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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

WHOLE
NO.

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IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,
10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

The Grand Dooks haven't improved very much!

The real reason why workingmen could feel thankful on Thanksgiving day was that the day was a legal holiday—although labor is getting rather too much of the holiday business these days of slack work.

It may be a little sacrifice to scrape together the money to send in a subscription, but afterwards, when the paper comes to you each week with its message of cheer and brotherhood, you feel that it was well worth while.

The Georgia Supreme Court has just handed down a notable decision to the effect that street car companies are compelled to provide seats for all passengers or be liable for damages for injuries to people who are obliged to stand. Strap-hangers may not have to wait for the coming of Socialism, after all, to get relief.

Why should there be good times and hard times; depressions and prosperity? The people's necessities are the same at all times. The changes in the times are simply due to a wrong system of conducting industry, a system that makes the production and distribution of wealth a vast gambling operation. That's the plain truth of the matter.

Capitalism gets its turkey out of the toiling class the year around and celebrates its thankfulness by making a splurge with its illgot plunder. But it is a mistake to liken the working class to a turkey. A turkey is fattened for the Thanksgiving, and then given a merciful quick-death. But labor is kept thin and the death it gets is of the lingering kind.

It is almost comical to read that the financiers expected to get the people out of the way of "hoarding their money" by making them take clearing house certificates. The passing out of such a substitute for currency would naturally make the real money held by the people look safe by contrast, with the result that it would be hidden away as much as possible and the certificate money used in its stead.

Socialists in England are commenting on the fact that the stripping of the "boundless" natural resources of this country by capitalism has reached the pass where the nation's officers have been forced to take steps to stop the rapacity in order to save the forests and the mineral wealth from total exhaustion within a few years. These officials, they hold, have thus been forced to become unwilling witnesses for Socialism.

The Rev. Father Curtiss, of Rome, N. Y., was one of the speakers at a meeting of Christian Socialists in New York city recently, and said, among other things, that there were now a considerable number of priests of the church who belong to the party, and that the prejudice against Socialism was fast melting away. He reported attending the general conference of his church and of having been hailed there by the Bishop of Utah as "comrade" and as a party member. It's coming!

A Milwaukee workingman, whose wife was taken to the hospital for the insane against his protests that she was not mentally incapacitated, went out to see her the other day and says a man in charge told him that she was a little better, but that hallucinations were still noticed. Asked to specify, he said she grieved for her children and that she refused to strip with the others when it was bathing time. Is such modesty an hal-loose-ination? The fact is, both of these things would appear as irritants to insanity rather than treatment to cure it. To our mind the fact that doctors get fees for finding people insane is a very dangerous one. There are doctors who are the very salt of the earth, and then again there are doctors who have the business instinct abnormally developed. The determination of a person's right to liberty should not be under the least suspicion of money interest.

Capitalistic self-enrichment has already played so much hob with the natural resources of this country that the government has at last been forced to cry halt. A meeting of the governors of the various states has been called to devise ways to curb private ownership rights, in the interest of the common citizenship rights—the elected politicians forced to be Socialist in spite of themselves! If private capitalism keeps on unchecked, this half of the globe will become as nude and barren as the moon, which is believed to be a dead planet. It is now estimated that "our" lumber supply will not last over another thirty years, that

"our" anthracite coal supply cannot last over fifty years, that "our" coal oil and gas supply are being so wasted that where the wells and gas has not already given out it bids fair to do so before very long, that as a result of the baring of the land of "our" forests the freshets have increased so greatly that a large amount of the richest soil is being washed into the streams and carried to the sea—the Mississippi River alone carrying down each year 400,000,000 tons of rich silt—mud, which is twice the amount of material that will be dug at the Panama canal. So it has finally become a clear fight between the collective interests and the private profit-making interests. The collective welfare is at last in revolt. It is indeed a stupid man who cannot see a sermon on Socialism in all this. Not only is private ownership of the natural resources creating vast and dangerous havoc, but just so it is making havoc with the lives of the working people, lowering their health, embittering their lives so that crime naturally results, and exhausting the working members of the very stamina that is their stock in trade as beasts of industrial burden. Hurrah for the revolt!

