim that it lands Karl Marx safe in the arms of Henry George, and I must confess that I am as highly amused as my friend Sanial can be at such a climax—for the Socialist scripture lesson. It is really amazing to me that in the many debates on record between advocates of Socialism vs. Single Tax I find no Single Tax advocate taking advantage of the magnificent opening supplied by "Capital." I am prepared to meet Lucien Sanial in public debate and take the Henry George end of it in an issue; resolved that "the theory of Karl Marx re the genesis of capital is not more correct than the theory of Henry George re the influence of rent on wages."

If the miner yields a product of 6/- gold in 12 hours and gets only 3/-, it is quite evidently a case of rent or land values absorbed by the mine owning landlord, and if all other commodities exchange at par with gold, and if society by a single tax policy appropriates the surplus value of gold mining lands and controls the banking system, then it will follow, more perhaps to Sanial's amazement than "amusement" that the problem of capital according to Karl Marx will be solved by the remedy of single tax according to Henry George.

To show that I am convinced of the fallacy in both "Capital" and in "Progress and Poverty" I may say that I am prepared to take the Socialist end in a debate re "Socialism vs. Single Tax" against Louis F. Post of Chicago. In my next communication I will "commence" and may be finish my "conclusion" in this discussion.

Henry B. Ashplant.
London, Canada, Dec. 17, '05.

This paper ten weeks, ten cents.

Socialism and Private Property.

J. B. G., in *Labour Leader* (England): Does Socialism involve the abolition of private property? That question is being raised just now with much insistence both outside and inside the Socialist ranks. Mr. Victor L. Berger, in America, recently came out with an emphatic protest, which was widely reproduced in the Socialist press, against the assumption that Socialism is communism. Communism, he declares, means the abolition of private property; Socialism means the collective possession of land, and those means only of wealth production which are collectively produced and used—such things, for example, as mines, railways, factories, machinery and national capital.

Last week, on the other hand, we had Father Fraser, S. J., in the course of a sermon on Socialism in the Church of the Holy Name, Manchester, warning his hearers against Socialism, because, he said, Socialism meant communism and the entire abolition of private property.

It will thus be seen that Father Fraser condemned Socialism for being something that Mr. Berger declares is not Socialism at all—communism and the abolition of private property.

The matter is of considerable importance in Socialist discussions, and it is highly desirable that we should all be quite clear upon it. Vast prejudice undoubtedly exists against the communist conception of Socialism. There is, it might be said, a deeply instilled repugnance to the idea that we should, none of us, possess anything that we could call our own, but that everything used by us should belong equally to everybody else.

Now, the idea of communism is not a product of modern Socialism at all. It is an idea that has infused itself into the religious conceptions and ideals of social enthusiasts from the earliest times. It probably had its origin, partly at least, in the facts and traditions of primitive communism. In early times, in very undeveloped conditions of society, there was often practically no private property distinction at all, except, perhaps, in weapons and articles of personal adornment.

Modern political or "scientific" Socialism has, as we have said, never set forth the complete abolition of private property as one of its aims or principles. Karl Marx, as we all know, levelled the whole of his attack upon capitalism, not on the ground that capitalism instituted or sanctioned private property, but on the ground that it deprived the workers of the property which they

created, and that it yielded to the capitalist class a monopoly in the means of wealth, and so deprived the community generally of the right of wealth or property altogether.

And that undoubtedly is the main contention of modern Socialists, whether they agree with Marx's method of reasoning out his proposition or not.

Socialism as it is advocated politically today makes no affirmation that there shall be no private property. It declares that there shall be no robbery by one class (the capitalist class) of the wealth or property which the working class or society collectively produces; and that there shall be no monopoly by any one class of the means—land and capital—without which no wealth can be produced.

There can be no question but that the idea of out and out communism and the extinction of the selfish sentiments of "mine and thine" was deeply rooted in the religious thought of the early Christians. Communism was, indeed, reckoned an essential condition of brotherhood, not only in the Apostolic churches, but in most religious communities in the East. Nor can there be any question but that communism was the recognized polity in medieval monasteries and other religious fraternities.

Rousseau and many idealists before and after him, in their schemes of a perfect society, have insisted more or less on the principle that all things should be held in common. But they usually insisted, also, upon a return at the same time to "natural" or primitive conditions of life. Proudhon, the French anarchist communist, declared that "property was theft." And so also did Marx in his communist manifesto, issued before he wrote his "Das Kapital," but he explicitly declared that he meant only "bourgeois private property," and not the property won by the artisan or peasant as "the fruits of his own labor." And, finally, for the present summary, our own William Morris—and, indeed, John Ruskin, who called himself "a redder of red communists"—looked to some form of voluntary communism as the goal of society.

Notes of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Fair.

Promptly at 8:30 P. M. on Monday, February 12, the Social-Democratic Fair will open at the old and new Liedertafel halls, and will continue for the entire week, afternoons and evenings, until and including February 18. Season tickets for this occasion, unlimited and transferable, are being sold at 50 cents. Single admissions, adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents. Ladies will be admitted each afternoon until 5:30 o'clock for 5 cents.

Each night at the Social-Democratic Fair will be dedicated to a certain industrial group. Monday night will be Federated Trades night; Tuesday night has been set aside for the metal trades; Wednesday night, the building trades; Thursday night, the printing trades; Friday night, the Miscellaneous Section of the Federated Trades Council; and Saturday night—well, Saturday night there will probably be a grand reunion for general congratulations upon the unprecedented success of the greatest event that ever took place in the history of Milwaukee.

