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His Life and His Deeds!

By Victor L. Berger.

Our present mayor, the Honorable David S. Rose, is again a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket. It is the fifth time that David S. Rose has been a candidate for the same office. He has succeeded four times. This in itself is a remarkable feat.

Now, who is David S. Rose? And what are the elements of his success? It is well worth while to devote a column or so to the biography of our mayor.

David S. Rose hails from Darlington, Wis., where he started in a law practice without being able to make it much of a success. He was also a hard drinker. His wife got a divorce, took her children, and left him. In 1886 he came to Milwaukee for the first time as a lieutenant of the Darlington Rifles and helped suppress the strike for an eight-hour day. He took part in the great battle at Deer Creek in Bay View where half a dozen Polish workmen were shot. Dave seems to have liked the town very well, since shortly afterwards he came back to Milwaukee and settled here. He was penniless, and discredited. The only thing in his favor was a splendid physique and unlimited brass.

Rose took to politics as naturally and as readily as a duck takes to water. In 1890 he was nominated on the Citizens' ticket for city attorney and promised "to ferret out every evil that existed in the city."

He grandiloquently stated in the convention that under no circumstances would he accept an endorsement from any other party.

But the next day he wrote a letter to the Democratic boss Hinsey—who in those days was supposed to represent all the evils and the corporations—asking Hinsey to nominate him also on the Democratic ticket, because, as he said, "I am and always have been your friend, Mr. Hinsey, willing at all times to exemplify that friendship by service.—You will not find me wanting should I have the opportunity to return the favor." This letter came from the candidate who was hailed as a "man of backbone, and a man with a determination to fight boodlers and especially Boss Hinsey."

The "boss" in answer simply gave the letter to the press and had it printed. David S. Rose, always good in explaining, some way succeeded in explaining even this letter. But he only polled 5,330 votes in the city of Milwaukee.

Such was the beginning of Rose's political career in Milwaukee.

After that Mr. Rose made a specialty of crooked bankruptcy cases. But always having an eye for high and frenzied finance, he acted as a promoter for a good many business enterprises, which afterwards proved to be absolute swindles, as for instance the Milwaukee Imperial Onyx Co., which, if the conscience of the people had been awakened at that time, as it is beginning to be awakened now, would have sent the promoters to prison. He also promoted the International Investment Co. and the Milwaukee Times Printing Co. He acted moreover as a lobbyist in the legislature for the Muskego Lake "land grab" and for other malodorous enterprises.

But that did not seem to hurt him very much with the Democrats, whom he had rejoined.

For in 1894 our friend David S. Rose managed to have himself nominated for congress on the Democratic ticket. As it happened, the Wisconsin Supreme Court, on Tuesday, October 3, 1904, dissolved Rose's International Investment Co., and denounced it as "a common public fraud"—which of course did not greatly help Rose's congressional campaign and he was overwhelmingly defeated. He had to go back to his bankruptcy cases.

Anybody would have thought that a man with this reputation and such experience would have been politically impossible and would even have felt discouraged himself. Not so David S. Rose. During all this time he had made a large number of friends, not only among the Democratic politicians, but through his law practice among the business men of the town, because as everybody knows, out of ten business men, nine are bankrupt at some time during their lives.

The Republicans of Milwaukee were then wont to nominate for mayor, slow-going citizens of German descent. And while the contractors and politicians paid political heeler—with more than double as many as were necessary to conduct it. Their main effort seems to be to keep at a safe distance in case the building should fall down, although nobody in Milwaukee thinks that it would be a great calamity to the town if they should be inside in sufficient numbers when the catastrophe happens.

"fast enough" to suit the younger element down town, and especially the "sporting element." It was only natural that a man of the type of David S. Rose took their fancy. So he was nominated for mayor in 1898 on the Democratic ticket. Of course they could not nominate him on a platform promising to make a fast town out of the slow-going city of Milwaukee. But it was heralded far and wide that Rose was going to run a "wide open town."

But since the support of the Republicans had been secured, the platform declared "we believe the prevailing corruption and bribery in all large cities to be caused by the fact that all public utilities are controlled by private corporations." The platform further declared that "the streets are valuable and their use ought not to be granted to private corporations without adequate compensation to the city."

And David S. Rose, in his speech of acceptance said, "Thank God, I have not the yoke of monopoly on my shoulders."

And in his speech on April 1, just before election Rose said, "I will turn out every man in the city hall who is controlled by the street car gang and in his place put men who represent the people."

It was a memorable day for Milwaukee, therefore, when, on Jan. 3, for Milwaukee when, on January 3, 1900, the Milwaukee Electric Street Railway Company was granted a 35-year extension of its franchise. The company gave practically nothing to the city in return. It was an open secret that the Street Railway Company had spent over \$200,000 for bribing aldermen and city officials.

The last vote in the Common Council on this matter was taken behind closed doors. The mayor sat beside the clerk's desk, and within two minutes after the vote was taken, David S. Rose's signature was attached to the franchise which legalized the most effective steal in the history of Milwaukee.

The grand jury has since tried to get at the bottom of this outrageous affair, but has only succeeded in indicting one or two men connected with this gigantic steal. However, David S. Rose in the municipal election of that year had the unequalled and united support of the Street Car Company, the Gas Company, all railroads and the Stalwart element of the Republican party in general.

From that time on the almost undisputed rule of graft and boodle began in Milwaukee. It was aided by the fact that according to the old grand jury law the county supervisors—who were almost without exception boodlers in a small way—had the right to select the grand jury. Of course, a grand jury of their selection never could find a "true bill."

David S. Rose having in some mysterious way become a wealthy man since the street car franchise was granted, tried again to satisfy his banking for high finance. In 1903 he began to invest heavily in mining stock, and soon afterwards started the town of Twin Buttes, in Arizona. In that year also a scheme was engineered through the Common Council, whereby the Asphalt Trust was protected from the possibility of competition in Milwaukee. Specifications were adopted with which only the trust could comply. And plainly enough, the representatives of the trust in Milwaukee were some of Rose's closest business friends and political advisors. But Milwaukee was compelled to pay \$2.34 the square yard for the same kind of asphalt furnished other cities at \$1.80 per square yard.

The corruption in the Common Council and in the city of Milwaukee generally reached such magnitude that not only were the houses of prostitution and the gambling houses regularly taxed—and it is stated on good authority that from \$16,000 to \$20,000 were raised every year from these sources, besides the lesser blackmail collected—but no side spur could be given and no bay window erected without bribing somebody. Rose had proclaimed in the Democratic national convention in Kansas City "that this dying for principle is all rot," and this became the life maxim of all his followers. The only public service plant erected was the garbage plant at Jones Island. And this was evidently built by thieves and for thieves' purposes, since the walls began to topple over about a year after they had been erected. And the plant was stacked with Rose's unpaid political heeler—with more than double as many as were necessary to conduct it. Their main effort seems to be to keep at a safe distance in case the building should fall down, although nobody in Milwaukee thinks that it would be a great calamity to the town if they should be inside in sufficient numbers when the catastrophe happens.

Finally the law pertaining to the grand jury was changed. The continuous attacks of the Social-Democrats upon graft and grafters sharpened the public conscience. Graft and stealing finally reached such a degree that a number of prominent citizens called a mass meeting in the West Side Turner Hall, which appointed a "committee of Ten" to assist the district attorney in taking action against the thieves and grafters. This was the beginning of the end of David S. Rose. Yet Rose succeeded in having himself re-elected as mayor of Milwaukee for the fourth time in the spring of 1904 with the help of the Stalwarts and upon the issue that "we must get together against the Social-Democrats." He thus gained even some voters who otherwise thoroughly detested him.

In this great fight it was a side issue that he also promised to build a municipal lighting plant "if he had to steal the money." Even one of his staunchest supporters and a Democratic leader, and a man who will support him again in case he is nominated, said of him in the Common Council when the question of the lighting plant was up: "His Honor never was sincere. I

As the later returns come in, the magnitude and importance of the recent Social-Democratic victories in the English parliamentary elections become apparent. It is small wonder that the London papers are agitated. In the first place it happens that the war horses of the movement have been the ones to enter the House of Commons, whereas, it is usually the fate of minor parties that for vote-catching reasons largely the men who are selected when the hour of victory arrives are men who have not been the "fists" of the movement, who would make the administrative and legislative work really count. In England we thus see such tried and true workers for labor emancipation as Will Thorne, Ramsey McDonald, Keir Hardie, Philip Snowden, and the like, in the vanguard of the fifty who will invade the sacred precincts of England's great lawmaking body.

At last labor in England is to take a hand at shaping the laws that the workers must obey. Great good will result, for the capitalist proposals will be modified in order to escape labor opposition. The effect upon the Liberal party will be marked, for it will be forced to launch out into more progressive legislation. Moreover the Social-Democratic movement in England will be strengthened, as the two factions will be brought nearer together by the common interest in legislative work, and both will shed whatever of utopian impossibility

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know he was flim-flamming on this question from the start.

"He thought it safe to advocate municipal ownership because he thought the city would be unable to raise the money for a light plant."

So much for Rose's friendship for the electric lighting plant.

Now what were the achievements of Rose's last term? In the first place, Mr. Rose was away from the city of Milwaukee during the larger part of this term. He spent that time at his mine in Twin Buttes, near Tucson, Arizona. But he drew his salary as mayor.

As for the rest, the investigations of the grand jury went on. Three grand juries have finished their work. They have brought several hundred indictments and yet they have agreed that "the surface of corruption has hardly been scratched." The indictments took some of the closest friends and advisors of David S. Rose. Michael Thom, Rose's former private secretary and afterwards building inspector, was sent to the House of Correction for 18 months. Frank Niczorowski, a member of the Board of Public Works, was found guilty of taking bribes and fined. As a matter of fact, of the 26 persons brought into the courts upon indictments of the grand jury, 22 have been found guilty and fined or imprisoned.

If this ratio keeps on, a goodly share of the Rose administration, including perhaps the president of

the Common Council, will feel the heavy hand of the law. But David S. Rose himself, although considered the fountain-head and the main source of the present swamp of corruption in Milwaukee, has not been indicted by the grand jury. There is not a man, even among his friends, who dares to assert that Rose is innocent, but they simply say that the "grand jury has not indicted him."

And the war cry of the Democratic party in this fifth memorable campaign will be "Vote for David S. Rose, because the grand jury has not indicted him." In other words we are again to make him mayor of the city of Milwaukee because he has fixed things so slyly that up to date the grand jury could not catch him.

But we say—with all the gambling, criminal, liquor and other wide-open town elements behind him—is it possible that Rose can be elected mayor of Milwaukee for the fifth time, merely because the grand jury has not indicted him and the courts have not sent him where he belongs?

The people are preparing an honest answer. That answer will be given on election day.

As before, the issue is between the corrupt elements on one side and the Social-Democratic party on the other.

CAPITALISTIC JUSTICE.

Says the Michigan Union Advocate:

"A hungry man held up a letter carrier and took two cents from him in Omaha, and was sentenced to prison for life. Mr. Richards, who confessed to 'taking' 212,000 acres of government land in the same Omaha federal court, was fined \$500 and imprisoned for six hours. That's the way even handed justice is meted out."

there may have still clung to them. Some of the London newspaper comments are interesting: The Daily Mail remarks: "The enormous Labor polls are, indeed, the great feature of the election, and even where Labor has not won it has voted in a manner that is beginning to cause nervousness to its Liberal ally." Says the London Standard:

"If Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman counts upon the members of the Independent Labor party to swell his majority at Westminster, he is nursing a delusion. They will give him their votes so long as his policy suits their demands; but will desert him in a critical division." And the Pall Mall Gazette adds: "A new power has arisen in the land. That is Labor. Today we are face to face with a new fact, big with possibilities for the future. Hitherto the British workman has had the vote, but has hardly cared to use it—it is already an

assured fact that the giant is awake, refreshed from his long slumber, and rejoicing to run his course." Yes! The giant Labor is awake! And he is an international giant, too!

Somehow the story got about in the recent British campaign that Andrew Carnegie had contributed to the campaign fund of the Independent Labor party (Socialist). Comrade Keir Hardie, the Socialist member of parliament and the virtual leader of the party has made an effectual denial, and added that some years ago Carnegie sent \$500 unsolicited to his, Hardie's, campaign fund, and it was accepted—and immediately forwarded to Carnegie's locked-out steel workers at Homestead, U. S. A.! That was certainly one on Andy.

It will be remembered that when Keir Hardie was first elected he caused a sensation by attending the sessions of the House in his accustomed garb, with a sack coat and a cap instead of the regulation long coat and high hat. That he got some fun out of the situation is indicated by the advice he now offers in the Labour Leader to a Conservative candidate: "In the photographs that adorn his election address, Joseph Burgess appears in a glossy and immaculately fashionable silk hat. Mr. Burgess will find it a stroke of economy to make his first attendance at St. Stephens in a cap. He will then receive a daily supply of silk hats by parcel post. At least, this is how it used to be."

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Fifty Labor Men in British Parliament.

That's Better Than Crawling, Hat-in-hand, Before August Belmont, Isn't It?

We ask the union men and all the workmen of the country, whom we have repeatedly urged to make themselves a political force, to look at conditions in England.