If you like good jokes, here is one. In a certain American city there is an engine house which numbers among its firemen several practical jokers. In some way they got it into their heads a while ago to pretend that one of their number was a Socialist. They spread the story around, and their victim, knowing nothing of Socialism, was considerably disturbed about it. Then, to manufacture evidence against him, as a means of increasing his discomfort, one of them sent in a subscription to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD in the victim's name, and when the paper began to come each week, there were loud haw-haws at his expense. The victim tore the paper up as fast as it came, but one day, his curiosity getting the better of his ire, he slipped it into his pocket and at the dinner table took it out and began to read. It was different from what he expected. The more he read the more it caught his interest and opened his eyes. He read the paper through and through in the next few days. Then he saw his chance to turn the tables! He got some of its arguments down fine and began to sail into his tormentors. He got them into arguments and fumed them. As the paper came from week to week he began to get a clearer idea of the philosophy of Socialism and hence could argue better. The practical jokers began to think that the joke was on them, and it is reported that

even some of them are wavering in their old partyism! And there is a good deal of Socialism in risking one's life fighting fire for others. Anyway, it was a GOOD joke!

And again we sound the warning: Beware of all stock company promotion schemes. Don't throw your small savings to the dogs thinking you have struck a get-rich-quick opportunity that the capitalist cormorants have been too blind to take notice of. The minute such a get-rich-quick scheme begins to coax you to invest by using large advertising space set him down as a scoundrel and let him alone. It has been a phenomena that the wildest speculation bubbles have usually appeared just before hard-times periods and there are enough of them now to presage stormy days ahead just as the stormy petrel gives warning of coming bad weather to the ships. And as to mining schemes, shun them as you would a leper. Sharks and sharpers masquerade in all sorts of guises, even sometimes as Socialists, if they can only get your coin. In this connection we cannot do better than quote a letter recently written to some inquirers by the treasurer (James Kirwan) of the Western Federation of Miners. He said:

"My advice to workingmen, or others who have any money to invest, is to pay no attention to any advertisements which offer for sale mining stock in any mining company, although there have been instances where men have been fortunate in purchasing stock in a mine at a low figure that afterwards proved to be a bonanza, yet in a majority of cases the people who invest their money in mining stocks will find that in two or three years they will have nothing to show for their investment except a few pieces of nicely engraved paper. If the mining property is valuable, there is no occasion for the owners to go on the outside to sell mining stock, for the reason that they can secure plenty of capital if the property is a valuable one. The purchase of mining stocks is purely and simply a gambling proposition, and workingmen, especially, are foolish to invest their savings in anything of this nature."

If the reader will paste that advice in his hat, it may save him many an ache later on.

The fact that the recent convention of the American Society of Equity split that society into two is not as serious as it may look in print. The society discovered slowly that its president was a self-seeking fellow, full of brass, loud and high-sounding words—just the kind of a chap who gathers round

Capitalism's Inferno!

Moral Monsters!

Two young girls, aged 16 and 18 years, appeared at the "four courts" in St. Louis last Monday and told a story that may drag down into the fifth some of the most respected names in the city.

Some wealthy club members have employed professional "procurers" to entice young girls into dens where they would be at the mercy of the bloated parasites. Some of these "procurers" are women who dress in the garb of men and work about the clubs of the reprobates.

Banker Self-Murdered!

New York, Nov. 26.—Howard Maxwell, deposed and indicted president of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, died in the Long Island College Hospital at 5:47 o'clock this evening, a suicide. Reduced to penury, facing a long term in prison, his heart broken by the desertion of friends and associates, overcome by the shame of his arrest and detention in Raymond Street jail, where he was lodged with common malefactors from last Thursday afternoon until released on bail late Monday evening, Maxwell's spirit broke.

Authors Drown Together.

London, Nov. 24.—Another story reflecting the bitter struggle for existence of a section of the literary and artistic life here, came to light today with the discovery in the Thames of the bodies of Alexander Good and his wife. Both were authors and Mrs. Good was also a painter of considerable talent. The couple tied themselves together and jumped into the river, after losing hope in a battle against big odds. The couple disappeared from their lodgings Nov. 4, leaving their last pennies for their landlady and a letter to a friend saying "in part":

"If you think of us in the future do not do so sadly. Remember that we shall be asleep together, and what is better than sleep after the long day's work?"

Selling Flesh and Blood.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—In Kanyshin and Taarain good sized towns on the Volga River, in Russia, there have been four recent sales of marriageable girls by their fathers. Buyers were present in great numbers and the competition was brisk. There were two or three hundred well-to-do-looking men from various Volga districts, a sprinkling of others who looked like prosperous Moscow merchants, and several sallow individuals, with flashy jewelry, evidently non-Russians, but speaking the language fluently.

The Foreman Slaughter!

The body of Samuel Goldberg, the fourth street car victim this year, was removed from the morgue to his home on Walnut Street today. Max Peterman, a companion, who was riding on Reed Street when his wagon was struck by a street car, sustained an injury to his hip. He was taken to his home on Walnut Street, near Eighth. The accident was due to the slippery condition of the rails.