Every precaution is being taken by the general committee in charge of the arrangements for the Social-Democratic Fair to preserve the best of order throughout the entire week. Disturbances will be summarily dealt with, and all agitators caught upon the premises will be pinched upon the spot and hauled before his royal nobs, King Mammon, who presides over the Court of Reaction. Every prisoner will be subjected to a most searching examination, and when found guilty (which will be a foregone conclusion in each instance), will be treated as a traitor to the state and punished accordingly.

The Museum of Prehistoric Relics promises to be one of the greatest attractions at the fair. A little bird whispers that some of the prehistoric relics will bear a striking resemblance to some of the relics that help populate this mundane sphere at the present time.

National Party Notes.

The following are the additional and concluding nominations for national executive committees:

- TOWNER (KENTUCKY)—John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia.; B. Berlin, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Mally, Toledo, O.; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, O.; H. L. Slobodin, New York, N. Y.; J. A. C. Meaton, Flint, Mich.
- HOLMAN (MINN.)—Seymour Stedman, Chicago, Ill.; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thos. J. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.; Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frederic Heath, Milwaukee, Wis.; Howard A. Gibbs, Worcester, Mass.; Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.
- BREWER (KANSAS)—Chas. G. Towner, Newport, Ky.; Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, O.; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia.; C. J. Lamb, Dryden, Mich.; Ben. Hanford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. Berlin, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Mally, Toledo, Ohio.
- BERLYN (ILLINOIS)—John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia.; Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, O.; Wm. Mally, Toledo,

O.; Chas. G. Towner, Newport, Ky.; H. L. Slobodin, New York, N. Y.
JACOBS (IOWA)—John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. S. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; H. L. Slobodin, New York, N. Y.; E. Untermyer, Chicago, Ill.; John W. Slayton, New Castle, Pa.
The following have accepted the nomination: Robert Bandlow, A. H. Floaten, Geo. H. Goebel, G. A. Hoehn, Chas. H. Kerr, F. A. Kulp, C. J. Lamb, Courtenay Lemon, J. A. C. Meaton, Thos. J. Morgan, S. M. Reynolds, A. M. Simons, Jas. Smith, Seymour Stedman, Chas. Ufert, Ernest Untermyer, John M. Work.
Nominations closed Dec. 22, 1905.

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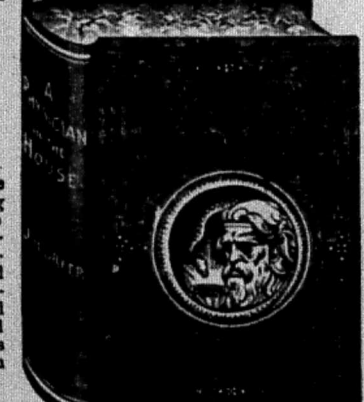
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The Capitalist Politician And His Evil Schemes!

HE LEADS THE PEOPLE TO RUIN AND DESPAIR. THE SOONER THEY DOWN HIM THE BETTER.

"I smirk and chatter, smile and bow, I am so slick and clever. Hell may come and hell may go, I lure mankind forever. I twist and turn, I rave and shout (my thirst I'm often slaking); you'd think, indeed, to hear me shout, the milky way was quaking. I've patent pills to mend all ills; purges, plasters, gargles; anaesthetics for the brain, and certain cures for cancers. Last year I screeched for tariff laws, or whooped a red-hot jingo; today I weep o'er labor's cause or parrot silver lingo. 'Bye, bye, I'll vow free trade, or 'God give us a land-tax'; next I'll yell for three-cent fares, or 'retire the filthy greenbacks.' May be I'll moon o'er civic pride (delectable solution); I've always got some splendid snide—some famous 'Resolution.' I shan't tell the gawky dolts the 'why' of their rendition; but when I vote their legal rules, I boom my own ambition. I plot to tell these Johnny-Raws the way to beat their 'betters,' but when I vote their statute laws I cloa them into fetters. The horny-handed voter I stand a pleasant jolly, that I may steal his dollars while laughing at his folly. Oh, I love the 'common people,' and I do adore their holers; I love to pump them full of lies that I may steal their dollars.

The above 'Confession' of a politician is much too true for any politician to have written it. Bismarck never said a truer word than when he declared: 'The more a politician understands his business, the viler he becomes.' Corrupt and unscrupulous, ungrateful and tricky, ready at all times to knife his nearest friend in the back or truckle and belly-crawl to his most hated foe, the capitalist politician is in many respects the most degraded species of parasite that gets its living by grafting on society. It has come to be well understood that the terms 'politician' and 'thief' are interchangeable.

That the national congress is filled with thieves is proven by the wholesale robberies perpetrated and legalized at every session. The Pa-

nama canal deal was so open and flagrant a robbery that even the honorable senators and representatives expected that the newspapers would raise a hue and cry. But the daily papers are like the politicians. The slush fund was turned into a hush fund, and millions were spent for silence. Every year the government is robbed by the railway companies on mail-carrying contracts and the politicians and the subsidized press have the impudence to blame the deficit on cheap postal rates. Every city harbor and is robbed by the politician. One is almost safe in affirming that every politician out of jail is at large not because he is not a grafter, but because he has been able to cover his tracks.