Over there John Burns, a faithful, powerful workman of Celtic blood, sits now—thanks to the labor men—in the Parliament of England, and is a MEMBER OF THE CABINET OF GREAT BRITAIN. Burns the workman was in the factory at ten. He stuck to his kind from beginning to end—he didn't have any special friends among the great. They sent him to jail for his opinions; his fellows sent him to the County Council; they sent him to Parliament, and now THE WORKINGMEN HAVE FORCED HIM INTO THE BRITISH CABINET.

Isn't that a good deal better than to succeed, at the end of a long life, in making yourself the bosom friend of a king of the scabs like August Belmont?

Workingmen of America, there were fifty workmen elected this year to the Parliament of Great Britain.

Labor will form a powerful body in the British Parliament. Labor will be recognized; it will have its spokesmen, its men sitting in the legal machine watching and helping TO MAKE the laws.

Isn't that better than sitting in the back room of some saloon arguing about wages or hours, OR SITTING IN A FINELY DECORATED ROOM WITH AUGUST BELMONT DISCUSSING WHETHER OR NOT THE CHINESE SHALL BE ALLOWED TO COME IN HERE AND COMPETE?

It was the Chinese question that caused this great labor demonstration in England; that drove out the wretched Tories—the cheap little red-faced aristocrats—and put in the Liberals, the Irish members and THE LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The British Tories employed Chinese in Africa—AS OUR TORIES ARE PLANNING TO EMPLOY THEM IN THE PHILIPPINES, IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

But, Messrs. Workmen, the big labor men in England didn't sit down with any August Belmont, any professional scabmaker, and discuss with HIM whether or not the Chinese should be allowed to come in.

They had brains enough to go to the polls and tell what they thought WITH THEIR VOTES. They had brains enough to have their leaders REAL LEADERS OF WORKINGMEN, not loadies to scab millionaires.

The workmen of Great Britain have learned that A WORKINGMAN'S VOTE IS AS GOOD AS ANY OTHER. THEY HAVE LEARNED TO WORK TOGETHER.

They are VOTING together. They are going to be a power that will never henceforth be ignored. How long is it going to take the workmen of America to wake up and do likewise?

How long are the men that do the work—build the houses, run the factories—to be ABSOLUTELY UNREPRESENTED IN OUR LAW-MAKING BODIES?

How long are YOU WORKINGMEN going to talk as union men between elections and split up like sheep, under the direction of venous party leaders on Election Day?

How long are you going to have your votes delivered to this boss or that, and your interests—for all you know—delivered to August Belmont, the man who has broken up unions, cut wages and lengthened hours more than any one of the labor haters in the United States?

Workingmen, GET INTO POLITICS. Get out of the Civic Federation, which is the agent of the scabmaker and the open shop. Get for yourselves leaders that will advise you to vote; LEADERS BIG ENOUGH NOT TO BE AFRAID TO LET YOU KNOW YOUR OWN POWER; LEADERS SO BIG THAT THEY WON'T BE AFRAID TO COMPETE WITH MEN IN POWER.—A Brisbane, in New York Journal.

assured fact that the giant is awake, refreshed from his long slumber, and rejoicing to run his course." Yes! The giant Labor is awake! And he is an international giant, too!

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Some Editorial Comment.

The people of the earth who do the hardest work get the least pay. That is the basic fact of the capitalist system. How can you expect such an immoral system to endure!

India is threatened with a new famine. The game of capitalist exhaustion continues. India cannot be self-supporting when it must help support the notoriety of England.

When critics of Social-Democracy run out of arguments they fall back on the claim that we are "visionary." But we do not know of anything so visionary as to think that a society that only ministers to the few is secure.

There's such an abundance of literature now that can be used to propagate Social-Democracy that you cannot possibly frame up a good excuse for not putting in hard work for the cause. Get busy.

The clothing trade unions, out of grateful remembrance of his many services to the cause of labor, are raising a fund with which to build a monument to the memory of John Swinton.

Down in Sherman, Tex., the farmers have formed a labor union, and a union label appears on the products they take to market. The world do move, sure, for it had come to be a popular belief that the farmer was such a docile type of critter that he could be plundered without stint and with hardly a protest on his own part.

This country of plain people is developing an official aristocratic air that is jarring the quality of Europe, all right. The wife of the American ambassador, Henry White, recently gave a reception in Rome that laid over anything of the kind the Eternal City. I seen in many years, we are told.

The Steel Trust will erect a new mill at Homestead to cost only seven millions! Only a few years ago a man possessing a million dollars was looked on as a Croesus, and here seven millions are to go into one mill. "We" are progressing some!

The great American people are a little gaunt in the stomach, but they needn't mind that so long as they have the great capitalist fortunes, palaces and works to feast their eyes on.

At a tuberculosis convention in Boston the other day, a Dr. J. H. Pratt called attention to the fact that "consumption always went with poverty." He said the flat roofs of the tenements should be utilized to give consumptive patients a change to get pure air.

Here's another reason why we should not have Socialism. Socialism would abolish poverty. No poverty, no consumption.

Why can't the working class be contented with its lot!

It is interesting to note that just at the time when the idea of the "partnership of labor and capital" is being bandied back and forth pleasantly between the capitalist leaders and certain labor leaders, capitalism is making a frenzied effort to gain several substantial notches on the rope in the tug of war with the workers and their interests. But labor is not off its guard, as the conduct of certain couqueting leaders would seem to indicate.

There were seventy-two suicides in the city of Milwaukee last year and out of that number forty-six were of men over forty years of age.

This shows how capitalist civilization is ministering to the peace and comfort of humanity.

Most of those who killed themselves and were under forty years were girls and women, many of whom had been morally wrecked in the struggle for bread.

Have ye no pity that ye can give your support to a system of society that works such human havoc!

A number of indolent society women, who happen to be rich through chance, are discussing in the papers the wrighty problem as to whether a woman can live on sixty thousand dollars a year. The question started from a breach between a millionaire named Work and his daughter who overdraw her allowance of five thousand dollars a month and claimed that she had not squandered a penny at that. The verdict of "society" seems to have been summed up in the remark of one woman that "the average housewife can live comfortably on \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year—however, there is a terrible financial pressure on society women. They

must be patronesses of charity, give balls, theater and opera parties, belong to clubs and dress accordingly. Sixty thousand dollars is a fair allowance, in my judgement."

That makes cheerful reading for the real average American housewife, who does her own home drudgery and mending, has her nervous system broken down by fretful children, and has to count every penny of the grocer's and butcher's bills.

It is also reassuring reading for the female slave, who earns every penny she receives and spends, which the society butterfly does not, and who pays the social penalty for remaining moral in the breakdown of her constitution and her good looks. Who will compute the number of her class that have finally given up the struggle to remain pure because of the mocking luxury of the lives of these sixty thousand dollar a year butterflies.

Sixty thousand may not be more than our society women spend, but it is vastly too much considering the amount of work by working people that is necessary to produce it in the first place.

Some preachers round the country are using Marshall Field's life as a glowing example for the American youth and as a particular pattern for American citizenship. It is a habit they have. No man, however sinister has been his life career, is less than a saint to them provided he possesses wealth. In the case of Field, he not only got his almost incalculable wealth by resorting to the usual tricks, but he lived an immoral life besides, having at one time openly no less than three mistresses in New York City. It is almost time for the preachers to get back to Jesus, and stop doing Mammon's spellbinding.

Japan is unintentionally doing a little pioneering for Social-Democracy. It has taken over the salt and tobacco industries for the sake of the revenues to be obtained from them—purely an after-the-war measure, but it will make easier later on the collective ownership of much more valuable and necessary industries.

The stories of the sins of the walking delegates with which the capitalist editors have been wont to poison the minds of the public, pale into insignificance along side of the graft and high finance disclosures of the capitalist class. And the worst of it is that these exposed have simply played the game the same as practically all the others do, only the others have not been found out.

An investigation has been made by Prof. Frank Parsons of Harvard into the questions of labor-saving machinery and the reduction of the hours of labor. Prof. Parsons says our machine power for every man and woman in the country is now equal to the work performed formerly by 25 to 30 slaves, and that it is unquestionable that in all mechanical trades and in transportation, and in fact in all union trades, the eight-hour day is practicable now, and "yet altogether too much." Last September, October and November the Bureau of economic research, of which Prof. Parsons is a member, sent letters to many leading men, including the governors of states, mayors of the principal cities and presidents of universities or colleges having 400 students, requesting their views upon the eight-hour question with special reference to the printers' demand, and over 200 replies were received, of which number 184 were favorable.

Have you read Penson's "Socialism made plain?" Have you looked to it that your neighbor has had a chance to read it? If not, what's your excuse?

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Child Labor in the United States!

By IRA B. CROSS.

"I heard the sad sweet song of a bird, and the music seemed at once to soothe and sadden my heart. I heard the moan of the sea when its waves lashed the shore as if in agony of discontent. I heard the sob of a child as its frail little body bent over a whirring machine. That was the saddest of all."

—Gladys F. Lamb.

Causes of Child Labor.

BEFORE taking up the discussion of the remedies for child labor let us first investigate the numerous causes for its existence. Too many of our reformers and agitators rush into the solution of a problem without first having carefully considered the situation. In the case of child labor the causes are so various and so widely different that we must needs travel far into the subject in order to obtain an adequate grasp of this perplexing problem.

Child labor has always existed! But in the early days of society the child worked about the home. He was a helper to his parents, running errands for them, and assisting in many ways with their labor. Surrounded with all the influences of the home, this sort of work was but an education for him. He learned the use of hands and brain, became acquainted with the ins and outs of his father's trade and in many ways prepared himself for a future life of usefulness. Today the situation is greatly changed. The home has been replaced by the dirty and grimy walls of the factory, the kindly atmosphere of the family has been exchanged for the immoral and revolting environment of the workshop, while the curses and abuse of the ever watchful profit-seeking employers have been substituted for the advice and instruction of the parents. The factory life today prepares the little workers for futures of uselessness rather than for lives of usefulness.

In many instances the wife and the child now support the family while the husband and father, unable to obtain employment, remains at home and does the housework. This has been due for the most part to the introduction of machinery. No longer is the strength and skill of men needed in many occupations. A woman or child can pull this or that lever and feed the machine with the raw material. The employer, eager to cut down expenses, realized this fact many years ago and began to substitute the child and wife for the father and husband. By this means he was enabled to undersell his competitor, and thus coin more riches for himself. As soon as one manufacturer introduced the practice, all the rest were forced to follow his example or suffer the disastrous results of competition. It is because of these facts that we now find mere tots employed at almost every conceivable occupation. They can make money for the manufacturers. Dollars can be coined out of their misery and ill health, while the sacrifice of their ambitions and future careers often means a fortune to the employer.

But at the bottom of the matter, it is not the fault of the capitalists that over 1,700,000 children are at work in the United States. The employer doesn't care who runs this or that machine as long as he gets his work done at the price which he is willing to pay. It is the fault of society, of the present system of industry, which forces men to use such inhuman methods in competing with others.

in the same line of business. Abolish competition in the economic field and you abolish child labor! Inaugurate a system of industry in which the ability to make profits from the labor of one's fellow men is no longer the criterion of success, and the abuses of the factory world of today which shock the brain and heart of humanity, would not exist.

On the other hand, many of the employers are sincere in their denunciations of child labor. Some have even gone so far as to erect schools and provide competent teachers where the public have failed to do so, in order that their employes might be given an education. Within the last few years, and of their own volition, the Georgia Industrial Association as well as the Cotton Manufacturers' Association have passed rules restricting the employment of children in their factories. But as long as one unscrupulous employer exists in the United States and hires mere babes to work for him, just so long will his competitors be forced to follow his example, and we shall continue to have the ghastly sight of stunted and maimed bodies of unhealthy children held up before the eyes of our Twentieth Century civilization.

I do not plead for the employer. Neither do I wish to beg humanity's pardon for the numerous crimes which he has committed against it in the name of competition and profits. All that I can hope to do it to throw the burden of blame upon society itself, upon capitalism, which has robbed the cradle of its treasures in order to satisfy the demands of a system of privately owned and operated industry.

The child itself is too often to be blamed for its employment. Many a little tot, scarcely old enough to read and write, grows tired of its books and studies, and prefers the dull round of factory life to the strict discipline of the school room. A capitalist said before the industrial commission some years ago, "I have repeatedly asked children in my employ whether they would rather remain in school or be in the mill and I have never found one who would not rather be at work in the mill than go to school." While this statement of the employer perhaps puts the matter a little too strongly, I can say from my experience that this is too often the case. The little ones desire to work and earn money. They delight in the seeming freedom and excitement of factory life, so strongly in contrast with the restraining influences of the school room. Parents despair in their efforts to keep the child at his books and rather than have him roam the streets they consent to his employment.

Poor school accommodations must also be mentioned as a cause of child labor. From all over the United States comes the cry of the people for more and better public schools. In the South and West the accommodations are exceedingly poor, the length of term varying from two to four months, while many localities cannot boast of even this scanty provision for the education of the future citizen of the country. If no attempt be made to keep the child in school, it is natural to expect that he will sooner or later be found at work on the farm or in the factory. Teachers there are in plenty who take but little interest in the welfare of the children under their supervision, and who by this means discourage many from continuing their studies. It has sometimes happened that these supposed guardians of the ambitions of the young students have sent ten and twelve year old children to the factory inspector with a written request that permits be given them so that they could go to work, because the case of the little one had proven to be incorrigible. Such occurrences are truly a disgrace to our system of public education.