—Milwaukee Paper.

him many innocent men who will defend him through thick and thin—and that he had decided alleged criminal and grafty proclivities. He

had annexed the society to his private pocket and was growing fat on the society's dues and income it is said, running a seed business so crooked the government had to denounce him and a private newspaper to which the society had been craftily made auxiliary. When he was unmasked and dethroned by the convention, he and his dupes split away and maintained that they were the society and he still maintains so. He is so well discredited, however, that he will probably impede the progress of the organization to a very limited extent. Still the experience the society had with such a glib-tongued fellow will naturally make it proceed with caution in its co-operative plans. Reputable farm papers, that opposed the claims and aims of the society, now hold that the unmasking of the president vindicated their skepticism of his claims as to the power of the society to accomplish certain things. One in particular, the *Form, Stock and Home*, of Minneapolis, insists that it opposed the society feeling that it was sure to discredit the real reputation of farmer co-operation and to thus set back the co-operative cause many years. And it still has misgivings. It says:

Its "minimum-price" action proves that ill-advised counsel predominated. To this journal it seems ludicrously absurd for a mere majority of the 250 farmers assembled to put arbitrary prices upon the products of 6,000,000 farmers! The judicious will regret that the wisdom in changing officers was followed by the folly of price-fixing. And is it not absurd to contemplate a union with consumers on the basis that producers are to have certain fixed prices for the things to be consumed while the consumers are left to shift for themselves in the matter of increased income with which to meet the increased expenses put upon them by the producing members of their joint confederation? There are monumental difficulties in the way of the ambitious, all-absorbing scheme contemplated by the society, and to remove them by fiat and at once will require pre-eminent ability, an ability attaining the phenomenal in its aims as secured. But the ability may be attainable, possibly has been attained, and we may see worked out hurriedly by a large central organization in this huge country, with its great diversity of farm products and farmer interests, systems of co-operation that in other countries, with infinitely more favorable conditions, have been slowly evolved from small and insignificant beginnings; and if this is done great will be the credit due to those who accomplish it.

The paper from which we quote may be pessimistic in thinking that the society's future "is not rosy." It is a big problem, as it says, to take over the work of the distributor at one clip, but it admits that it has been done in New Zealand, Australia and other countries although more gradually.

The proposed plan of co-operation with labor unions in the cities

for the establishment of distributing exchanges where the farmers' produce can be had at practically cost price, seems to have good features about it, and the work is going forward. As soon as one of these exchanges is established it will be easier to see the practicability of the plan. Workingmen who enter into it should do so realizing that it is not past the experimental stage. The present robbery cost of living will justify them in taking some risk providing, they do not risk too much of their means. The writer of these lines has taken such a step and will be glad to see the plan given a working test. There is no question that the organization of the buying power of the workers will be more and more accomplished as the time goes on. This development may proceed with slowness and caution but it will proceed; and ultimately prove itself.

"With a suddenness that must be startling to those who note only the surface of events, Socialism has become a factor in our moral, political and industrial life. The Socialist vote for President last fall attracted a good deal of attention—more, perhaps, than in itself it deserved—but it was in no way a measure of the importance of the Socialist movement. And year by year, as science compels consolidation and co-operation on a scale impossible in the past, the collectivist proposals formulated by Karl Marx, out of the theorizing of the great French economists of the eighteenth century, are bound to receive more and more attention.

Whatever one believes about it he must inform himself. For, while Mark Hanna's prediction that Socialism would be the storm center of the next great political battle in this country seemed exaggerated when he made it a few years ago, his far-sightedness is already vindicated. To fight for Socialism you must understand it; to fight against Socialism you must understand it."

The above appeared in the Saturday Evening Post more than a year ago. When even such capitalistic sheets admit so much, it ought not to be hard for you to make the most prejudiced person realize the importance of our movement, and the necessity of understanding it.

Once you get a person to acknowledge the importance of the Socialist movement it is comparatively easy to persuade your prospect to get further posted on the subject of Socialism. Show them the *Sound Knowledge of Socialism*, not by enemies. After you are thoroughly posted, give him your copy to your prospect. Repeat this for a month or two. By that time it will be easy to land him as a subscriber.

Here then is one way of securing new subscribers. It's a way by which everyone of our present readers can secure others. Why not try it? Just go at it. Keep at it. Don't give up. Never get discouraged. Be like a postage stamp—stick!

The *HERALD* is an exceptionally fine means for spreading the knowledge of Socialism. Make good use of it.

sound of the explosion so profuse in number, and coming just at the conclusion of Delegate Berger's speech, was a premeditated job, and was without its significance to the convention," says a Norfolk newspaper.