That all this is true is not the result of accident or chance. The politician is a slimy fakir, treacherous, ungrateful, fawning and a demagogue, because those are the qualities and characteristics which win success in political life. Let a man be honest and honorable, truthful and straightforward, devoted to principle and loyal to the people, and he is surely doomed to failure in the game of politics. A high-minded man cannot stoop to the tricks of a demagogue; a loyal man cannot give the promises and tell the lies necessary to secure the support the political grafter needs and gets in order to land in office. When a politician is jailed it is almost always a case of 'thieves falling out and when the political thieves fall out they generally show that there is not that proverbial honesty among thieves in office that exists in other circles of robbery.

Why is a politician necessarily a crook, hypocrite and demagogue? First, the government is merely an agency of the ruling capitalist class, and the purpose and the reason for the existence of such government is to keep the wealth producers in subjection while the capitalists rob them. That the producers have a voice in electing the lawmakers does not make any difference. It is all fixed so nicely that whichever way

the mob votes they get it in the neck. And the fact of their having a vote leads them into inking that they are running things.

Second, the continual necessity of duping and bamboozling the voters brings into existence a class of demagogues which cultivate the art of fooling the people. When they excel in this art they are elected and become the political agents of the great financial interests or try their hands at blackmailing. The recent disclosures of the insurance scandals show that the successful political blackmailer very often becomes the tool of the company he held up. Sometimes it happens that the financial interests fear that the people may get wise on account of some particularly rotten piece of graft and the side partner of the politician, the prostitute press, is instructed to shout 'reform' and to lead the voters off on a false scent. Then the pen prostitute is set to work and the daily paper (owned by some set of political thieves), raises the cry: 'Turn the rascals out,' and a new and hungry gang of political parasites are put in place of the thieves who have grown fat and awkward and have committed the only crime recognized in politics: that is, they have been 'found out' and 'caught with the goods on.'

The politician is a weed that grows naturally in the garden of class society. As long as one class rules and robs another, so long will the ruling class need the politician to do the dirty work of bamboozling the people. When the workers become intelligent enough to organize and put an end to this robbery, the politician will cease to exist. He will go the way of all parasites. An ignorant people permits him to grow fat on their misery; an intelligent people will bury him. When the working class takes possession of the wealth producing machinery of the nation they will make a scrap heap of the political government and give the politician the choice between performing honest work or emigrating.—The Crisis.

Senators Getting Shaky.

Senator Lodge has recently stated his objections to Socialism in an address in Brookline, Mass., which is said to be the wealthiest town in the world. It may be inferred that his audience was quite in 'sympathy' with his remarks, though the rebuke which the Senator received in the late election shows that the people are taking his measure. Speaking of the government ownership of railroads, he said it would mean in its fulfillment 'the destruction of the institutions we have known and loved and under

Unscrupulousness, the American Disease!

BUT PROF. ADLER FAILS TO POINT OUT THAT IT IS THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM THAT DRIVES MEN TO IT.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—At the recent session of the National Child Labor Committee, Felix Adler of New York City, chairman of the national committee, spoke on 'The Menace of Child Labor.'

Dr. Adler said that while the American conscience revolts against women in certain parts of Europe performing hard labor in the fields, there are in this country between one and two million child laborers. The evil, he contended, was not only widespread, but steadily increasing. There were, he stated, about 10,000 children working about the mines, about 7,000 in the glass industry, and the number of child laborers in the Southern textile mills has increased within a few years from 24,000 to about 60,000.

He said there was reason to believe that in other parts of the country similar conditions exist. The cause of the evil he declared to be 'the American disease'—the same disease the fearful symptoms of which lately have been exposed in the investigation of the insurance commission in New York, the separation between business and morals and the unscrupulous disregard of others' rights when material success is at stake.

He declared, however, that the conscience of the people was everywhere awakening and there were signs of a great moral upheaval, and that the children should be the first to obtain the benefit.

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay agreed with Dr. Adler that the number of children employed throughout the country was increasing faster than the efforts to cope with the situation.

which our liberties have been won and preserved. We should have an oligarchy composed of a few officeholders, a despot at their head, and all below on one sordid level.' The absurdity of this statement is so plain to the student of Social-Democracy and its falseness so apparent to one conversant with experiments already made in applying Socialist principles that the Senator's words convict him of either ignorance or insincerity. This becomes more apparent as he goes on to cite Russia as 'a fairly complete example' of the working of Socialism, whereas almost every school boy knows that the Social-Democrats are the most relentless foes of the Russian autocracy and are everywhere opposed to centralization of power. In fact the objection which the Senator raises is precisely that of Socialism against the present system and is being voiced today in the protest of the American people against the oligarchy of wealth which has grown up and entrenched itself in our institutions and is destroying individual liberty. There is no bureaucracy of the old world that wields such power over the lives of the masses as that exercised by a score of American money kings today. Socialism is the demand for individual liberty. It is the protest of the working class against 'one sordid level.' It is their demand for better food, homes, clothing, education, culture and the pleasures of life. The Senator's

alarm is the old trick of the privileged classes when the people are seeking a larger measure of liberty. Socialism means the extension of democracy to industry, and it is idle to hope to check the spirit of democracy by raising the cry that the people will thus enslave themselves. The simple truth appears to be that the Senator is afraid of Socialism, as all Senators might well be, for the reason that it will put an end to his craft or graft as the case may be. He has been so long a member of the 'ruling class' that he cannot readily reconcile himself to any other vocation. In pointing out the 'dangerous' features of Socialism he shows how truly 'class-conscious' he and his kind are. If the producers of wealth were half as class-conscious as the capitalists and their retainers there would be a speedy settlement of the social problem. The time is rapidly approaching when they will be. The march of events is toward that end. Socialism is not far distant. The Senator's fears are an encouraging sign.