In times of panics and industrial depressions, when fathers and

older brothers are out of work, the younger children are often taken from school and put at odd jobs which will add one or two pennies to the coffers of the family. When industry again revives, they have lost all desire to return to school and are soon numbered among the workers of the nation.

Many paid hirelings of capitalism defend the employment of children upon the grounds that in a large number of cases the youthful workers are the only support of widowed mothers and aged parents. But one's sympathy for such cases soon disappears when it is learned that the children forced into the factory for this reason alone, comprise but about two percent of the total number at work in all occupations.

It is indeed sad to be forced to confess that a large amount of child labor can be traced to the parents of the little ones. In the struggle for bread they look upon their offspring only as a means to an end. The meagre wages which the child may be able to earn mean more to them than his future career. It is the present only which is important. The problem is to keep the wolf from the door NOW, and this is partly solved by placing the child in the factory at the earliest opportunity. As one author says, "They will do anything to deliver their children into the serfdom of the factory." They seldom hesitate to lie and swear falsely as to the age of their little ones, while cases have been frequently noted in which older children who could read and write have been substituted for those who could not in order that a working permit might be obtained for the latter. The labor commissioner of North Carolina says that the greatest grievance which they have in that State is the ignorant father who raises children just like crop and lives upon their labor. Parents about to leave for another State or for Canada, have been known to sell the permits of their children to persons who desire to place their children at work but could not do so because of the age requirement.

World's Work, Vol. 9, p. 192.
Arena, Vol. 1, p. 98.
Ind. Com. Reports, Vol. 7, p. 43.
(A further installment next week)

needs to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies into the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

A Frank Confession.
Chicago Daily News (Editorial)
—On previous occasions the public has had reasons to note with approval the attitude taken by Socialist members of the State Legislature with regard to railway passes. That the members of this party remain firm in their convictions on this matter is shown by the action of two of them who received the usual "favors" from the railway company a few days ago. The favored lawmakers turned the passbooks over to their party's state executive committee which now returns them to the railway company with the following note:

"We wish to inform you that, unlike the men elected by the old political parties, Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Olson are not in the legislature to do the work of the corporations. Therefore they cannot and have no desire to do the sort of work for which these passes are intended as payment."
Public sentiment clearly recognizes that the Socialist members are in the right and that their action is a merited rebuke to pass-grafters. In declaring that the passes are "intended as payment" for favors of some kind, potentially obtainable from legislators, the Socialists are simply telling the truth, no matter how rude and ungrateful their outspokenness may seem to beneficiaries of the pass-graft system.

How long are the members of the older parties going to let the Socialists set the pace for them in attacking this serious abuse?

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One block from Northwestern Depot. Entirely renovated. All modern conveniences. European plan. Rates, 75c per day and up.
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WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED?
A new propaganda booklet, designed to interest non-socialists and prepare the way for a study of Socialism.
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THIS OFFICE.—Per copy 2 cts. Per hundred 50 cts. Per thousand \$4.50.—THIS OFFICE.

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EIGHT LETTERS TO AN AMERICAN FARMER

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These letters are just the thing you have been waiting for to put in the hands of rural readers. They are written by a farmer-Socialist, who knows how to reach the mind of the average downtrodden tiller of the soil. The letters are constructive and come out of actual contact with actual conditions.

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with their Corn or Oats at each feed. The horses relish it greatly and it increases digestive power, hence makes feed go farther and lasts longer. — Every one knows dry feed is not the natural food for horses. GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD supplies the lacking elements in horse's every day food. — Our trade on it is large and growing. For Sale by Feed Dealers generally in Milwaukee.

A. LOEWENBACH,
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR
429 Third Street... Milwaukee, Wis.

WHAT SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS STAND FOR!

National Platform, Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.

The National Headquarters of the Socialists are at 289 Dearborn St., Boylston Building, Chicago. The National Secretary is J. MAHLON BARNES, who may be addressed care of the National Headquarters.

I. 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 and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to

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- Social-Democratic Herald, 1 yr..... .50
- The Pullman Strike..... .25
- Seven copies The Agitator..... .35
- Socialism (by Engels)... .05
- Socialism and the City (by Gaylord)..... .05
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Will send the above, post paid, for a dollar bill. Address this office.

to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property capitalism is using our political institutions to make it possible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and

to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of production, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

The Worst Swindle of the Whole Bally Lot!

THE SMALL SAVINGS OF POOR PEOPLE FOR SECURITY IN OLD AGE HUNTED DOWN BY THE CROOKED MINE SHARKS.

WITHOUT a doubt, bigger dividends on small investments have been made through mining than in any other form of kid glove gambling.

Mining promoters are wont to dilate upon this in their advertising literature and the reader is thrilled with the story of how So and So put \$100 into Last Chance mining stock and a few months later sold out for many thousands and how Some One Else, usually a poor widow up in Maine put \$100 into Bad Dog stock and now has a yearly income of \$1200 from her original investment.

And no doubt many of these incidents are founded upon Gospel truth more or less elaborated.

Gold mining has made many men fabulously wealthy. But the mines that have paid the small \$100 or \$1000 investor, any great amount are far and few between and debited against their standing are the hundreds of others promoted by downright crooks whose efforts are confined to selling stock and stealing gold—not mining it.

In a recent address before the Technical Society of the School of Mines in Golden, Col., Thomas Tonge, of Denver, an authority on financial subjects, said: "Illegitimate mining may be regarded as divided into two classes, viz:

(1) Where well meaning and honestly intentioned, but inexperienced and incompetent people go into and get others to go into ill-conceived and inefficiently carried out mining enterprises, inherently doomed to failure with loss of all the money involved.

(2) Where unscrupulous and irresponsible professional promoters organize a mere stock selling scheme, by which the ignorant, speculative and gambling public is worked rather than the ground; where the gold and silver in other people's pockets are relied on by promoters for profits; where "rake off" and "graft" predominate, and where, by reason of dishonesty of financing and management, the dupes furnishing the capital do not get a square deal even if the property prove good and capable of being profitably operated."

engineer gives a most favorable report of conditions as he finds them.

Then the promoter begins advertising for some "sucker born every minute" and he gets a large number of "bites" at the "bait" he throws them.

After the prospectus is sent, the follow-up letters begin to come, and after them a solicitor.

He is generally a well-groomed individual, a good, strong, convincing talker and has at his tongue's end tales of the fabulous wealth hidden beneath the earth on the claims staked by the Sure Thing Mining Company which he represents.

His pockets are bulging with reports, photographs of miners (?) at work, telegrams by the score from people who wired for stock and letters of indorsement from Mayors, Governors, United States Senators, etc.

And the fact of the matter is these letters are generally authentic. How they are secured we will leave to promoters.

After the solicitor leaves, you will be almost convinced that his mine is sure to prove a grand success.

Subsequent letters and advertising literature will tell you of the enormous fortunes made in mining.

How \$1000 invested in Home Stake, Butte and Boston, Calumet and Hecla, twenty years ago, is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to-day.

Just about this time the first quarterly dividend is declared, and you are informed that the stock which is now selling at 3 cents a share will advance to par, 30 cents, within the next ninety days, and you are advised to place your order at once, as "recent startling reports from the mines assure us that our claim is the richest in the Bull Dog Section."

Feeling sure that this will be the making of a fortune, hundreds and thousands of dupes invest their hard-earned cash.

But after the stock is bought, the dividends suddenly cease.

All sorts of explanations are made.

First the machinery has broken down.

Then there is a drought and until the rainy season sets in, operations will have to be suspended.

Soon winter comes along and the mines are closed on account of the difficulty in working them during the severe weather.

Various other explanations and excuses are made from time to time and afterward the stockholder

hears that the company's offices are closed, the officers cannot be found, and the mine has been abandoned.

When an examination of the books of the company is made, it is generally found that about 75 per cent of the stockholders' money has been charged to commissions, advertising and general expenses, and the other 25 per cent. has been used in working the mines.

And yet in the face of these facts, mining promoters still tell the dear public what a gilt-edged investment mining stock really is.

During the past few years one of the New York daily papers has carried in its columns advertisements of over five thousand mining propositions and of the entire lot only a very few have proved a success.

Only recently in a large Eastern city a promoting concern, politely known as "fiscal agents," was driven into a corner by a big newspaper and obliged to allow an examination of its books by an expert accountant.

It was found that the company had organized and floated several

"wild cat" mining companies in out-of-the-way districts.

The total receipts from the sale of stock in these companies was \$166,805. Of this amount, only \$23,237 had been spent for labor and supplies; \$20,578 had been spent for superintendent's traveling expenses and \$114,714 had been scooped up by the promoter for commissions and for the sale of stock, leaving a miserly \$2276 for distribution among the stockholders.

There was no doubt that most mining promoters have mastered the art of making money—for themselves.

And the richest and most profitable mine—the one which undoubtedly pays enormous dividends—is the public.

During the year of 1904 the production of minerals of all sorts in the United States alone amounted to \$1,600,000,000.

During 1905 it will probably exceed this enormous sum.

But it is safe to say that the thousands of mining properties advertised as "sure things" will do very little towards helping to make up this amount.—L.T.

Class Interests in a Clash

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wila, Emil Seidel, Carl Malowski, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Boess, James Sheehar, Charles Jenke, Gustav Gerdt.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Koestermann, N. P. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.

The longest session but one in the history of the Milwaukee city council. Ald. Melms' ordinance for \$150,000 for a municipal electric light plant passed! The new list of election inspectors by which the Social-Democrats get 190 inspectors and ballot clerks in the polling booths of the city passed without a protest from the gang that previously voted to shut us out! Various resolutions of the Social-Democrats passed without having to first go to committees! Interurban franchises advanced to third reading and Socialist amendments seeking to safeguard the people and to protect the citizens employed by the companies killed after a bitter fight during which one capitalist party alderman yells across the floor "To Hell with the unions!" Capitalist party aldermen refuse to allow the franchises to go to a vote of the people.

The galleries of the council were packed with onlookers when Monday's meeting was called to order, and the opportunity was not lost by several hot-air aldermen like Malloy and Stiglbauer to make long and tedious displays of their volubility, and this and the hot fight over the Social-Democratic franchise amendments prolonged the session from four o'clock in the afternoon to 9:30 in the evening. The lighting plant bonds which had been laid over at a previous meeting came up for consideration. Although the mayor had from political exigencies suddenly come out for "municipal ownership" and declared that the blame all along had been with the aldermen and that whenever they passed any such measures he would approve same on the instant, Ald. Malloy felt that his colleagues of the two capitalist parties who constituted the street railway gang could still be used as a target for a display of campaign pyrotechnics and he waded in to scold, wheedle and coax and incidentally to show the gallery what a fine fellow he himself was. Moreover, as a leader in the Bruce faction of the city Democracy it was a good chance to give Mayoralty Candidate Bruce's fake devotion to municipal ownership a good send-off.

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The Socialists sat back and smiled at the spectacle. Here were the two capitalist party aldermen, all of whom had been elected on platforms using "municipal ownership" as a leading plank to catch votes, washing their party differences in public, and really only doing it because, as Malloy admitted, "There was a political upheaval coming in April." Although the ordinance was introduced by the Social-Democrats, they did not have to take up the council's time whip-

ping their members into line for it, and when Ald. Welch finally succeeded in getting the chance to get in a word, he called attention to this fact and said that when the vote was taken the Social-Democratic representatives would be found the only ones who stood to a man for their platform obligations. And he was right. When the vote was finally taken it was seen that both the Republican and the Democratic parties were represented in the five negative votes cast. The vote stood: For the plant: Barry d, Becker r, Bogk d, Braun d, Conelly d, Deuster d, Fiebrantz r, Grantz s-d, Hayes d, Heath s-d, Kuschert d, Lemanski d, Lonstorf r, Luedtke d, Malewski s-d, Mallory d, Meisenheimer r, Melms s-d, Meyer r, Petersen s-d, Pringle r, Raetz r, Schmitt d, Schranz s-d, Schumacher d, Seidel s-d, Smith d, Steigerwald d, Stiglbauer d, Stoetzer r, Stollenwerk r, Straehota r, Szymanski d, Walter r, Weiber d, Welch s-d, Wild s-d, Wittig d, Ziemer r—39. Against—Koerner d, McKinley r, Rittleit d, Sikora d, Corcoran d—5.

The vote was a good deal of a surprise all around and the people in the galleries wore as bland smiles as the Social-Democratic aldermen did. It had been supposed that the crowd was present on account of the interurban franchises, but they now began to file out and left empty benches and a few street railway promoters, and lawyers and a number of real estate men whose properties will be enhanced by the new lines—which is usually the measure of their patriotism.

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There had been a plan afoot to stampede the council into passing the two interurban franchises under suspension of the rules but it was called off. The two franchises were reported for third reading and an attempt was made to send them on for engrossment without amendment, by the gang that can always be counted on to favor corporations as against the people. The Social-Democrats, however, pronounced this in-lane haste and introduced several amendments and wanted them carefully considered in committee. This was denied. Ald. Melms declared that the day when franchises could be rushed through and the people get nothing was past. Such grabs and over-anxious franchise giving had in the past not only enabled railroad men like Mitchell and Merrill to amass great wealth but street car men like McGeech, Becker, Hinsey and others as well, not to speak of the present octopus that was sucking at the people's vitals.