It was sometime before President Gompers obtained order. Then Mr. Berger was on his feet contending for the floor, but this privilege was refused him. Mr. Berger, however, got in these words with much effect:

"Your demonstration, gentlemen, shows your true calibre."

Storm of Protest!

Vice-president Duncan was given the floor and made several personal allusions to Mr. Berger.

There was a storm of protest coming from all sides against the Berger resolution. Delegate Walker said that every one was entitled to their own convictions, and scored the personal references made to Mr. Berger. The resolution, after long arguments from many representatives, was defeated. But not until President Gompers resigned the chair and spoke against the subject.

Delegate Walker added that it had become common talk, that if a resolution was wanted to fail, "get Berger to introduce it." Mr. Duncan later repudiated this, declaring that Berger was a brainy man, but that he didn't use his capabilities in framing resolutions. (!)

Delegate Berger offered another resolution calling on Congress to pension all aged workers, and after long debating this was referred to the executive council for a report next year.

Gompers' Counter Replies.

President Gompers replied to the denials sent from New York last night by Broughton Brandenburg, who declared that he was the man referred to by President Gompers, in the latter's charges of an attempt to bribe Gompers. President Gompers said in part:

"I want to call your attention to the fact that if Brandenburg desired only to consult me about a publication, why was it necessary for him to so persistently urge me to see him in private? Why was it necessary for him to assume a false name? Why so much secrecy? All the circumstances, link by link, show that it was Brandenburg who came to me as a representative of the National Manufacturers' Association, even disregarding the statement that he himself told me directly, that he represented this association, whose purpose was to attack and destroy and bribe the men of labor in order to strike at the organizations themselves. I am willing to stand before delegates, the rank and file of labor, and the general public for them to judge the meaning of this man's secretiveness, the mystery which he threw around the whole affair and the documents produced by me. The key to it all is that I declined to act as he wanted me to."

Ends With Love Feast.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 24.—Singing Auld Lang Syne as they swung hands, and marching behind the diminutive form of their leader, Samuel Gompers, the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned sine die last night, amid the enactment of scenes and an overflow of good fellowship that will always leave its impress upon the minds and hearts of all who were present.

The adjournment proved to be an unending love-feast, and the delegates took advantage of the opportunity of their freedom from restraint to join and become bona fide members of a brand new organization, which will hereafter be known as the Mutual Admiration Society. President Gompers was the guiltiest of them all.

The Socialists made good their promise yesterday to return a fitting answer to the charges of "ring rule" in the American Federation of Labor, when the election of officers took place in the afternoon, the entire executive council being ushered into office by a unanimous vote of the convention, and amid the widest enthusiasm.

Victor L. Berger, the Socialist leader, who seconded the nomination of President Gompers, at the request of the latter, put the motion that the election of Secretary Frank Morrison be declared unanimous. The motion, in the first place, came from Delegate Feeley of Milwaukee, also a staunch Socialist, and for years an opponent of the administration.

"Mingled with the cheer for the newly elected officers, were also cheers for Berger and his contingent, whose faithfulness to the cause of labor demonstrated petty disagreements as to the policy the Federation should pursue," says the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

J. J. Creamer, of Alexandria, put President Gompers in nomination.

SOCIALIST IMPRESS ON GREAT LABOR CONVENTION

A Big Victory for the Brewery Workers. Their Charter Is Returned.—Gompers to Roll in Thousands.—Socialists In On an Ovation.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor today returned the charter to the International Brewery Workers after a long and bitter fight.

Under the terms of the resolution the different organizations involved will have to send their reports to Washington to meet in conference and try to settle their differences, but the charter was returned to the brewery workers unconditionally and since, with the new amendment to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, it will require a two-thirds majority of the convention to revoke a charter, it is safe to say that the charter of the brewery workers will never again be revoked, whether they come to an agreement with the stationary engineers and firemen or not.

The outcome was the result of a compromise resolution introduced by the delegates of the Cigarmakers International Union. Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee worked to get back the charter for the brewers.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14.—In the convention of the American Federation of Labor today Victor L. Berger will offer three resolutions for adoption on the floor of the convention.

Mr. Berger and the Socialist faction, numbering thirty or forty, held a meeting at the Lynnhaven Hotel last night and talked the matter over.

Want Reform in Judiciary.

One of these resolutions asks for a complete and sweeping reform of the country's judiciary system from the police court to the supreme bench of the United States, and asks that the judges in all instances be elected by the people for a term of not more than four years.

Another resolution asks Congress to pass a bill which will insure a pension of not less than \$12 per month to the American wage earner who has not earned more than \$1,000 and who has reached the age of 60 years; this law to apply to

only wage earners who may or may not have become disabled by old age or other causes.