—The Vanguard.

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

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND.

Comrades John J. Kelly and J. McManon were reelected aldermen at Chicopee, Mass., last week.

Comrade Victor L. Berger has declined to accept a reelection to the national executive committee.

The California Socialist Voice is reprinting editorials from the Daily People. The 'Difference,' again!

Comrade Austin Lewis has resigned as national committeeman from California. No successor has as yet been selected.

Socialism is getting quite a foothold in Arkansas and the comrades at Little Rock were recently able to hold a city convention for the first time.

The state secretary of Oregon reports that Comrade Ramp has been removed as a member or the national committee by a referendum vote of 84 to 34.

A referendum by the entire party membership on the subject of a national convention to be held between May and July, 1906, has now been submitted by the national headquarters, in accordance with a request of the required number of locals.

The state and municipal program (tentative) which was prepared at the national party convention in Chicago in 1904 is now being amended, the amendments to be submitted for referendum approval or disapproval, in January to the general membership.

The recount in Brockton gives the Socialists for mayor 3,497 votes instead of 3,551. The plurality of the Comrade A.T. Clancy, our alderman elect, was increased from 41 to 43. Another election will have to be held in the case of councilman in Ward 5, as the Socialists and Republicans were tied for the election.

Comrade Isador Ladoff is now located in Cleveland. Some time ago he invented an electric lighting improvement which has potential riches in it and it will be shortly placed on the market in the various cities of the globe. Meantime, Comrade Ladoff is working on some further improvements under the auspices of a Cleveland concern, and this necessitated his leaving New York City.

No action was taken by the national executive committee upon the suggestion submitted by Comrade Mally, under date of Dec. 7th, re-

lating to a more extended program for the gathering of funds for the Russian comrades involving lecture tours of Comrades Debs, Hanford, Lewis, Simons and Titus, and that public meetings be held by every local on Jan. 23, 1906, in commemoration of the 'Bloody Sunday' in St. Petersburg. Vote closed Dec. 18th. Voting YES: Comrades Bandlow, Reynolds and Work. Not voting: Comrades Berger, Berlyn, Mally and Slobodin.

Comrade Teofilo Petriella, Italian organizer, will start on a lecture and organizing tour beginning January 5th, at Ashtabula, Ohio, the 6th at Chicago, Ill. Consequently dates have been secured up until Feb. 12th, and he will cover the following states: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri. Dates are solicited in Kansas and Nebraska and further dates may be arranged in any of the territory mentioned by addressing the national office. It is hoped that the Italian comrades will take advantage of this opportunity to secure the services of Comrade Petriella in their respective localities.

Thou shalt not bear false witness! William Mally's paper prints a malicious item from St. Paul in which it is stated that Comrade Carl Thompson's speech there was of a Hearst flavor. Mally is trying to keep up the war of untruth on Comrade Thompson which he helped to begin several years ago in Nebraska, and as a result of which uninformed comrades were led to imagine that Comrade Thompson was a superficial student of Socialism and middle class in his understanding of the subject. A reflection of this sort of thing occurred in Chicago not long since when he was picking out some books at the bookstore of a certain Socialist publisher. 'Here's a book that you really need to read,' said the Socialist book publisher with well meant kindness and fatherly sympathy, handing him a popularized book on evolution. As a matter of fact Thompson could have twisted the Chicago publisher all up in that or other scientific subjects, as a result of his years of study at an advanced institution of learning in Chicago years before.

National Organizers.
TEOFILO PETRIELLA: Jan. 5, Ashtabula, O.; 6, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN W. SLAYTON: Dec. 31, Elma, Wash.; Jan. 1, en route; 2, Olympia, Wash.; 3, Tacoma; 4, Puyallup; 5, Seattle.
J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Secy.

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The Postal Deficit.
Postmaster General Cortelou's report shows a postal expenditure for the fiscal year, of \$167,181,959 and receipts of \$152,526,585—leaving a deficit of \$14,572,584. But the report further shows that if there had been no deadhead matter there would have been a surplus of over \$5,000,000. So Mr. Cortelou makes the recommendation urged by Mr. Wannamaker when he was postmaster general, that the franking privilege be abolished and each department pay for its own mail matter. If the departments paid postage and the railroad graft were cut off, there would be no excuse for railing at the comparatively petty abuses of second class postal privileges.—Public.

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Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.
HUNGER AND COLD. — James Russell Lowell.
Sisters two, all praise to you,
With your faces pinched and blue;
To the poor man you've been true
From of old;

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FOR OUR NEW READERS:
THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people.

I beheld with shuddering fear
Wolves' eyes thru the windows peer;
Little dream that you are near,
Hunger and cold!
When the toiler's heart you clutch,
Conscience is not valued much,
He reckns not a bloody smutch
On his gold;

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Clubs of three, \$1.25. Six months, 26 cents. No papers sent to any one unless paid in advance, except in Milwaukee where the price is 75 cents a year when sent on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.
The agitation of the postal clerks for decent pay for their arduous and often long continued labors begins to show signs of bearing fruit. The postal department has tried all possible ways to defeat the just demands of the men, even going so far as to threaten dismissal from the service for agitating for the raise.

Socialist Aldermen at Work.
The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers.
IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malarski, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.

Whereas, There appears to be reason for doubt as to the correctness of said decision and it is important that the city should know its rights in the matter of getting the best possible workmanship on work of such importance, therefore be it

An interesting inquiry has been carried on for some time by a German publication, seeking to determine whether the eight hour work day produced as much product as the ten hour day and as to whether there was a difference in the quality of the work. It showed that the eight hour product was as great and the quality as good as the longer daily hours.