But no heed was paid to his remarks. The amendments were taken up one by one for slaughter. Melms' amendment providing for a referendum was first killed. Stiglbauer in the municipal light debate had declared that we could not tell what the people wanted except by their votes, but his Siamese twin Malloy now said that every-

body wanted the roads, so no vote was necessary. "Even Ald. Melms says the people want them," he said, "so why put it to a vote?" Wonderful argument! The people's streets were in question, but they should have no voice!

Ald. Fiebrantz declared "The chamber of commerce is the bone

What Socialism Demands

BY HARRY QUELCH, OF LONDON JUSTICE.

Socialism is a theory of a system of human society based on the common ownership of the means of production and the carrying on of the work of production by all for the benefit of all. In other words, Socialism means that the land, the railways, the shipping, the mines, the factories and all such things as are necessary for the production of the necessities and comforts of life should be public property, just as our public roads, our public parks, and our public libraries are public property today, so that all these things should be used by the whole people to produce the goods that the whole of the people require.

Socialists say that this is no utopian dream, but the necessary natural outcome of the development of society. It used to be supposed that anything like the collective carrying on of any enterprise was impossible because it was thought that the personal supervision and control of the owners was absolutely necessary to the success of such an enterprise. But we see today that the greatest undertakings are those which are owned by joint stock companies, in which the personal supervision of the proprietors is quite impossible, and in which the whole business is managed and carried on by paid officials, who might just as well be paid by the community to carry on the enterprise in the interest of the general body of the people as be paid by a few wealthy men to carry it on for their profit.

Today goods are not produced to satisfy human needs; they are simply produced to provide profit for the class which owns the means of production. It is only for the sake of this profit that the property owning class owns these means of production. As a consequence, we have shoddy and adulterated goods produced. Also, as this profit is simply the difference between the value of the work which the working people do and the amount they receive in wages, the actual producers never receive the equivalent of what they produce, and therefore are never able to buy it back again. It happens, therefore, that as the machinery of production increases and workmen are able to turn out more goods, they are thrown out of work, and they, with their wives and children, are in want and misery, not because there is any scarcity of the

body wanted the roads, so no vote was necessary. "Even Ald. Melms says the people want them," he said, "so why put it to a vote?" Wonderful argument! The people's streets were in question, but they should have no voice!

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things they need, but because there is more of them than those who have produced them can buy. Under the present system, therefore, the very increase of wealth is too often a curse to the wealth producers, simply because those who produce have no ownership in the means of production, and no control over the things produced. Under Socialism, as the means of production would belong to the whole people, the whole people would have control of the things produced. Every increase of wealth then would benefit the whole community. Under the present system increased wealth means increased luxury for the few and increased penury and suffering for the many. In a Socialist community increased production would mean more leisure, more wealth, more means of enjoying life, more opportunities for everybody.

By the discoveries of science, the invention of genius, the application of industry, man has acquired such power over nature that he can now produce wealth of all kinds as plentifully as water. There is no sound reason why poverty and want should exist anywhere on this earth. All that is needed is to establish a more equitable method of distributing the wealth already produced in such a profession. That is what Socialism proposes to do. The work of production is organized, socialized; it is necessary to socialize distribution as well.

What is to be done to supplant the present system by Socialism; to substitute fraternal co-operation for the cut-throat competition of today? The first thing necessary is to organize the workers into a class-conscious party; that is, a party recognizing that as a class the workers are enslaved through the possession of the means of production by another class, recognizing, too, that between these two classes there is an antagonism of interest, a perpetual struggle, a constant class war, which must go on until the workers become possessed of political power, and use that power to become masters of the whole material means of production. When that has been achieved, the war of classes will be at an end, because the division of mankind into classes will have disappeared, the emancipation of the working class will have been accomplished and Socialism will be here.

and sinew of the city and it has asked that the franchises be passed without delay. The amendment was killed, 35 to 8 (Ald. Welch had previously been called home by the illness of his wife).

Ald. Seidel's amendment for an

(Continued on page 4)

Union Labels and Shop Cards.

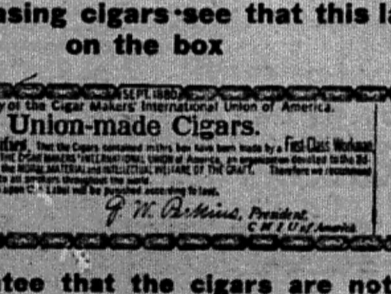
Familiarize yourself with the various Union Labels and Shop Cards and ask for them when buying goods or having work done.

Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.



Labels for beer, ale, and porter featuring the Union of the United Brewers and Bottlers of Milwaukee logo.

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



Labels for cigars with the text "Union-made Cigars" and "It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the Trust."

Buy Shoes Bearing this Stamp.



Advertisement for shoes featuring a stamp for the Boot & Shoe Workers Union and a leather horse goods label.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND

A New England party paper is being agitated for. At present that section of the map has no official organ.

Local Flint, Mich., has expelled Arthur St. Dennis for accepting a place on a Republican capitalist ticket.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins has just concluded twenty day's work in Rhode Island. He organized three strong locals, State Secy. Hurst reports.

Common Sense the Socialist paper of Los Angeles, Calif., found itself unable to get a union office to print its editions after the Printers' eight-hour struggle began, and was forced to put in a press of its own. It now feels that the struggle is already a success!

A great deal of opposition to a national convention this Spring is developing among the level-headed rank and file—the people who have to foot the bills for all such romantic but wasteful things. They much prefer that the money they have to sacrifice to give should be expended in propaganda rather than expensive talk-fests.

Comrade Frank M. Gessner, died Feb. 1, at Pittsburg. At the time of the Zurich congress Comrade Gessner temporarily edited the "New York People," and later edited "The Emancipator" at Cleveland Ohio. For several years he acted as state secretary of the party in Pennsylvania and was a delegate to the Rochester convention in 1900. Among the pioneers of Socialism in America, when hope was small and comrades few, Comrade Gessner was found fearlessly facing the great task of the ages; softly speaking the word of cheer, calling the dispossessed to rally under the International standard.

DeLeon, craftily at work these many whites to incite disaster in our party and not only failing but seeing his own party constantly dwindle, finally flew into the I. W. W. movement as a thing promising to land a lot of dupes in his net and also to work injury to the party that stood in his way. In the light of this, what must we think of the

so-called "unity conference" being held by some tyros and dolts in New Jersey? If they are unaware of what deLeonism has cost the Socialist movement in America they are stupid. If they are aware of it, then they are traitors to the cause in enacting their little "Tailor-of-Tooley-street" farce.

Avanti the Italian Socialist paper has discontinued its publication at Cleveland, Ohio, its subscription being filled by *La Sentinella Socialista* which has just come out in Calumet, Mich., 407 7th St. *La Sentinella* is an old capitalist paper brought together with its printing plant by Comrades P. Gedda & M. Cigagne. Comrade Teofilo Petrilla is the editor of this new Socialist herald.

Dates for National Organizers. James H. Brower—Feb. 14, Belvidere, Ill; 15, Rockford; 16, DeKalb; 17, LaSalle.

John Collins—Feb. 11, Bloomington, Ill; 12, Lincoln; 13, 14, Decatur; 15, 16, Natooon; 17, Pana.

Guy E. Miller—Feb. 11, Enroute; 12 to 17, Bessemer, Alabama.

Teofilo Petrilla (Italian)—Feb. 11, 12, Staunton, Ill; 13, Enroute; 14, Mineral, Kans; 15, 16, Chicopee; 17, Enroute.

John W. Slayton—Feb. 13, Riverside, Calif; 14, Enroute; 15, 16, 17, Yuma, Arizona.

Comrade Mother Jones will speak: Feb. 11, Piquette, N. Car; 12th Winston-Salem; 13, Enroute; 14, Spencer; 15, 16, Charlotte; 17, 18, Asheville.

The national secretary is in receipt of a telegram from Comrade John W. Slayton to the effect that he cannot fill further Texas dates. Comrade James H. Brower will be substituted.

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ACROSS THE POND

George Bernard Shaw took his coat off and sailed into the recent campaign in England, and made some mighty fetching speeches for Social-Democracy candidates. He admitted that the Fabian Society policy had not done the permeating that had been expected of it and that it looked as if the straightout, non-compromising party tactics were the most efficient, after all. One of his remarks on the stump is being quoted: "The Social-Democrats are too bigotted. They should not pledge themselves to the eight-hour day—for they may discover that there are some things that be said in favor of the six-hour day."

The commission appointed by the senate of Finland to project a reform of the diet has agreed upon the principle of a body to be elected by universal suffrage, both men and women over 21 years of age to vote the suffrage. This body will replace the ancient diet, composed of the four estates—the nobles, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants—the only survival of the ancient form of parliamentary organization now existing.

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XXVI. THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.—Mrs. Browning. (By Request.)
Do ye hear the children weeping, O my brothers!
Ere the sorrow comes with years?

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Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.

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

about the country, as Mr. London is reported to have done, hysterically declaring that we are "going to go to war, if necessary," to bring it about, with the challenge hurled in the next breath to "stop us if you can."

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The Hearst papers, much as they have done to "jar loose" the minds of a badly plundered people, cannot avoid an occasional slip into good old bourgeois reasoning.
Reeking with the "aroma" of Manchester school ethics was an editorial in a recent issue of the Chicago American.

Experience vs. Theory.

Editor HERALD: Your article on "The Future Platform" was a rainbow of promise to me. We need discussion along this line. I have had the good fortune (?) for two and a half years to be a Socialist alderman in a capitalist city government.

CLASS INTERESTS CLASH.

(Continued from page 3)
eight-hour work day on the roads was attacked with capitalistic venom glossed over with politician-hypocrisy about living labor, but—etc! The excuses brought forward were a caution.

London's Alleged Rant.

Editor of the Social-Democratic Herald: Enclosed is a clipping from the Detroit Tribune of Jan. 28, in which is given what purports to be a report of the speech that Jack London made at New Haven, Conn. if Mr. London did not make some of the remarks attributed to him, it would seem as if he should sue the Associated Press for libel.

Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.

a hidden steal of the city's streets. I must say that, as usual, you are making precious monkeys of yourselves.
There was commotion for a while. Then the crooked sections of the two franchises were corrected and the ordinances were sent to the committee on engrossment, for passage at the next meeting of the council.

The Ancient Lowly

A History of the Ancient Working People from the Earliest Known Period to the Adoption of Christianity by Constantine. By C. Osborne Ward. Two large volumes (bound separately if desired) containing a wonderful array of facts entirely omitted from ordinary histories regarding the life of the slaves, wage-workers and small producers of ancient times.

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The Regular Meetings of the Council are held
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Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

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Federated Trades Council.

Meeting of Feb. 7, 1936.—Bro. Schwab in chair, Bro. Griebling vice chairman.

New delegates seated from Musicians, Painters and Decorators 160, Job Pressmen, Boot and Shoe Workers 351, Sheet Metal Workers, Bricklayers, Carriage and Wagon Workers 71, Stereotypers, Metal Polishers.

Report of Label Section: Much better attendance reported. Reported that the Hungarian restaurant would use union bread. Label agitation committee reported visiting 17 unions and had been well received. It was decided to issue a pamphlet showing dealers in union goods. Leather Workers complained that their label was not called for. Election of officers resulted: Bro. Meister, chairman; Bro. Reichert, vice chairman; and Bro. Griffin, secretary. Report received and concurred in.

Committee on Social-Democratic Fair reported that the number of

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

IDA BOESE, Plaintiff, vs. AUGUST BOESE, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendant.
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you. The complaint in this action is now on file in the office of the clerk of this court.

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ORGANIZED LABOR

The Racine Citizen's Alliance.

The Cigarmakers union of Racine has sent out a circular letter to the unions laying before them the facts in the so-called Schultz case and asking for moral and financial support in their struggle with the Citizen's Alliance which has taken up the case and hopes by means of the courts to get a decision that will practically end the maintaining of unfair lists by unions in Wisconsin. The appeal is endorsed by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Council of Racine.

All organized labor in Racine was sued for \$25,000 damages by Schultz who claimed to have been injured by an implied boycott of the union men of Racine who stopped using his bread because he refused to allow his workmen

to unionize and thus improve their living conditions. Back of Schultz is the alliance, which is strong in Racine and comprises all the big manufacturers, and the le-

gals sold up to date was 4,906. Approved. Complaint of Woodworker delegate as to trouble with Carpenters over labels. Referred to grievance committee.

Complaint that secretaries are re-miss in sending in changes in places and dates of union meetings.