The third resolution deals with child labor. It is the aim of this one to put a stop to child labor by making it unlawful to ship the products of child labor out of the state.

Addresses by Comrades D. J. Shackleton and J. Hodge, of London, both members of the British Parliament; W. R. Trotter, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and United States Immigration Inspector T. V. Powderly, representing the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the introduction of a large number of resolutions, constituted the leading features of today's session.

One of the leading resolutions was that calling upon Congress in the event of an "industrial crisis" to consider issuing money without interest to states, counties and cities for the purpose of building highways, bridges and public utilities provided, however, that such work be done at union wages and under the eight-hour day, these improvements being an everlasting addition to our civilization and culture.

Ask Aid For Labor.

In view of the government "having hastened to lend a helping hand to the members and speculators of Wall Street by pouring millions into their coffers, so that money should be available to them at low interest" Congress is asked to do this for labor, the money proposed to be loaned to be repaid in easy installments.

This resolution came from Comrade Berger.

Aloof from Militia.

Other resolutions called for all affiliated labor bodies to hold absolutely aloof from any military organization until the "militia system in vogue in Switzerland or some other orderly and well-organized method of arming every sober and reputable citizen is adopted in the United States."

Mr. Hodge told how the labor

party in England hopes at its next session to have passed a law giving all persons who work by weight or measurement facilities for the checking of their labor in mines, factories, etc., insuring the full amount of pay for their toil, to which they were entitled. Mr. Hodge said his personal card did not bear a union label in England because the Typographical Union there has no label, but he will advocate one on his return to England. He asked why the good results from municipal ownership of monopolistic public utilities in England could not be had here from the public ownership of railroads and canals. He said many of England's cities are beautiful by the revenue received from municipal-owned properties.

Municipal Ownership.

He said municipal ownership gives reduced rates all over England in street car fare, gas, water, etc. Until recently, he said, London's waterworks were owned by private interests, with the water every two days more food of an undesirable kind than drink. He said that the labor and Social-Democratic party in England, with 31 representatives in the House of Commons, no longer has to beg for representation and aid, but stands as a great factor to demand the rights of labor. He told of the many accomplishments in Parliament by the labor party.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 17.—The American Federation of Labor yesterday, went on record as opposing government ownership of railroads and mines, declared in favor of a system of government postal savings banks, endorsed the appeal of the Porto Rican delegations for citizenship and insular reforms; endorsed primary elections with the restriction of the use of money; declined to bar from labor unions those not qualified to exercise their franchise; and agreed to increase the salaries of the president, secretary and treasurer.

The question of the government

The EVOLUTION of SOCIETY

Slavery is an ancient institution. It is not, however, the most ancient. Freedom is older.

Researches into primitive history reveal that the eras preceding civilization, so-called, the savage and barbaric, were eras not of slavery, but of freedom. Among families, clans and gentes prevailed a condition of substantial equality. The means of production, the land and the simple tools used in hunting and fishing, were common property. The government was democratic. Substantially equal opportunity to produce the necessities of life and to enjoy them when produced existed among the various members of society. That such conditions existed among our Germanic ancestors, the Germania of Tacitus gives proof. Slaves there were, it is true, and laets or renters; these, however, were but the exceptions that proved the rule. Of the other Aryan peoples—the stream that flowed from the primitive Aryan home beyond the Hindoo-Koosha mountains into India, and the other that flowed westward into Greece and Rome—the same was true. Freedom was the rule; bondage the exception.

Slavery came in time, at the close of the barbaric and the beginning of the civilized era. Its cause was war. Its occasion was expansion among the tribes, necessitating the struggle for territory to sustain the increased number of flocks, herds and human beings. Conquest followed. Captives were made slaves of the victorious tribes.

But war raised up the military leader. With power and authority developed in the field and backed by victorious hosts, he returned to his tribe to establish there like power. Usurpation ensued. The primitive democracy gave way to monarchy. Communal land became the privately owned land of king and chiefs. Women were subjected; communal slaves became royal slaves, and fellow tribesmen followed captive tribesmen into bondage.

Thus arose slavery, the dominant industrial institution of the ancient world. Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria, Babylonia, Media, Persia, all rested upon this basis. Greece, with whose annals Freeman begins modern history, was a slave power. Even Athens, in that splendid period, in politics, art, literature, poetry, oratory, philosophy, history so nearly ideal, Athens in the age of Pericles, rested upon a basis of slavery. Plato and Aristotle thought of slavery as an essential feature of human society. Rome, growing from the village by the Tiber into the one world power, was a hideous slave pen. The Roman slave, often a scholar, poet, philosopher, artist, infinitely the superior of his brutal, corrupt, plutocratic master, had no rights which that master was bound to respect. Life itself hung by a thread which the master might at any moment snap.