The Social-Democratic National Platform.
We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program of liberty and self-government for the individual man, woman and child.

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LABEL SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. F. E. Neuman, Secretary. 318 State Street: John Reichert, Chairman.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State Street. F. L. Witters, Secretary. 318 State Street: Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

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Social-Democratic Notes.

Before making dates and engagements watch this column and get wise on the events of the coming season and then attend them. Try so doing you will help along the cause of Socialism.

Big Social-Democratic fair at the Old and New Liedertafel's halls, Feb. 12th to 18th, inclusive.

Every fourth Friday of the month. Schafskopf Tourney at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street, under the auspices of the Fifth Ward Branch, S. D. P.

12th Ward Branch, Sylvester at Hoef's Hall, 961 Kinnickinnic Ave.

12th Ward cinch par' every 2nd Thursday of the month at Hoef's Hall, 961 Kin. Ave.

21st ward, Masque ball, Saturday, Jan. 27, 106 Humboldt Hall.

Grand Schafskopf Party 234 Ward Branch, at Schmidt's Hall, 21st and Rogers streets; 25 prizes, valued at \$45. Tickets, including refreshments.

Socialist Home, 382 Washington St. Cinch parties under the auspices of the 5th Ward Branch every first and third Friday of each month.

20th ward branch. Prize mask ball Saturday evening, March 3rd, at Bahn Frei Turn Hall.

United Singing Societies monster concert at North Side Turner Hall on Sunday, March 11th, 1906.

The 12th Ward Branch has arranged for a Sylvester ball at Hoef's Hall, 961 Kinnickinnic ave., Sunday evening.

The Vorwaerts Singing society will hold a family festival at N. Petersen's Hall, 3714 North ave., also on tomorrow evening.

If your branch has not yet returned those tickets for the concert of the United Singing Societies, please see that it sends them to the headquarters as soon as possible.

Comrade F. Krueger came to the bat last week with \$2.00 on the organization fund. By the way, Comrade Krueger is always full of mischief.

The North Side Women's Club held a cinch party at Gaetche's hall, 1432 Green Bay ave., yesterday afternoon.

Now is the time, comrades, to carry on your precinct organization. Do it well and with a will.

Branches are sending in their precinct lists of ward captains. How about your ward, have you sent in your list?

The Jewish section has established a public library and reading room at 427 4th street. The same will be open to the public every evening from 6-11 P. M., and Sundays from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Remember that the headquarters, 314 Sixth st., are open to the comrades Sunday morning from 9-12.

The East Side Women's Club has arranged for a prize cinch party at Wirthwein's hall, cor. of 17th and Walnut sts., Thursday afternoon, Jan. 4th. All the ladies are cordially invited to attend.

A list of new names for clerks and inspectors is now being compiled by the respective ward chairmen.

The South Side Women's Branch will hold a grand cinch party at Socialist Home on Friday afternoon, January 2nd. Ladies are cordially invited to attend.

The 5th and 8th ward branches are making arrangements for a monster Schafskopf tourney at which 25 valuable prizes will be given away to winners. The date will be announced next week.

The Vigilance Committee will hold a meeting at 344 Sixth st., Thursday evening, Jan. 4th.

A meeting of the county committee has been called by Comrade E. T. Melms, chairman, for Friday evening, January 5th, to fill several vacancies on the committee, and to transact such business as may rightfully come before said meeting.

The Coming Nation Club is going to hold a monster carnival at the Armory hall, cor. of Lapham and 1st ave., Saturday evening, Feb. 3rd. The proceeds of this prize mask ball will go into the coffers of the county central committee.

Big Social-Democratic Fair at the Old and the New Liedertafel Halls, Feb. 12th to 18th inclusive.

Every fourth Friday of the month, Schafskopf Tourney at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street, under the auspices of the Fifth Ward S. D. P.

12th Ward cinch party every 2nd Thursday of the month at Hoef's hall, 961 Kinnickinnic ave.

21st Ward, mask ball, Saturday, Jan. 27th, 106 Humboldt ave.

20th Ward Branch, prize mask ball, Saturday evening, March 3rd, at Bahn Frei Turn Hall.

United Singing Societies, monster concert at the North Side Turner Hall on Sunday, March 11th, 1906.

SECRETARIES OF UNIONS. Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected and up to date. Notify John Reichert, corresponding secretary, 318 State Street, as soon as any change is made.