Executive Board: Appeal for aid from Racine Cigarmakers. Delegates asked to report back. Communication from International Hod Carriers referred to business agent. Delegates were requested to patronize only shops that employ union men when purchasing tools and other hardware. Delegates requested to report back on appeal from Central Union of New York for aid in erecting a monument to John Swinton. On request of International Metal Polishers Union counsel was asked to take the Wehrle Stove Co. of Newark, O., off the unfair list, as its differences with organized labor had been adjusted. Reported that the Huendel Range Co's products are unfair. Communication from Cooper's International with lists of whiskey distilleries, rectifiers and wineries using union cooperation and asking that lists be read off in union meetings. Endorsed. Business agent was instructed to answer a communication from Junior Order of American Mechanics. Communication from A. F. of L. recommending certain government publications. Business agent instructed to write for same. Bond of treasurer Acker approved, also bill for same of \$5.25. Books of former treasurer audited and found correct. A balance of \$468.98 was turned over to treasurer for Building Trades section. Board recommends that Bro. Jas. Sheehan serve as business agent during Bro. Weber's absence in state. Board recommends adoption of resolutions presented by brewery workers in relation to aldermen and franchises. Also one presented by Bro. Weber on the Judge Jolden injunction. Report received and recommendations concurred in. (The resolutions appear elsewhere).

On motion the Crowell Publishing Co., publishers of the Woman's Home Companion was placed on Unfair List.

Receipts for the evening \$81.65; disbursements \$119.00
Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.



Information comes from I. T. U. headquarters that a total of 38,000 of the membership is now working eight hours a day. This leaves 10,900 to be accounted for, some of whom are on strike and others tied up by contract, or who have not yet taken a decided stand. A tabulated statement is being prepared by international officials.

A Monument of John Swinton.

The Central Federated Union of New York city has undertaken the work of raising a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of one of the trust friends labor ever had: John Swinton. Swinton's body still lies in a vault in Greenwood cemetery in the metropolis and it is proposed to secure a burial lot and place the monument at the head.



Bro. Charles H. Winternitz.

John Swinton is scarcely known to the present generation of wage workers, and yet they owe him a deathless debt of gratitude. He was editor on a New York daily paper and a man of fortune before he espoused the cause of labor. He backed his convictions with his fortune—and died a poor man. In order to plead the cause of labor as he could not plead it as a capitalist editor, he gave up his employment and founded John Swinton's Paper, copies of which are now practically out of existence or treasured away by those fortunate enough to have received them. Contributions to the fund can be made to Herman Robinson, secretary, 25 Third ave., New York City.

Local Labor Notes.

It is said the strike throughout the country against the American Bridge Company will be shortly settled. The local end of it, centered in West Allis, will be affected. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will hold their annual convention in Milwaukee, Sept. 10 and lasting about three weeks. The attendance will be very large. Business Agent Frank J. Weber, will leave the city Feb. 12 to undertake an organizing trip throughout the state as general organizer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. He will return about March 12. A second trip will be made. The places visited will be Lake Geneva, Kenosha, Siebrogan, Manitowoc, Marinette, Green Bay, Appleton, Neenah, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. On the second tour Mr. Weber will visit La Crosse, Wausau, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Superior and Ashland.

The Sheet Metal Workers ask union men and friends to purchase tools and hardware of P. J. Lavies & Co., Charles Stashowiak, Pritzlaff Bros., and J. G. Trentlage.

The Trades Council of Milwaukee has placed the Crowell Publishing Co., of Springfield, O., on the unfair list, for its treatment of its printers. The company publishes the Woman's Home Companion.

Building Laborers' Union No. 113—Meets every Friday cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. John Kut-zowski, Secy., c. o. 602 Chestnut street.

Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Secy., 496 27th st.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Chas. Seifert, 583 Island ave.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burrier, Secy., c. o. N. W. Cap Mfg. Co.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. A. Hinkforth, Secy., 1040 5th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at North and Teutonia aves. P. J. Van Roo, Secy., 823 10th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Secy., 1524 Groeling ave.

Carpenters' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12th and Wine sts. K. K. Ferber, Secy., 1207 27th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1053—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Jul. Scharnek, Secy., 732 6th av.

The Eight Hour Struggle.

"WE PROPOSE TO SELL TO THE EMPLOYER EIGHT HOURS OUT OF TWENTY-FOUR, AND WE WILL DO AS WE PLEASE WITH THE REMAINING SIXTEEN."

Information comes from I. T. U. headquarters that a total of 38,000 of the membership is now working eight hours a day. This leaves 10,900 to be accounted for, some of whom are on strike and others tied up by contract, or who have not yet taken a decided stand. A tabulated statement is being prepared by international officials.

General Labor Notes.

The Glass Blowers' union some time ago adopted the income tax for dues and each man pays 2 per cent of his earnings until a defense fund of \$200,000 is raised.

It is said that the new movement to organize the farmers is meeting with such encouragement that there are already 500,000 members in the Southwest.

John P. McDonnell, the veteran editor of the Paterson (N. J.) Labor Standard, the oldest union paper in the country, died after a long illness two weeks ago.

Twenty-two hundred workmen of Hartford, Conn., have contributed \$10,000 toward a fund for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in that city.

Michigan Supreme Court has rendered a decision holding that the eight-hour day for government employes in that state is constitutional.

Detroit unions are considering plans to establish a huge defense fund. Several conferences have been held with that object in view.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY. Mary Oakes, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Oakes, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendant:
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you. The complaint in this action is now on file in the office of the clerk of this court.

E. H. HIBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney. Post Office Address, No. 94 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

H. A. T. S.
Wm. Gerhard
907
THIRD STREET

A GREAT BOOK FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES
If you are a socialist, you are interested in making socialists of your friends, acquaintances and fellow workers. This is a big undertaking, and you should grasp every opportunity to facilitate the work. Don't waste precious time trying to explain everything, when, for the small sum of ten or fifteen cents, you can buy a book that is sure to make a socialist of any intelligent reader. Such a book is Allan L. Benson's great work

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This book is written by a rising author whose splendid abilities have been supplied by a thorough training in the school of experience. His arraignment of the capitalist system is uncompromising, and his explanation of the philosophy of socialism logical and convincing, the whole couched in language so simple as to be readily understood by all. The book has just undergone thorough revision, bringing it right up to date. The typographical appearance has also been considerably improved, a new title page and cover being among the improvements. May be had in cloth, gilt lettered, at Fifty Cents.

ADDRESS ORDERS TO THE Social-Democratic Herald
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

(Continued on next page)

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:
FRANK GAUTHIER, 601 5th Ave. E., Ashland, Wis.
WALTER W. BRITTON, 55 Grogan Street, Kenosha, Wis.
W. E. SPIERING, 103 So. 11th Street, La Crosse, Wis.
J. J. HANDLEY, 398 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
BURT P. TOMLINSON, 487 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.
GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FREDK. BROCKHAUS, Secy.-Treas., 558 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

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(Continued on next page)

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.
The Hanger Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
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Chas. Polincheck Bros. Co., 182-186 8th and Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
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The Jenneville Clothing Co., Milwaukee.
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The Carrell Coal Co. of Green Bay.
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140 North Avenue,
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Directory of Unions—Continued.
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 105—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North ave. and 3rd st. Chas. A. Hornburg, Secy., 1022 Booth st.
Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J. Feichert, Secy., 318 State st.
Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets every Thursday at 157 Reed st. Frank J. Weber, Secy., 318 State st.
Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand ave. (Empire hall). L. G. Reinhard, Secy., 606 Wells st., Flat 4.
Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. John Ritzler, Secy., 1062 1/2 18th st.
Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1306 Fond du Lac ave. Wm. DeShane Secy., 2106 Lloyd st.
Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. W. E. Powell, Secy., Cudahy, Wis.
Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and sixth aves. W. H. Naylor, 512 1/2 Frederick st.
Dock Hoisting Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 328—J. H. McIntosh, Secy., 709 Hilbernia ave.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets every Tuesday at 630 Chestnut st. G. G. Rehfeld, Secy., 228 8th E. Flat No. 10.
Witters, business agt., 318 State street.
Elevator Constructors' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fond du Lac ave. and 13th st. F. H. Mayer, Secy., 3416 1/2 Park Hill ave.
Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 208 4th st. John Reichert, Secy., 318 State st.; F. J. Weber, Bus. Agent, 318 State st.
Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 13th st. and Fond du Lac ave. Peter Graf, Secy., 774 23rd st.
Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27—Meets 1st Friday at State and 3rd sts. Geo. Braun, Secy., 653 6th st.
Furriers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 325 Chestnut st. Chas. Barz, Secy., 461 16th st.
Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 809-11 Teutonia ave. Anton Papez, Jr., Secy., 648 14th st.
Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday A. M. at 661 Kinnickinnic ave. Fred. Jackson, Secy., 241 Howell ave.
Glove Cutters' Union No. 27—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 216 Grand ave. Fred. Koepelke, Secy., 704 Greenbush st.
Glove Workers' Union No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Anna M. Egan, Secy., 381 Washington street.
Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 700—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday evening at Freie Gemeinde hall. Emil J. Kasik, Secy., 500 Center st.

ORGANIZED LABOR CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Horseshoers' Union No. 11—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Wm. Jenks, Secy., 1110 Teutonia ave.
Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union No. 44—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 318 State st. N. H. Verfurth, Secy., 430 Reed st.
Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Bruemr's hall, Eleventh and Washington. Albert Morbeck, Secy., 834 Greenfield ave.
Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Saturday at Grove st. and National ave. Fred. Grundman, Secy., 566 Grove st.
Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. Ernst Holz, Secy., 387 18th st.
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 318 State st. Wm. Bauman, Secy., 1316 Booth st.
Lake Seamen's Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. Alf. Pearce, Secy., 133 Clinton street.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 54. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. W. Hayes, Secy., 528 Cass st.
Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield aves. Jos. Fischer, Secy., 872 Grove st.
Licensed Tugmen No. 390—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water sts. W. Gnewuch, Secy., 748 Van Buren.
Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 408 Grand ave. Edw. Carlson, Secy., 396 National ave.
Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand ave. Wm. W. Crossett, Secy., 406 30th st.
Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 P. M. at 396 National ave. Jos. B. Hoffman, Secy., 374 19th st.
Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and National ave. J. C. Gressler, Secy., 676 6th ave.
Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Otto Boelert, Secy., 1008 North ave.
Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1326 Fond du Lac ave. H. A. Pfennig, Secy., 1123 Burleigh street.
Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. Fred. Hacha, Secy., 603 Union st.
Machinists' Union No. 432, S. Milwaukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday. O. Q. Brown, Secy., Box No. 432.
Marine Cooks' Ass'n. No. 52—John Egan, Secy., 133 Clinton street.
Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st.

Millwrights' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 12th and Wine sts. Conrad Bittner, 305 Ring st.
Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 318 State st. W. H. Witte, Secy., 318 State street.
Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9. E. H. Thomas, Secy., 344 6th st.
Painters' Local No. 1066—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. W. C. Lang, Secy., 566 3rd ave.
Painters' Local No. 159—Meets every Tuesday at 7th and Chestnut sts. J. L. Reisse, Secy., 612 3rd st.
Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 3rd and Chestnut sts. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. John L. Reisse, Secy., 612 3rd st.
Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at Lipp's hall, 3rd and Prairie sts. John Schweigert, Secy., 505 15th st.

Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday 3rd and Chestnut sts. C. A. Lund, Secy., 551 Union st.
Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Sauer, business agt., 396 National ave. Chester Desing, 879 National ave.
Pattern Makers' Apprentices Association. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Tivoli Bldg, Grove and National, Room No. 9. Fred French, Secy., 278 Lenox st.
Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at Lipp's hall, 3rd and Chestnut sts. J. Braun, Secy., 1116 9th street.
Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. R. Saeger, 818 17th st.
Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Meets 2nd Tuesday at 413 East Water st. E. Hambacher, care of Wetzel Bros.

Union Barber Shops Up-to-date
The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list.

West Side.
Austermann, A. 559 3d st. e. Walnut
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.
Beisner, J. C. 682 7th st.
Benz, George, 1175 11th st.
Betzhold Chas., 488 11th st.
Breutzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut.
Dettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut
Ebert, J., 40th and Grand av.
Fabry, J., 73 13th st.
Feisecker, J. P., 1422 Walnut.
Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.
Herr, Henry, 1510 North av.
Hoffman, C. A., 1104 Wells.
Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd st.
Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago
Holzhauser & Son, L. Union Depot
Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.
Hug, J. C., 1930 Cherry st.
Kastner, Louis, 2627 Walnut.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut
Kendall, Wm., 1601 Vliet.
Lange, C., 281 3rd st.
Locher & Stiel, 106 Grand av.
Lutzenberger, Peter, 910 Center.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Loyd st.
Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st.
Polaski, J., 914 35th st.
Reipie, .. 1531 Cherry st.
Reitz, A. E., 1329 State.
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schoenecker, .. 1726 Walnut.
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
Sprink, John, 1441 Fond du Lac.
Urban, George, 2006 Lisbon av.
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.
Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.
Zeidler, M. W., 89 10th st.

East Side.
Curtis, R. A., 103 Wisconsin st.
Grosse, F., 573 East Water.
Heilman, Chas. P., 86 Mason st.