Slavery underwent transformations. In the closing period of Roman rule it began to merge into serfdom. When the waves of barbarian migration overwhelmed the empire, serfdom gradually became the dominant industrial institution. Its basis differed from that of slavery. The slave was the personal property of his master. The serf, instead, was attached irremovably to his master's land. His condition was, in some respects, better than that of the slave. He had a habitation; he could maintain family life. Like the slave, however, his subsistence came in time to depend wholly upon the will of his lord. When, as the modern trust has developed out of competing corporations, the monarchy developed out of competing feudalities, serfdom received a new and harder status. As king ruled lords by absolute power, so, in turn, he permitted his lords to rule their serfs. Serfdom now degenerated into a species of galling and bitter bondage,

whose cry yet reaches us from medieval chronicles and from such a spokesman as "The Mad Priest of Kent."

Serfdom in time waned. The hostility of monarchs toward rival and jealous barons, the growth of towns in which burgherism or modern business took its rise, the invention of gunpowder, "which made all men of the same height," and levelled feudal castles like so many mud huts, the printing press, whereby the absurdities and barbarities of feudalism might be exposed by burgherism, and the discovery of America, opening to the Old World a new, with vast possibilities, made for the decline of the old regime. Serfs, no longer needed by their lords and townsmen, no longer tolerated by the monarchs, such, flocked to the towns seeking employment. Here arose a condition unknown either under slavery or serfdom: the battle for a chance to earn one's bread. The wages system was born.

The wages system was slavery in a new form. The worker was neither the property of his master, nor yet was he bound to the soil of his lord. He was free to move from place to place and seek employment. No lash revived his drooping energy. No auction block loomed before him. He was free to accumulate property, to own a home, to marry and rear a family, to become himself a business man. All of these things some wage earners did, and the theory obtained that all might do so.

In fact, but few did accumulate or own. Wages were determined by competition. The "Iron Law," as explained by Ricardo and popularized by Lassalle, fixed the worker's share at the subsistence level—"the natural wage," in the parlance of Ricardo; "greatest economist of the nineteenth century."

That European wage servitude is equivalent to slavery, is virtually conceded by American leaders of opinion; for who has not heard of "the pauper labor of Europe?" That American wage earners are, however, in like state, America has been slow to recognize or concede. National pride accounts for this in part; the feeling that "America is another name for opportunity" is one that dies hard. Further, American wage earners long enjoyed an advantage unknown to their European brothers.

Our civilization skirted the Eastern coast and spread slowly to the westward. But for distances, seemingly limitless, farther westward stretched the public domain. To this, the worker dissatisfied with his lot was ever legally free to betake himself, establish a home, rear a family, and acquire a competence and independence. For years this outlet was a real relief. Carlyle, ever skeptical of democracy, saw in this the substantial ground of America's comparative social peace and prosperity. Macaulay foresaw that, with its disappearance, would come in our eastern cities the economic pressure so well known in the Old World, and the familiar contest between "the statesman" urging "patience" and "the demagogue" pleading with the servile hordes to burst their bonds. Later, "The Prophet of San Francisco" pointed out the significance of the public lands as a safety valve from economic stress and painted in terrific rhetoric the conditions which must follow the exhaustion of this empire. Further, until settled and "settled right," the only labor question of which the American people could take serious cognizance was the question of black slave labor.

But that not all were insensible to the fact that the wages system is a slave system is shown by the following striking letter said to have been sent by Horace Greeley in 1845 in response to an invitation to attend an anti-slavery convention:

"What is Slavery? You will probably answer: 'The legal subjection of one human being to the will of another.' But this definition seems to me inaccurate on both sides—too broad, and at the same time too narrow." It is too broad in that it includes the subjection founded in other necessities, not less stringent than those imposed by statute. We must seek some truer definition.

"I understand by slavery that condition in which one human being exists mainly as a convenience for other human beings—in which the time, the exertions, the faculty of a part of the human family are made to subserve, not their own development, physical, intellectual and moral, but the comfort, advantage, or caprices of others. In short, wherever service is rendered from one human being to another, on a footing of one-sided and not mutual obligation—where the relation between the servant and the served is not of affection and reciprocal good offices, but of authority, social ascendancy and power over subsistence on the one hand, and of necessity, servility and degradation on the other—there, in my view, is slavery.