- American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 27—Meets every Thursday at 318 State St. Her. Koenig, Secy. 443 14th St.
- Architectural Iron and Wire Workers Union No. 38—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 218 St. Nicholas St. Rich. Strauss, Secy. 1012 Lloyd St.
- Bakers Union No. 208—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 218 St. Nicholas St. Chas. Winteritz, Secy. 318 State St.
- Barbers Union No. 50—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at National Ave. Hr. Beck, Secy. C. O. St. Charles Hotel Barb. Bd.
- Barbers Union No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State St. F. J. Haerewyck, Secy. 327 Washington St.
- Beer Bottlers Union No. 215—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, A. M., at 3rd and Walnut st. Wm. Hamann, Secy. 331 Chestnut street.
- Bill Posters and Billers Union No. 10025—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State St. Vm. E. Mick, 220 3rd st.
- Blacksmiths Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at National Ave. and Bond St. Jas. Howard, Secy. 418 14th ave.
- Blacksmiths' Helpers Union No. 301—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Hammond Hall, 1st and Milwaukee Sts. George Hennessy, Secy. 176 7th St.
- Boiler Makers Union No. 107—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 14 1/2 Bond and Mineral. Frank Greenwood, Secy. 617 Muskego ave.
- Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders Union No. 302—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, Greenfield and 9th ave. John E. Haig, Secy. 2806 Melnecke ave.
- Book Binders Union No. 5—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Free Germania Hall. W. G. Schurr, Secy. 765 Astor St.
- Brook and Shoe Workers Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Walnut and 3rd St. Emmet Heagy, Secy. 145 Harmon st. Bond and Shoe Workers Union No. 251—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 3rd St. and Reservoir ave. Geo. Becker, 1148 8th St.
- Brew Molders Union No. 331 L. M. U.—Formerly No. 141—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Wm. F. Weber, 917 Orchard St.
- Brewery Tappers Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 218 State St. Chas. G. Kistler, Secy. 331 Chestnut St.
- Brewery Maltsters Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd St. Gust. Richter, Secy. 331 Chestnut St.
- Brewers Workers Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday mornings at 602 Chestnut St. Otto Schmitt, Secy. 950 Wisconsin St.
- Bricklayers and Masons Union No. 5—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut St. Oscar F. Schneider, Secy. R. H. No. 1 St. D.
- Brewery Engine Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State St. Gust. Richter, Secy. 331 Chestnut St.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 318 State St. R. J. McCoy, Secy. 306 15th St.
- Broom Makers Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and 8th sts. H. K. Strauss, Secy. 973 Hotten St.
- Brush Makers Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State St. Geo. J. Franks, Secy. 1408 5th St.
- Building Employes (formerly Janitors) Union—Meets 1st Thursday at 318 State St. Anna Kook, Secy. 1075 Teutonia Ave.
- Building Laborers Union No. 112—Meets every Friday cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts. John Kutzkow, Secy. c. o. 602 Chestnut St.
- Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Secy. c. o. 27th St.
- Butcher Workers Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State St. Chas. Sellert, Secy. 318 State St.
- Cap Makers Union No. 14—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut St. Jol. Bergler, Secy. c. o. W. Cap Mfg. Co.
- Carpenters' Metric Counters Union No. 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State Street. A. Blunkorf, Secy. 1460 5th st.
- Carpenters Union No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 296 4th and Teutonia aves. P. J. Van See, Secy. 823 19th st.

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FRED'K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas. 533 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
To the Stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.:
You are hereby notified of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. to be held at the office of the company, 3 1/2 6th St., in the city and county of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, on Thursday evening, Jan. 18th, 1906, at 8 P. M. to vote on the following propositions:
To enlarge the objects and purposes of said corporation; to increase its capital stock from \$8,000.00 to \$12,000.00; to empower and authorize the board of directors of said corporation to adopt such by-laws as they, from time to time, deem expedient, necessary and proper to conduct its business; to elect a board of directors, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, Milwaukee, Dec. 11th, 1905.
H. W. BISTORIUS, Secy.

Plumber Laborers Union—Meets first and third Mondays at Painters' headquarters, R. W. cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. A. H. Meyer, Secy. 1216 Fond du Lac ave.
Sign Painters Union No. 922—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor. Chestnut and 3rd Sts. Henry, Secy. 1708 Walnut st.
Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 54—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday corner Prairie and 3rd sts. W. Rogge, Secy. 1259 Hamilton St.
Shipwrights, Joiners and Carpenters Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Greenfield and 9th aves. Henry Wetzel, Secy. 208 Williams st.
Stationary Engineers No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 325 Chestnut at Greenfield. Secy. 507 Bond St.
Stationary Firemen No. 125—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 526 Chestnut at State St. Secy. 225 Chestnut St.
Stenographers and Typographers Union No. 12—Meets 4th Tuesday 630 P. M. at 421 E. Water st. Opo. N. Mehm, Secy. 283 Chestnut St.
Suspenders Workers Union No. 10833—Jennie Schneider, Secy. 546 20th st.
Tanners and Curriers Union No. 57—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Edgar field's hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. Emil Hestling, Secy. 1517 Green Bay ave.
Telegraphers Union No. 2—Meets 1st Tuesday at 251 Broadway. H. C. May, Secy. 269 Newhall st.
Theatrical Stage Employees Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 216 Grand ave. Chas. Jorgensen, Secy. c. o. Academy of Music.
Tile Layers Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor. 12th and Wins sts. Ed. Dehling, Secy. 844 14th st.
Union Workers Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State St. J. Kaszkowitz, 753 Grove St.
United Good Templars' Union—Leather Workers' Int. Union of A. O. U.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State St. A. Leonard, Secy. 225 State St.
Truck Drivers Union No. 749—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 325 Chestnut at State St. Secy. 4017 Fabat ave.
Typographical Union No. 2—Meets 1st Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. A. J. Welch, 318 State St.
Typographical Union No. 10—Meets at 325 Chestnut at 4th Sunday. Christ. Thren, 653 25th st.
Upshotters' Union No. 29—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State St. H. H. Isermann, Secy. 531 1st ave.
Wood Workers' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 1236 Fond du Lac ave. August Christ, Secy. 1339 12th st.

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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Hovering around the state teachers' convention was the usual number of book trust wolves, Sam, Todd, now of Chicago, among the number. We do not know how many of the delegates had their hotel bills paid by the book companies, but it is doubtful if the companies have given up their old habits.