South Side.
Klett, Edward, 706 Broadway
Lass, August, 543 East Water.
Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan.
Schmidt, B., 685 Market st.
Triebis, Emil, St. Charles Hotel
South Side.
Ahrendt, A., 419 Clinton st.
Baird, Chas., 307 Florida st.
Bauer, A., 416 National av.
Boos, Geo., 291 Grove st.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg
Dressen, Albert, 1002 Kinnickinnic
Frank, M., 682 Scott st.
Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
Gatz, J. A., 837 Kinnickinnic av.
Gauer, J. M., 965 Kinnickinnic av.
Hautz, L., 487 1/2 Russell av.
Hoffmann, M. G., 310 Reed st.
Holmes, W., 317 Ellen st.
Jeggie, Joe., 972 Greenfield av.
Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.
Lamers, Tony, 331 Clinton st.
Mieske, Edw., 452 Reed st.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed st.
Roth, Joe., 479 Clinton st.
Senft, W., 383 1st av.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
Thomas, C. C., 1255 Kinnickinnic.
View, J., 319 Florida st.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic.
Cudahy, Wis.
Fischer, Wm., Puckert av.
South Milwaukee, Wis.
Albers, C. J., Hofer, M. J.
Rankowski, C. Kalb, W. J.
Stellberg, Aug.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Bahler, Fred., 724 South 14th st.
Manitowoc, Wis.
Kaufmann, Jno, 1204 Washington
Watertown, Wis.
Block, S., 117 3rd st.
Rieck, Ben., 503 Main st.
Tercenski, T., 300 Main st.
Zoelle, Geo., 101 Main st.
Hartford, Wis.
Ahrendt, A.

Photo Engravers' Union No. 19—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Schwarz, 658 27th st.
Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Painters' headquarters, s. w. cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. A. R. Merner, Secy., 1346 Fond du Lac ave.
Sign Painters' Union No. 922—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. Henic, Secy., 1709 Walnut st.
Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. W. Rogge, Secy., 1250 Holton st.
Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Greenfield and 6th aves. Henry Wetzel, Secy., 208 Williams st.
Stationary Engineers' No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. Chas. G. Griffiths, Secy., 517 Dover St.
Stationary Firemen No. 123—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 516 Chestnut st.
Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Henry McNulty, Secy., 665 Holton st.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 12—Meets every Tuesday 6:30 P. M. at 421 E. Water st. Geo. N. Mehm, Secy., 2616 Chestnut st.
Suspender Workers' Union No. 10833—Jennie Schneider, Secy., 546 20th st.
Tanners and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Kofeld's hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. Emil Riesling, Secy., 1517 Green Bay Ave.
Telegraphers' Union No. 2—Meets 1st Tuesday at 351 Broadway. H. C. May, Secy., 366 N. Wall street.
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 216 Grand ave. Chas. Joergensen, Secy., c. o. Academy of Music.
Tile Layers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday cor. 12th and Wine sts. Ed. Behling, Secy., 844 14th street.
Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. J. Kaslokwitz, 753 Grove st.
Travelers' Goods and Leather Workers' Int. Union of A. No. 23—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. A. Demske, Secy., 887 9th st.
Truck Drivers' Union No. 749—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Nick. Decker, Secy., 4017 Pabst ave.
Typographical Union No. 23—Meets 2nd Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. A. J. Welch, 318 State st.
Typographia No. 10—Meets at 325 Chestnut st. 4th Sunday. Christ. Thren, 653 25th st.
Upholsters' Union No. 29—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. H. H. Isermann, Secy., 531 1st ave.
Wood Workers' Union No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 1326 Fond du Lac ave. August Christ, Secy., 1339 12th st.

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The Municipal Platform of the Social-Democratic Party of Milwaukee.

The Social-Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage-workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under present conditions the wage-worker is always dependent upon the man with means for an opportunity to work for a livelihood, and therefore is not free.

Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is the aim of the Social-Democratic party.

For the Public Weal.
In municipal affairs also the Social-Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring the means of production and transportation into the hands of the people. It believes in self-government for the city; in a just and equitable taxation where the corporations bear their full share, in the consolidation of our city and county administrations, in the public control of our food supply in the interest of public health, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. At the proper time it will introduce and carry out these and other measures. Social-Democrats are well aware, however, that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-government, and that as a rule no steps can be taken in that direction without an appeal to the state legislature at Madison. To secure self-government for this city and the right to acquire and manage public utilities will be one of the first efforts of our party.

Maintenance of Corruption.
The Democratic administration in the city hall, and the Republican rule in the court house have disgraced the fair name of Milwaukee. Their leaders have even gone so far as to attack the grand jury and the courts whenever an attempt has been made to unearth corruption. Those leaders consider the conviction of every political

thief and grafter a covert personal attack upon themselves.

But corruption in our municipal affairs is not a new occurrence, and we call attention to the fact that it is to the corruptive power of capitalism, playing upon the venality, the uncertainty of the future and the business instinct of those who have made politics a business, that we owe the scandalous corruption of our government. By the average capitalist and business man the bribing of a politician is considered absolutely legitimate, if business requires it.

We do not need to prove these points. They were proved before the grand juries.

Municipal Government and "Business" Principles.
A municipal government cannot have the same end in view as a private business. A municipal government ought never to be conducted from motives of personal gain. The trouble is that too many municipal governments have been so conducted—and that is just the reason why we have had and still have graft investigations in our American cities, although all of them have "business" administrations.

The "Good Men" Superstition.
Nor does any intelligent man longer believe in the panacea of electing so-called "good men" to office. Plenty of "good men" have been corrupted by the bad system which they have tried to patch up and regulate. All high-sounding clamor by capitalist parties about business principles, "good men," etc., is simply a dishonest bid for votes and is dictated by capitalist class interest. Business corrupts politics.

Social-Democrats Have the New Social Conscience.
The Social-Democratic party goes to the root of the evil. Socialism will some day entirely remove the causes, and they will only disappear to the extent that we introduce Socialism. And the Social-Democrats, having this goal in view, possess the new social conscience. Of the many Social-

Democrats elected in Germany, France, England and Austria hardly one has ever fallen by the wayside. We can also proudly point to the record of the Social-Democrats elected in this city in this respect—not even our enemies dare to deny their scrupulous integrity. The mere presence of a few Social-Democrats in the common council and in the county board has proven to be a stimulus to honesty and progress.

The Social-Democratic party, while a class organization of the proletariat, is to-day also the only party of high moral ideas, because it is in accord with the trend of civilization and with the necessities of the day.

It is not claimed that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such a victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress.

A Tremendous House Cleaning.
And first of all things it would mean a tremendous cleaning up of the municipal affairs of Milwaukee, such as no American city has ever seen before.

Our Demands.
In the light of the above facts, we make in this Spring campaign the following demands:

1. That the city secure the ownership and management of all public service enterprises as far and as fast as the state laws will allow. And where such ownership and management is for the time being impossible, we demand that no franchise be granted to any street or steam railway or telephone companies, except upon the following conditions, viz.:
a. That the entire property is to revert to the city without any compensation at the end of a specified period, or that the city shall have the right to take over at the actual value that part of the street railway, trackage and rolling stock or the equipment of the telephone company that is necessary for the operation of the same, within the city or county limits at any time when the city or county gets the power to buy, own and operate such lines

and to issue the necessary bonds for that purpose.

2. That a guarantee be given that the rolling stock and the trackage, or the wiring and other equipment be kept in good condition. Furthermore, no overcrowding of the cars shall be allowed.
3. That the city get a certain yearly revenue from the company for the franchise while it is in operation.
4. That the eight-hour day shall be observed by the company in the operation of all lines, and the trade unions be recognized.
5. That every franchise approved by the city council or the county board must have the endorsement of a public referendum before it shall go into effect.
6. That the city shall regulate the price of gas. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the city, and that at an eight-hour day. Whenever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be compelled to employ only organized labor.
7. That the common council shall take steps necessary to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes, so that the money necessary to carry out the following reforms can be raised.
8. That the city shall provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and public ice house; the coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost to provide against a coal famine and to protect the health of the people from impure ice.
9. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. The number of aldermen and supervisors shall be reduced, but they shall receive an adequate salary, so that they may be enabled to give their full time to the work. The fee system for justice; of the peace and constables shall be abolished.
10. That free medical service shall be extended. The city to provide adequate hospital service free from every taint of charity.

Also a public crematory which shall be free to those applying.

7. That the city shall erect a public bath in every ward for the benefit of the residents, and provide a system of street closets, such as are found in modern European cities. Plumbing and sewerage to be done in all dwellings by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments.
8. That the city shall condemn all slum habitations, maintain public playgrounds, open-air gymnasiums and parks wherever possible, and furnish and plant and care for trees for all the streets of the city.
9. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided. Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their time to instruction. The salaries of assistant teachers to be raised first, before those of highly paid principals. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of every nature.
10. That the city shall build a labor temple, to be dedicated to the business and amusements of the working people. Also that the city shall arrange at least one free concert each month during the winter, and in summer concerts to be given in every city park at least once a week.
11. That the city shall declare a public holiday on all election days, which shall be compulsory, and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

UNION BREAD.
The following Town-town restaurants use union-label bread:
Jacobs, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank.
Fritz Betke, E. Water and Mason streets.
Moll & Thaney, E. Water and Michigan streets.
Keisel Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street & 3rd Broadway.
Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee st., opposite Academy.

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TO REPORT AT THE

Liedertafel Hall

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11th

at 8 o'clock in the morning

To help erect Booths and get the Hall in readiness for the Fair.

Victor L. Berger

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By ordering your COAL, WOOD & COKE of us. All profits will be divided between the COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Social-Democratic Party and the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. In this way you give an opportunity to increase your contributions to the cause without any real additional expense. Ask your friends to place their orders here also, and thus help swell the income of the party and the Herald. All orders will be delivered by UNION TEAMSTERS. Ask the teamster to show his card. Send orders by postal, by telephone, or call at the office.

HERMAN W. BISTORIUS

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342-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee

WATCH THESE DATES.

Before making engagements, look at this column. Entertainments are sometimes failures because of conflicting dates.

Social-Democratic Fair, old and new Liedertafel halls, Prairie and Seventh, Feb. 12 to 18.

Fifth Ward Branch Schafskopf tourney, Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., every fourth Friday of the month. Cinch parties every first and third Fridays.

Twentieth Ward Branch Frize Masque Ball, Bahn Frei turn hall, North av., Saturday evening March 3.

United Singing Societies monster concert, North Side turn hall, Walnut St., Sunday March 11.

East Side Woman's Club, cinch party every first Thursday afternoon, Wirthwein's hall, Seventeenth and Walnut.

The Herald, ten weeks for ten cents.

FORM OF WILL.

I DO HEREBY GIVE, DEVISE, AND BEQUEST TO "THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY," INCORPORATED, THE SUM OF (OR IF OTHER PROPERTY, DESCRIBE THE PROPERTY.)

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HERMAN W. BISTORIUS

PHONE MAIN 2364, 344 SIXTH STREET

Social-Democratic Party News

Social-Democratic Notes.

The 10th ward branch, Social-Democratic party, has made arrangements for a monster prize Schafskopf tournament, Sunday afternoon, February 25 at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon av. Many valuable prizes will be given to those receiving the highest scores. You are cordially invited.

The Coming Nation club held a very successful prize masquerade ball at the South Side Armory hall, last Saturday evening. Quite a snug sum was realized, of which 25 per cent. goes to the printing plant fund. All arrangements were in the hands of members of the 12th ward branch.

The East Side Woman's Club held a successful prize cinch party at Wirthwein's hall, 17th and Walnut sts. last Thursday afternoon. Likewise, the South Side Woman's Club at the Socialist home, 382 Washington st. on Tuesday afternoon of the past week.

Cash Fair Donations.

Previously reported	\$68.05
Mrs. M. Blaine	.50
Mrs. M. Elmore	.50
Mrs. F. Maas	.50
Mrs. A. Rack	.50
Mrs. Jos. Junck	.50
Mrs. W. Schulz	1.50
Mrs. R. Eberle	.50
Mart. Hartert	.10
H. Schaefer	.15
E. Graetz	.25
Wm. Schulz	.50
Ernst Winter	.15
M. Kraemer	.25
Kurtz	.25
Mrs. Erler	1.00
Paul Heinze	.50
Anna Renz	.15
H. Berst	.50
Mrs. B. Mahnke	.10
Total	\$76.45

Campaign Fund.

T. E. R.	\$1.00
R. Mc A.	2.00
Knifes	2.00
Treasurer's Report.	
Hall collection Liedertafel	\$16.28
21st Branch	20.60
Collection at Freie	
Gemeinde Hall	27.38
Picnic Receipts	31.20
Per. Cap. Tax.	6.20
N. S. Women's Club	
Lecture Fund	10.00
Picnic Tickets.	
Previously reported	\$1003.55
Wm. Pflieger	.50
Jul. Mede	.15
Wm. Goldberg	
Port Washington Wis.	.50
Aug. Ehrmann	1.50
Total	\$1006.20

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC FAIR NOTES.

Buy a season ticket for the Social-Democratic Fair, and if it should happen that you find it impossible to attend on any one evening, pass it to a friend. The friend will be sure to appreciate it.

Don't forget the dates of the Fair—February 12 to 18, inclusive, and don't let your friends forget either. The doors will swing open promptly at 8:30 o'clock p.m. on Monday, February 12. Only a trifle more than two days to this great event.