"1. Wherever certain human beings, devoted to their time and thoughts vainly to obeying and serving other human beings, and this not because they choose to do so, but because their misters there (I think) is slavery:

"2. Wherever human beings exist in such relations that a part, because of the position they occupy and functions they perform, are generally considered an inferior class to those who perform other functions or none, there (I think) is slavery.

"3. Wherever the ownership of soil is so engrossed by a small part of the community that the far larger number are compelled to pay whatever the few may see fit to exact for the privilege of occupying and cultivating the earth, there is something very like slavery.

"4. Wherever opportunity to labor is obtained with difficulty and is so deficient that the employing class may virtually prescribe their own terms and pay the laborer only such share as they choose of the product, there is a very strong tendency to slavery.

"5. Wherever it is deemed more reputable to live without labor, so that a gentleman would be rather ashamed of his descent from a blacksmith than from a mere idler or mere pleasure seeker, there is a community not very far from slavery. And

"6. Wherever one human being deems it honorable and right to have other human beings mainly devoted to his or her convenience and comfort, and thus to live, diverting the labor of these persons from all productive or general usefulness to his or her own special use, while he or she is rendering or has rendered no corresponding service to the cause of human well-being, there exists the spirit which originated and still sustains human slavery."

With the destruction of the slave power came the blossoming forth of capitalism in the New World. Factory systems, railway systems, banking systems, mercantile systems, flourished like the green bay tree. A rush, unprecedented, for the public domain followed. Soon came the time of industrial pressure. The Grange movement, the panic of '73, the greenback movement, the labor troubles of '77, the Henry George movement, the Farmers' Alliance, the People's party, the panic of '93, the railway strike of '94 and the never-to-be-forgotten campaign of '96, all followed in their order. And in 1900 the mask was boldly torn off. The pretense that America spelled opportunity for the working man was abandoned. The old notion that, with industry and economy, the worker could climb the golden stair and become a merchant prince or industrial magnate, was thrown to the winds. The bald, brutal fact that the existing system had for the worker no other economic reward than that enjoyed by the slave, a bare subsistence, was acknowledged; and workers were invited to vote for the maintenance of the status quo and "prosperity," their reward to be "a full dinner pail."

Then came the opportunity for Socialism. To such a pass had four centuries of New World "progress" come at last. What might be hoped from coming centuries? The time was ripe for American workingmen to seek the mastery of their own destinies, to "protect" themselves, to strike for freedom and opportunity to dwell in houses which they themselves had builded, and sit under vines and fig trees planted by their own hands.—Politicians, in "The New Emancipation"

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 enervation 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 in the process of rooting out the idea of freedom, from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great proprietors 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 away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new laws and interpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even 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, by completely controlling the university, the 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 impossible 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 subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment 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 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 laborer's lowest condition the measure or rule of his universal condition. Industry and commerce 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 their weight each against the other in the struggle of competing 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 of 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 to acquire them are thus afforded, 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 employment, or the tools of production. Whoever 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 cooperation 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, imbalances 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 proposed program for intelligently and deliberately leading 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.

Social Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds 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 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 ex-

ecutive 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 capitalist and increase the like 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 capitalists 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 far 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 unto 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.

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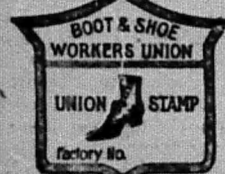
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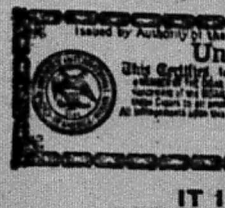
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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

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

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 laborer's lowest condition the measure or rule of his universal condition. Industry and commerce 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 their weight each against the other in the struggle of competing capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

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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.

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I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of unassessable shares of the par value of \$5 each of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature; and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of \$5.00 in cash or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on or before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid-up share-holder gets the Social-Democratic Herald for life.

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THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, and THE RIGHT OF INHERITANCE

Translated from the French of Jean Jaures by Mildred Minturn Scott.

I.

In his really authoritative book, "Civil Legislation of the French Revolution," Monsieur Sagnac writes:

"After having strengthened property rights, the revolutionaries weaken them. The individual has, it is true, the right to use and abuse his possession, but it is essentially a life right which must never be transferred to the family."

The civil code, in the form it finally assumed under the consulate* only gives us a feeble idea of the audacity of the revolution in the matter of inheritance.

Whereas to day the father of a family can dispose of half his property if he has one child, a third if he has two, and a quarter if he has three...

So that a man who has descendants can only exercise his will over one-tenth of his property. And even this tenth cannot be used with perfect liberty...

Moreover, whereas today article 915 of the Civil Code allows the citizen who has no descendants to dispose of half his possessions if he leaves one or more parents or grandparents in both the maternal and paternal lines...