The teachers of Wisconsin would do well to emulate the example of the 900 teachers of Schuykill County, Pa., who, at their recent convention in Mahoney City, voted to form a union of the profession. The public schools of Wisconsin are generally speaking, a credit to the state; but the salaries paid our teachers are, in most instances, little short of disgraceful. It is reasonable to presume that if the teachers were relieved of the worry incident to the hand-to-mouth existence most of them are compelled to lead, their period of usefulness would be considerably lengthened, and the quality of their work would show marked improvement. The time will come when the teachers will be obliged to organize along union-labor lines. They should have been in the front ranks of the movement long ago. An organization of the teachers would receive the enthusiastic support of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and of every affiliated union.

The street railway company has been getting some more new cars. Evidently it begins to realize that the Socialist agitation for better car service is not spasmodic, but a thing that is continuous and will increase, and that it is backed up by the people. People that pay good money for accommodation in going to and from their homes have a right to decent accommodation, a seat included. The only reason they do not get seats is that the profit-greedy company tries to cut down expenses by running as few cars as possible. Mr. Beggs may own the city government just now, but he is probably astute enough to know that he will lose that grip within a short time and that as soon as this city gets a common council that is not controlled by rascals the council will exercise its right to require adequate service of the company.

Thomas J. Neacy, of the Filer & Stowell Company, a "nigger driver" among labor employers and therefore naturally a leading representative of the Parry-Post Industrial Alliance, has put in a bid for a contract to run the municipal garbage works on Jones Island.

His bid contemplates running it in its present form, and he has dropped all his nonsense about cables across the river at the harbor entrance and electric launches to deliver the garbage, and agrees, provided he is given a ten year contract, to dispose of the garbage at \$1.17 a ton, whereas the disposal now costs the city, under administration mismanagement, \$1.87.

Mr. Neacy's record clearly indicates how he intends to improve on the present cost. His day in court to knock out the attempt of the Socialist aldermen to require eight hour work on the 20-million gallon pumping engine, showed the man pretty well, and it is clear that in place of the eight hour shifts at the garbage plant as at present, and the relatively good wages, he intends to

work his men to the limit and pay them as niggardly wages as he can. In the eight hour case he boasted while on the witness stand that he worked his night force at Filer & Stowell's THIRTEEN HOURS on a stretch and had watchers TO SEE THAT THEY DID NOT STEAL ANY TIME TO EAT THEIR LUNCHES.

If an Uncle Tom's Cabin were to be written of modern industrial slavery, just such a type as Neacy would be chosen to take the place of Simon Legree, the unfeeling overseer of Mrs. Stowell's immortal book.

Milwaukee has a most notable evidence of the value of municipal ownership in its splendid water works system, which not only charges ridiculously low rates for water, but even at that piles up a surplus that it cannot use in the department and which the city now intends to apply to other public improvement, a municipal electric lighting plant included.

The water works has continued to be a great success in spite of the rotten Rose administration, but the case is far different with the municipal garbage plant. Long ago, before the idea of investigating the plant was even thought of, we printed in these columns the substance of a conversation overheard in the city hall in which it was given out that the garbage plant would be mismanaged and made a dumping ground for political heeled in order that the administration, while pretending to be in favor of municipal ownership, could give such ownership a black eye.

Being controlled by the public service corporations the administration naturally took his course, for it was considered a good way to head off public clamor for a municipal lighting plant.

And now comes Mr. Neacy, "reformer," and proposes to help on this conspiracy by getting the garbage works back into private hands.

But times have changed. The working people of this city are awake as never before, and they demand that the city shall set the pace of humane work conditions.

Let any alderman dare to favor the turning of the garbage works over to labor-skinning hands, and he will discover a few things on election day.

The main trouble with the municipal garbage plant is that it is being administered by spoils politicians, who are not serving the people, but the corporation interests. The people now see through this sort of thing and are preparing to place the city government in honest hands. With that change the garbage problem will cease to be a problem.

All over this nation there was a wave of revolt on the part of the people against political chicanery, venality and incompetence, at the late elections. How much more this wave will manifest itself in a city like Milwaukee where the Social Democrats have been molding public morals these past years, can readily be understood.

The next election will solve the garbage problem. We will not have to go back to nigger-driving in order to make the Jones Island plant a success.

Mr. Neacy will please take a back seat.

As Seen From The Gallery!

The last meeting of the council seemed more like a carnival than a business meeting of a legislative body. Many of the aldermen voted as if they were bidding at a game of cards. The daily press would fool their readers into believing that very important business was transacted. The only ones that have any reason to look with favor upon what was done at that meeting are the large corporations—the "Milwaukee Road" and the T. M. E. Ry. & L. Co. In the matter pertaining to the latter, the best that could be done was to lay over the veto of the acting mayor. The measure vetoed was a resolution instructing said company to light the streets of our city at a reasonable price. Beggs carried the day inasmuch as the council was not strong enough to handle the tools of his corporation. The Milwaukee Road held its own in preventing the council from adopting a resolution instructing it to build a continuous viaduct from Sixth street to First ave. As the matter now stands, two resolutions were adopted, one directing said company to build that part of the viaduct which it never refused to build, another to build that portion which is under dispute. This division of the city's right, to direct the railroad companies to construct such viaducts at railroad crossings as it may deem necessary cannot be termed a victory for the city. If anything, its case was weakened by such compromise. What if the indicted acting mayor should veto the second resolution? The more than willing acquiescence of the company's representative, and those aldermen who have thus far stood by the company, is not above suspicion. The real carnival of joking came

in the shape of a minority report on the dog pound ordinance. The dog isolators had developed great activity to have the council concede their gods special privileges. All available wit, sarcasm, sentiment and graft-right was brought into play. The committee clerk had not been so busy for months as when he drew that minority report. All because a few hysterical men and women imagine their pet dogs are wronged. Some of them will take all the dividends they can get and never blush. During the present term of the council not one of them was before any committee or did anything to assist the small minority in fighting against the great wrongs done to our community. They do not protest to child labor or cruelty to children in the factories. Their hearts can bear the sight of a mutilated child, but bleeds at the sight of a muzzled dog. They fight for dog rights and forget human rights. All because the dog is their own and has cost them a few dollars. Their pet shall have a right to frighten children. Their pet shall have a right to ruin the plants of their neighbor. Their pet shall not suffer any restrictions, though we may keep horses, cows, fowl and other animals within proper control.