My comrades, it is imperative that we make the coming Social-Democratic Fair the greatest and most successful event in the history of the movement of Wisconsin. Our party and the party press have both made phenomenal strides in the past few years. Every step we have taken has been a step forward. All the progress we have made has been made at the expense of earnest comrades who placed the welfare of the movement above all mere personal considerations. As far as possible the burdens should be evenly distributed; and, by so doing, the time for making sacrifices (at least in so far as the Wisconsin movement is concerned) will be materially shortened, and soon be a mere memory of the past. Let's hasten the day, comrades, when we can begin to write the real history of the socialist movement of the city, state and nation. The eyes of the whole world are today centered on Milwaukee, and don't forget that the outcome here will go a long way towards settling the future of the working-class movement in America—whether it is to be painfully long-drawn-out or whether we are to move steadily and persistently forward until we have finally accomplished the task which we here in Milwaukee have already well begun—the wresting of the reins of government from the capitalist class. Let us get to work with a will, comrades; let's put all the enthusiasm and fire into the movement that we are capable of. Now is the opportune moment. Make the Social-Democratic Fair such a howling success that the old-party capitalistic servants will be forced to run for cover. If you, dear reader, are one of the doubting

Thomases, doubt no longer, but take off your coat and go to work with a will. Nothing good has ever been accomplished without good hard, honest, earnest work. If you're looking for the loaded bandwagon, here it is. There is always room for one more, and the beauty of it all is that you will be entitled to share in the ownership of the wagon. All aboard!

Visit the Whispering Cave the Alpine Beer Burg, the Museum of Prehistoric Curios the Court of Reaction and the thousand and one other attractions at the Social-Democratic Fair. Don't try to do it all in one day. Buy a season ticket and do it proper.

If you're looking for something real cold and slummy, visit the Court of Reaction, at the Social-Democratic Fair. The cruelties of the capitalist system will be reflected as in a mirror. You can't afford to miss it. But there's no danger; you won't. You've already been spotted.

There will be a change of program every day and every act will be brimful of ginger. Come prepared to have a good time. Come whether you've prepared or not. You'll have a good time anyway.

A word to out-of-town comrades. If you are contemplating coming to the city to do some trading, come during the Social-Democratic Fair. You will have an opportunity to get in touch with the comrades who are active in the movement in Milwaukee. Every effort will be put forth to make your visit a pleasant one, and you will go back home with such a store of pleasant recollections that you will have something worth while talking about for many a day. Besides, we will be able to give you valuable advice as to where to do your trading. And if you would like to take a few beautiful and useful souvenirs home with you, you will find an assortment at the fair as it rarely gathered together under one roof. You will find just what you have been looking for, and go on your way rejoicing. If you can possibly arrange to do so, by all means attend this great event. You'll never forget it nor regret it.

A great number of tickets have already been sold for the monster concert to be held Sunday afternoon and evening, March 11, at the North Side Turner hall under the auspices of the United Socialist Singing Societies. It is expected that on this occasion the hall will be again tested to its full capacity. Everyone who attended their last concert remembers the crush in getting into the hall the latter part of the afternoon. Therefore, attend the concert early and avoid the rush.

Immediately after the Fair all Social-Democratic branches start out to distribute literature every Sunday morning. Quite a number of branches already have ordered bundles of literature for Sunday, February 25th.

Do not forget the date of the opening of our spring campaign, Friday evening, February 23rd, South Side Armory hall, First av. near Lapham st. Good speakers in German, English and Polish will be on hand to speak on the burning issues in this Spring campaign.

Comrade E. T. Meims delivered a lecture on the follies of the 20th century before the 9th ward branch last Thursday evening. Quite a number of young men attended the lecture and a discussion followed. At the rate that the 9th ward comrades are traveling at this time, there will certainly be something doing when the votes are counted on election day.

Remember that the 22nd ward has arranged for a large mask party at Petersen's hall, Saturday evening Feb. 24. \$1 admission for gents, including refreshments and lunch.

News Notes Man.

Wisconsin Notes.

Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord will make a tour of the state of Wisconsin, filling the dates which Comrade Carr expected to make. Comrade Carr is called east, hence the change of plans. Comrade Gaylord's dates will begin in White-water, Feb. 23, whence he will go

to the western and afterwards to the northern parts of Wisconsin.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson, who was in Racine last Saturday, makes an enthusiastic report of the prospects for the coming municipal election in that city. It seems to be certain that we shall very considerably increase our number of Social-Democratic aldermen in the Racine city council. Our representatives in the Racine council have performed their duties with credit, and the people want more of such men.

Do not forget the State Organization Fund, comrades. Now is the time to begin to work for the state campaign of next fall. All the work done now is worth twice as much as that performed in the heat of the campaign. Remember the fund, so that we may have speakers and literature at work throughout the state.

State Executive Board.

The State Executive Board met Feb. 4, the newly elected members taking their seats. All resident members were present except F. Brockhausen. An application for charter was granted to West Racine. The state secretary was instructed to arrange a tour in the state for Winfield R. Gaylord. It was voted to call a conference of all the elected officials of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin to meet at headquarters and consider various questions of tactics. The board voted to re- elect the present state secretary and state treasurer, subject to a referendum of the state, according to the constitution. The committee appointed to canvass the vote for National Committeemen and members of the State Executive Board reported that they had canvassed the vote and found it correct as issued to the branches.

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

Comrade Mutchler Dead.

The comrades of Racine send us the following resolutions:

Whereas, Through the will of the Almighty, our comrade William Mutchler has been taken to the unknown life beyond, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of William Mutchler this community has lost a man of sterling character of unflinching integrity and of real worth and his family a devoted and loving husband and father.

Further Resolved, That we, his comrades, respectfully extend our heart-felt sympathy to the widow and family in their bereavement.

And Further Resolved, That this resolution be entered upon the records of the city central committee of the Social-Democratic party of Racine and that a copy hereof be sent to the family of the deceased, also one to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

City Central Committee, Racine.

Clearing Sale

Reliable Footwear

All of our Odds and Ends in Leather Goods and all of our Winter Stock, warm Shoes and Slippers to be sold at a cut of 33 1/2 per cent.

Mens' Enamel Lace Shoes, W. L. Douglas and R. Aekermann make, values up to \$4.00 per pair, to go at	\$2.45
Ladies' French Heel Oxfords and Sautrels, value up to \$3.00, to go at	58c
Ladies' Fur Trimm'd Slippers, high and low cuts, values to \$1.50, to go at	79c
Ladies' nice warm House Slippers, only a few left, while they last	48c
Children's warm Slippers	25c
A lot of soft sole Infant's Shoes, 50c values at	23c
Special Mens' \$1.25 Arctics	98c

Many more bargains, to numerous to mention, give us a call.

pear in "It Happened in Nordland," in which Mr. Fields is the star. The melodies were written by Victor Herbert, the great American leader and composer. Glen MacDonald has woven a story around the star, and his many associates, that brings them into all sorts of amusing complications. Mr Fields is cast as a poor and bewildered man who wins out against all sorts of plots.

A perfect play, perfectly played, is a rarity, but people who have witnessed "The College Widow" agree that it deserves just that description. Its great run of forty weeks at the Garden Theater, New York, followed by its remarkable run in Chicago and St. Louis ought to be recommendation enough when it comes to the Davidson on Thursday, Feb. 15, for three performances.

BIJOU THEATER.

The Bijou doesn't let up in the matter of good things. Here are the Brothers Byrne again. There's

PABST THEATER.

The "Divine Sarah," the greatest living actress in the world, comes to the Pabst Theater a week from Tuesday for three nights. It will be her farewell appearance in America, the last chance to see the great Bernhardt. The plays given will be La Sorciere, Camille and La Tosca. Mall orders are being filled now. The regular sale opens a week from today.

STAR THEATER.

The Empire Extravaganza company will be offering at the Star, opening there Sunday afternoon. This season a musical comedy, "Casey at the Green Club" is proving a merry addition to the repertoire of the Empire company. The scenery, costuming and equipment will be on a par with the best of Star attractions. There will be the usual daily matinees; ladies, day Friday.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal Theatre (Second near Grand) the big feature of next week's show will be the great Francielas, who must be seen to be appreciated. The other acts are all big ones, too, and the motion pictures are great.

The Herald, ten weeks, ten cents.



STATE OF WISCONSIN - MILWAUKEE COUNTY - IN PROBATE

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Gunz, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Edward Gunz, late of said County of Milwaukee in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Olga Gunz by this Court.

IT IS ORDERED That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday in August, A. D. 1906, be and the same is hereby ordered as the time within which all creditors of the said Edward Gunz, deceased, shall present all claims for examination and allowance.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Edward Gunz, deceased, be presented and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof, to be held on the first Tuesday of November 1906, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

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

Dated this 2nd day of February 1906.

By the Court,

PAUL D. CARPENTER,

County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER,

Attorney at Law.

no show to beat "Eight Bells" as devised by John Byrne of the Brothers Byrne. He is possessed of Napoleonic craft, as regards detail. "Eight Bells" is all detail and you must see "Eight Bells" to appreciate what a marvellous master of stage craft Mr. Byrne is; you must see it to know what the most remarkable production of intricate stage business means. You must see it to know what it isshrd to overflow with fun. You can see it the coming week at the Bijou and don't forget to let the children see it too. Engagement opens with a matinee tomorrow.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.

The superlative degree of musical comedy merit as personified by the Four Mortons will be next week's attraction at the Alhambra theater, when Percy G. Williams, will present the latest musical frivolity "Breaking into Society," which is satire on the social upper crust and which is a scream of laughter; from start to finish. The Mortons, impersonating an Irish family of humble origin, aspire to social honors and their method of literally

A New and Convincing Argument for Socialism

Mass and Class

By W. J. Ghent.

An up-to-date socialist work by one of our foremost American writers. No student of socialism should be without it.

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THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,

344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.



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CLIMAX FAMILY SOAP

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F. Trentkamp & Co.

209-211 Michigan Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"butting in" to the social realm in fashionable New York is a side-splitting farce all by itself. They are supported by a sterling company of fifty people, which includes twenty-five dashing beauties. There will be no advance in prices and the usual matinees will be given.

I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY

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AS A NATIONAL BANK

this institution is examined at least twice each year by the Government representative, and at the call of the United States Comptroller, a sworn statement is published five times during the twelve months. This scrutiny and publicity serves to protect depositors and shareholders, and appeals to those desiring a safe depository for their funds.

The Germania National Bank, GERMANIA BUILDING, West Water, cor. Wells.

Clearing Sale

Reliable Footwear

All of our Odds and Ends in Leather Goods and all of our Winter Stock, warm Shoes and Slippers to be sold at a cut of 33 1/2 per cent.

Mens' Enamel Lace Shoes, W. L. Douglas and R. Aekermann make, values up to \$4.00 per pair, to go at	\$2.45
Ladies' French Heel Oxfords and Sautrels, value up to \$3.00, to go at	58c
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Special Mens' \$1.25 Arctics	98c

Many more bargains, to numerous to mention, give us a call.

Lamers Bros.

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Sunday, for a stay of four nights. Nearly one hundred people will ap

KNOCKS FOR KNOCKERS

The manipulators of the Democratic and Republican machines are discovering that they cannot create harmony by buying organs. If this "rapid change of public sentiment" keeps up, it will be strung up to telegraph poles and lamp-posts as appropriate carnival decorations—unless the "sentiment" is sanctified in the meantime. There is abundant room for suspicion that the servants of John I. who voted for that light plant bond issue—did so with the consent of their master. The corporation representatives in the Milwaukee Common Council grow enthusiastic in their championship of the rights of the people when "the people" are looking for franchise grabs. Begins to look as if "the esteemed gentleman who occupies the highest position within the gift of the citizens of Milwaukee" will be able to get along this time with a small-sized push-cart. The Bruce "purity" campaign has been carried right into the erstwhile hotbed of municipal corruption—the common council chamber. Needless to say that it feels tight "at home," thank you. The workman who tries to ride two horses on election day gets his leg pulled and helps the capitalist class to pull the legs of those workmen who have sense enough to object to the operation. Alderman Mallory's reference to the proverb "The devil a monk would be" reminds us that the number of monks in the Milwaukee common council is materially increased on the eve of each municipal election. And now 'Is' Our rises to ask if the city has suffered by his absence from his office in the city hall. Not at all, Dave; not at all. Just the contrary. Whenever it looked as if the city might be benefitted, you "seen your plain dooty and come and done it." The captain of the steamer Slo-

BIJOU JACOB LITT, Prop. Starting Matinee Sunday, 2:30 Popular Priced Mat. Wednesday The Famous and World Renowned BROTHERS BYRNE In Their Spectacular Pantomimic Comedy..... NEW 8 BELLS The 20th Century Version And Everlasting Success Scintillating New Tricks Novel Vaudeville Features BRING THE LITTLE ONES. MATINEE SATURDAY. Next Attraction—Fast Life in New York

...TRY... JOHN GRAF'S WEISS BEER BOCK THE BEST WHAT GIVES For Sale Everywhere. Tel. South 13 JOHN GRAF CORNER 17th and GREENFIELD AVES. Originator of WEISS BEER BOCK.

JESSIE B. WHITNALL, President. GEO. C. EASTMAN, 1st Vice-President. O. S. BIRD, 2nd Vice-President. PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY GENERAL OFFICE: Merrill Building, 211 Grand Avenue. BRANCH OFFICES: 31st and Brown Streets. Cherry and North Water Streets. State Street Bridge. Successor to THE WHITNALL COAL COMPANY. INDEPENDENT FUEL COMPANY. WHITNALL & RADEMAKER SUPPLY CO. CREAM CITY FUEL COMPANY. DEVOS & WHITNALL COMPANY. CHAS. F. HAASE COAL COMPANY. COAL, WOOD, SEWER-PIPE, CEMENT, BUILDING MATERIALS. OWNED BY MILWAUKEE MEN.

Barretts 5% DISCOUNT STAMP Book of 500 worth \$2.50

Women Collect Barrett Stamps BECAUSE They cost nothing. They have a positive cash value. They are taken the same as money in all departments. They are worth 50c a hundred, \$5.00 a thousand. One Stamp Free With Every 10c Purchase Barrett's Stamps cannot be compared with trading stamps. The ordinary trading stamps are good for premiums only, while Barrett's Stamps are worth \$5.00 a thousand and are equal to a 5 Per Cent. Discount on everything you buy. Collect a hundred stamps, bring them to the store and they will be exchanged for 50 cents worth of merchandise. 500 Barrett Stamps worth \$2.50. 1900 Barrett's Stamps the same as \$5.00. One Barrett Stamp worth five of any trading stamp. Warning: Don't trade Barrett's Stamps. Stamp Grifters are offering 5 inferior stamps for one of Barrett's. BARRETTS West Water Street near Grand Avenue

Barretts 5% DISCOUNT STAMP Book of 500 worth \$2.50

cum has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment, and all because he accepted the capitalistic injunction "not to complain of his station in life." Another instance of how the workers are made to suffer for the crimes of capitalism, while the real criminals pass as some of the "most respected citizens."

The hired jester of one of the capitalistic mouthpieces says that "Somehow there always has been a feeling that the Socialists would kick up at the last minute." As the last minute has not yet arrived, this may be taken as an indication that even the blind are beginning to decipher the handwriting on the wall.

The Political Magician—Fellow Citizens: I have here what is known as a political platform, but which in reality is no platform at all; the different sub-sections of this so-called platform are called planks, but they are not planks. However, if you will elect me upon this platform I will free your beautiful "citah" from the corrupt rule of corporate wealth, in proof of which permit me to inform you that my platform and I have the indorsement of all our leading business men.

MILWAUKEE TICKET! The result of the party referendum on the city ticket was announced last Monday and resulted as follows: For mayor, Wm. A. Arnold; for comptroller, Harry E. Briggs; for treasurer, Jacob Hunger; for city attorney, William F. Thiel. Without a doubt these candidates will stand, although we shall have to go through the primaries. Comrade Arnold is president of the Typographical Union No. 23, is a Social-Democratic member of the school board and was our last candidate for governor of Wisconsin. Comrade Briggs has been for years one of the most efficient men in the draughting department of the big Allis-Chalmers works, and has been active in the party councils. Comrade Hunger is an old time Social-Democrat, active in the labor movement and for years a member of the executive board of the Trades Council. He is a Turner. Comrade Thiel was originally a pedagogue, was later instructor in constitutional law in the Oshkosh normal school and since taking up the practice of law in Milwaukee has taken active part in working for labor legislation at Madison. No ticket put in the field this Spring will average up in ability with that of the Social-Democrats.

We make a special propaganda rate for the HERALD of ten cents for ten weeks. If you are afraid to ask him for a half-dollar ask him for a ten cent subscription.

PABST THEATER Direction Leon Wachner FAREWELL APPEARANCE MME. SARAH BERNHARDT Management—Sam S. Lee Shubert and Wm. F. Conner. TUESDAY EVE., "LA SORCIERE" FEB. 20 WEDNESDAY MATINEE, "CAMILLE" FEB. 21 WEDNESDAY EVE., "LA TOSCA" FEB. 21 Lower Boxes, \$4.00; Upper Boxes, \$3.00; Lower Floor, \$2.00; Balcony, 1st 4 rows, \$3.00; Balcony, next 4 rows, \$2.50; Balcony Circle, \$2.00; Gallery, (reserved), \$1.50; Gallery (admission) \$1.00. Mail orders with remittance filled now. Regular sale, Saturday, February 17.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS THE BONE AND SINEW OF MILWAUKEE!

This silly remark was made by Ald. Wm. Fiebrantz in the city council last Monday, when two interurban railroad franchises were under consideration. The Stiglbaue-Mallory crowd were trying to stampede the council so that the proposed grants could be passed without amendments looking out for the people's interests being added to them.

"To Hell with the unions," yelled another capitalist alderman (Kuschbert) when the Social-Democrats were pleading for clauses guaranteeing proper labor conditions in the franchises, and were pointing out the necessity of having the employes organized for their own protection.

And the "bone and sinew" was in the galleries—promoters, corporation attorneys and real estate men WHO ARE ONLY PATRIOTIC WHEN THEY CAN FIGURE SOME PROFIT FOR THEIR OWN POCKETS. They were there to applaud the indecent haste with which the Stiglbaue, the Mallorys and the Fiebrantzes were trying to rush the franchises through. Before this sort of "bone and sinew" the aldermen—the Social-Democratic aldermen, of course, excepted—bowed and scraped, and in effect said "To Hell with the people who work."

The "bone and sinew" didn't like the way the Social-Democratic aldermen behaved. They were not used to seeing public officials trying to serve the REAL people, instead of the FAKE "bone and sinew." The trouble with the Social-Democrats was that they knew that THE BONE AND SINEW OF MILWAUKEE IS REALLY THE WORKING PEOPLE, not board of trade gamblers, real estate men and crooked lawyers.

Railways are needed—only a fool would say otherwise—but the trouble is they have thus far always been secured by indecent haste and without looking out for the people's rights. And the citizens have had to sweat and bear the corporations' extortions and their corrupt influences afterwards and have been helpless to defend themselves. Why? SIMPLY BECAUSE THE TIME TO MAKE TERMS WITH A CORPORATION IS WHEN THE TERMS CAN BE ENFORCED—BEFORE THE FRANCHISE HAS MADE THE CORPORATION INDEPENDENT AND INSOLVENT.

But it is not merely indecent haste that can be placed as a charge at the door of Stiglbaue & Company. They stand under a worse cloud than that! They stand, by their own practical admission branded with the crime of trying to rush through a franchise containing a hidden clause GIVING AWAY MILWAUKEE'S STREETS WHOLESALE. Only it was exposed before they had the chance to CLINCH their infamy. IT WAS SHOWN THAT THEY HAD BEEN INFORMED THE DAY BEFORE THAT THE RASCALLY, MASKED PROVISION WAS IN THE FRANCHISE—AND THEY KEPT STILL ABOUT IT!!

Beware of the gangsters, of course! But while you are watching your Koerners, Beckers, McKinleys, Kuschberts, Rittleats and Lons-tors, see that you look out for the still more dangerous fellows: the Stiglbaue, Mallorys and Fiebrantzes.

We repeat it: Especially dangerous is the "business man" alderman. He claims to be honest and likes to talk loudly of public honor. But he has personal interests that blind his judgement—as to what is in the interest of "the people"—to put mildly. His sympathies are "business" sympathies. Yet business interests primarily concern relatively a SMALL fraction of the people. OVER TWO-THIRDS of the city population is made up of the WORKING CLASS.

It is claimed that helping the "business man" helps all classes. Do you believe that? If that is true there should be plenty of evidences to prove it. Chicago has lots of railroads and lots of business. But no more wretched working people are to be found anywhere in the country than in Chicago. Its slums—the place where the workers land who are crushed out in the struggle to see who shall live and who shall starve—are growing steadily year by year. So it is clear

NOW ORGANIZED LABOR TAKES A HAND!

The Federated Trades Council Wednesday night passed amidst cheers the following resolution: Whereas, The Common Council of the city of Milwaukee, by a vote of all the aldermen except the Social-Democrats, has refused to insert in the franchises to be granted to certain street railway companies, amendments providing for an eight-hour working day, a recognition of the trade union, for the annual payment to the City of Milwaukee a certain percentage of the gross earnings, and the submission of said franchises to a referendum vote of the people, and

Resolved, That we call upon all the working men affiliated with the unions represented in the Federated Trades Council to remember on election day every one of the aldermen who voted against the recognition of the union, against the eight-hour working day, against putting the franchise to a referendum, and for giving away valuable franchises for nothing as far as the city is concerned, furthermore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions in English and in German be sent to every union affiliated with the Federated Trades Council and also be given to the daily press for publication.

The following on the infamous Judge Holdom decision was presented by Bro. Frank Weber. Resolved, That the decision of Judge Holdom in sentencing Wright and Bessette to serve thirty days in jail on the evidence of an ex-jailbird proves beyond a shadow of a doubt, that our courts are capitalist annexes and that a majority of the judges are the pliant tools of anarchists of wealth that seek to absorb all that labor produces and will send peaceful and law abiding men and women that are struggling against industrial slavery to jail whenever their masters, the capitalists, demand it.

that serving the business interests alone does not bring the benefits the working class needs.

Granting franchises for purely business reasons is a crime against the workers. It is slapping the interests of the people square in the face. We want railways, but we want them on such terms that they will help minister to society's well being. And they get so much out of us that we are justified in naming the conditions.

"This will make me a rich man!" declared Promoter Fails (whom the Stiglbaue and Mallorys and Fiebrantzes in the common council presented with an infamous present of Milwaukee's streets for his Central Heating Co.) to Ald. Seidel. The Social-Democratic aldermen fought that INFAMOUS FRANCHISE because they saw that the people's rights WERE BEING SOLD OUT.

Even the Half Breed newspapers said the steal should go through for "business" reasons, and covertly pointed the finger of scorn at the Social-Democrats. AND NOW IT IS LEARNED THAT BACK OF FAILS WAS JOHN I. BEGGS and that BOTH JOHN I. BEGGS' COMPANY AND MR. FAILS WILL GROW RICH OUT OF THE PRESENT THAT STIGLBAUE & CO. HAND-ED OVER TO THEM!

DO YOU HAVE TO HAVE A HOUSE FALL ON YOU IN ORDER TO SEE WHO HAS BEEN LOOKING OUT FOR YOUR INTERESTS IN THE COUNCIL? Cannot you see that when the capitalist aldermen talk about serving the people they mean the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE "BUSINESS MEN" WITH POCKET-BOOK PATRIOTISM AND THE CORPORATION LAWYERS!

When they talk of serving the people they really mean: "Fo Hell with the working people!"

TO INVESTIGATE STREET CARS.

The Social-Democrats introduced the following resolutions in the Milwaukee common council Monday: Whereas, A bad state of overcrowding exists on the street cars which the people must use in going to and from their employments during certain hours of the day, not only subjecting them to dangerous risks in inclement weather, but also forcing them to breathe vitiated air by reason of there being an insufficient amount of cubic air-space in said cars for the breathing capacity of those who crowd the seats and aisles at such hours, and

causes for such overcrowding of the cars, the sufficiency or insufficiency of the number of cars being run, etc., and report their findings as soon as possible to the council.

DAVIDSON 4 Nights Beginning Sunday February 11 Wednesday Matinee. LEW FIELDS and the Lew Fields Theater Co. In the Musical Comedy "IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND" PRICES 50c to \$1.50 Wednesday Matinee 25c to \$1.00. 3 Nights Beginning Thursday February 15 Matinee Saturday George Ade's College Widow PRICES 25c to \$1.50.

STAR 2:30 5:15 Prices 10c 20c 30c 50c Ladies Day Fri. Mat. and Night Burlesquers. Next Attraction: CHERRY BLOSSOMS.

CRYSTAL THE ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATER IN HIGH-CLASS MILWAUKEE Great Francelias Daily Matinee 2:30 Sunday's 2:00 and 3:30 Evenings 7:15 and 9:30 Admission 10c

ALHAMBRA Week commencing Sunday Matinee. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Four Mortons SAM CLARA, KITTIE and PAUL In the Musical Mirthful Satirical Success... Breaking into Society The up-to-date Comedy by Lee Arthur and Robt. B. Smith—Music by Gus Edwards. 50 Preening Foot-light Favorites A Musical Comedy guaranteed to please everybody. Obtainable at popular Prices

All Ready!! For the Opening, Monday! Old and New Liedertafel Halls Seventh and Prairie Sts. Milwaukee Social-Democratic Fair... One Whole Week Beginning Monday Afternoon and Evening THE two halls have been converted into a veritable temple of scenic beauty, a vision of color, illuminated by myriads of electric lights and climaxed by the scintillating effect of the beautiful Fountain of Life in the center. Other Features will be THE WHISPERING CAVE The home of India's greatest astrologer, who will be in constant communication with the spirits and will tell the past, present and future. If you desire to take a peep into the mysteries of the future, and learn what the fates have in store for you, here is your opportunity. MUSEUM OF PREHISTORIC CURIOS The monsters of the stone age, the oil snake, the coal bug, and other animals too numerous to mention, with complete genealogical description of each. THE ALPINE BEER BURG Presided over by attentive mountain maids in quaint costumes, serving refreshments to the weary traveler. THE COURT OF REACTION Presided over by Judge Mammon, who will dispense high-handed "justice" in the most approved modern fashion. A CHANGE OF PROGRAM, WITH SPECIAL FEATURES, DAILY NOTE THE LOW PRICES OF ADMISSION Adults . . . 10 Ladies, until 5:30 P. M. . . . 5c Children . . . 5c Season Tickets, unlimited and transferable. 50c