What hogs these mortals be.
Gallery God.

AT THE THEATERS.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

The interest awakened in the approaching engagement of Eva Tanguay and "The Sambo Girl" at the Alhambra has been manifested abundantly the past week by one of the greatest advance sales of seats in the history of the theater. Miss Tanguay opens at the Alhambra Sunday afternoon for the week, with a special matinee on New Year's day, and regular matinees Thursday and Saturday, Tuesday being omitted. Miss Tanguay made



Eva Tanguay in "The Sambo Girl" at the Alhambra.

her first real hit as the girl detective in "The Chaperone." Gustave Kerker's best musical gems are inserted in "The Sambo Girl," and Manager Gaites has the very best organization that ever supported Miss Tanguay. In spite of Alhambra prices, the production is on the original mammoth scale that placed "The Sambo Girl" and Miss Tanguay so prominently before the public in every large city at exclusive prices.

Billy B. Van and company will follow "The Sambo Girl" at the Alhambra.

BIJOU THEATER.

In "My Tomboy Girl," Chas. E. Blaney's new play, that will come to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon for a week, with an extra New Year's matinee Monday, and in which Miss Lottie Williams, cleverest of the comedy stars, will be seen, Mr. Blaney has prepared a sensational, spectacular comedy, musical drama of exceptional merit. The story of the play is deftly woven around the



Lottie Williams in "My Tom Boy Girl" at the Bijou.

life of a young and self-dependent American girl. In every detail the play is complete in its realism and perfection. There are a half hundred people on the stage; fine specialties, rich comedy and great climaxes. The Monday matinee will begin at 2:30.

"A Runaway Boy," the new Hal Reid melodrama in which young Joseph Stanley is starring, will be given at the Bijou the week after next.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

"The Hazardous Circle," a death-darling performance by Mme. Cavare is featured for the Crystal Theater, Second near Grand, next week.

STAR THEATER.

"The Baltimore Beauties" will be the next offering at the Star, opening there Sunday afternoon, with matinees daily during the week. "A Scotch Highball" will be the farce offering. Comedies cycle acrobats, Margaret Baxter, Armstrong and Bertrand, vocalists and dancers and many others will comprise the vaudeville portion of the programme. Edna Davenport, the dancer, will be a feature. Ladies' performances on Friday afternoon and evening.

Wilshire Lecture.

Comrade Wilshire will lecture at National Hall, Sunday afternoon, January 6th, at 2:30 P. M. The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the South Side Women's Club. National Hall is located at the corner of National ave. and Grove st.

CALL FOR DONATIONS.

To our Readers and the Members and Sympathizers of the Social-Democratic Party:

Comrades:—

As you probably know, the Social-Democratic party has engaged the Old and New Liedertafel Halls for a Mammoth Fair to be held next February, 12th to 18th inclusive. It will be the grandest and largest entertainment yet attempted by the party in Milwaukee. The hall will be most beautifully and uniquely decorated and the illumination will be the most brilliant yet seen in this city.

The four Social-Democratic Women's Clubs are now out soliciting donations by authority of the Fair Committee. We hope, should they call on you, that you will grant their requests for some donation. If, for some reason, a solicitor should fail to call on you, any object you wish to donate may be reported and sent directly to the office, 344 6th street.

Any articles, even though they are of small value, will be greatly appreciated. Everything donated will be sold, auctioned off or otherwise disposed of, all of the proceeds going to the Social-Democratic movement.

Fair Committee S. D. P.
H. W. Bistorius, Secy.

Lectures for next Week.

Friday: N. Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave. 2nd ward branch. Speaker, Vox Populi. Subject: U. S. Statistics.

Thursday: 9th Ward, 1216 Cherry st. Speaker, F. W. Reifeld. Subject: Evolution of Industry.

Branch Meetings.

Tuesday: Town of Lake. Piekhaupt's residence, 240 Highland ave.

Tuesday: Town of Wauwatosa, Trenk's residence, cor. 49th and State sts.

Thursday: 5th Ward, Socialist Home, 382 Washington st.

4th Ward, 414 Germania Bldg.

14th Ward, Schacht's hall, cor. 12th and Lincoln aves.

Town of Milwaukee, cor. Teutonia and Kent ave.

Town of Greenfield, Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham st.

Friday: 2nd Ward, Brewers' Hall, 4th and Chestnut sts.

13th Ward, Raesch's hall, cor. 3rd and Wright sts.

20th Ward Br. Popper's hall, 1180 Hopkins st.

22nd Ward, Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave.

Saturday: Jewish Section, 427 4th st.

Women's Club Meetings.

Tuesday: 2 P. M., Locke's hall, 327 Sherman st. E. S. Women's Cl.

Friday: 2 P. M., N. C. Women's Club, Gaethke's hall, 1432 Green Bay ave.

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