Really, from the point of view of the important right disposition of one's possessions by gift or testament, private property, in revolutionary law, does not exist.

The legislative committee of the convention wanted to push the policy of equal and enforced division of fortunes even farther, by the substitution of indefinite family property for private property.

The right of disposition, which is the very essence of private property, is not a single thing. It can be exercised in different ways and in different directions.

"The fortune belongs less to the individual than to the family, that is to all the relatives, no matter how far removed."

The individual really has complete proprietorship, with the right to use, abuse or dispose, in a sixth or tenth part of his possessions

only, and even then he cannot use this part to destroy the "sacred equality" of his heirs, so that if he does not give it to his heirs, which would be the best course, he will necessarily give it to other persons...

And the convention decided, by an incomparable stroke of revolutionary audacity to give a retroactive value till the 14th of July, 1789,* to these bold and vigorous laws that broke up the right of private property and substituted for it a family property founded on the will of the state.

Some one will probably object that these vigorous provisions of the revolutionary law have been toned down and weakened since then. That is true, but it happened at the time of the consulate, under the influence of Bonaparte, who wished to reestablish perpetual despotism as a buttress to imperial despotism and to reconstitute monarchy in the family...

Although the revolution declared that it did not intend to interfere with the sacred right of property, it understood very well that it limited and weakened it by its laws on inheritance.

The resolution answers boldly and clearly, by the voice of all its great men, by Mirabeau as well as Robespierre, by Dupont de Nemours as well as Tronchet, that property is a social fact, that it is derived from society, that it exists and can exist only through society; that it is true that society, in its own interest and that of liberty, has given personal force to this social fact...

That is the principle in whose name the state interferes to regulate the transmission of a man's property, in his place, without him or even in opposition to him. It is hardly necessary for me to add that the French Revolution did not proclaim the social character of property with the object of creating a social property, common to all men...

*14th July, 1789 was the date of the Fall of the Bastille. (Concluded Next Week.)

and said they couldn't afford it—poor things! Finally they tried to amend it.

They pointed out that the federal nine-hour law had been passed by congress and suggested that we change our law to conform to that.

And, besides, if such a law were passed it is doubtful just what interpretation might be put upon the very loose construction about "offices operated continuously night and day" and therefore afforded no relief to the one-man stations and no relief to a large proportion of operators where the law is most needed.

Furthermore, the day cannot be advantageously divided into shifts of nine hours, but falls naturally into three shifts of eight hours each.

The opponents of the measure gravely argued that these men wouldn't know what to do with those extra four hours a day.

"Whom do you represent?" angrily demanded the railroad officials of the Socialist members of the legislature who were defending the bill.

"We represent the workers," they replied. "You see, sir," they said, "the workers of the world are in a great struggle for shorter hours, better wages, and a larger share of the richness of modern life."

—use two arms. One is their economic power, the labor unions. You were up against that arm of the workers in the recent conference over hours and wages.

Finally, last of all, the lawyers, the paid attorneys of the railway companies, took up the fight. And their long suit was the question of constitutionality.

Meanwhile the measure had passed the assembly and was before the senate committee. The committee stood two against it, two for it and one undecided.

The Socialists got busy. They secured an expression from practically every organization of telegraphers in Wisconsin.

Some have said that the railroads will not obey this law, that they will try to dodge it, and evade it. But the law is very carefully worded. No company is to "require or permit" a telegrapher to be on duty more than one period of eight consecutive hours in any twenty-four. Moreover, it provides that after an eight-hour shift there shall be a period of sixteen hours off duty.

And the penalty is severe. Not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for each offense. "And whenever the railroad commission shall learn of any violation it shall be their duty to investigate and shall have the power to require such company to provide additional employees so as to comply with the law.

And recovered in the name of the state, to be paid into the county treasury of the county in which the violation occurred.

So the Social-Democrats, though only a very small minority, a comparatively weak and struggling organization, has been able to accomplish in Wisconsin what the O. R. T. has been fighting for years. And it has cost the workers very little.

But an eight-hour day for telegraphers is a very small part of what

Socialism in Europe. Charles Edward Russell Says It is Showing Amazing Growth in Various Nations.

Charles Edward Russell the sociologist has been making a tour of Europe and studying the conditions of society in the various countries.

"Europe is full of the most hopeful signs for every person that believes in Democracy. The peaceful revolution that began about five years ago is reaching a very remarkable development.

"The most amazing thing I encountered was the evidence of growing Socialism in Austria. At the present rate of Socialistic development the Socialist will have in six or seven years absolute control of the Austrian government, but, of course, Socialism makes headway everywhere in Europe.

"There is no getting away from the significance of such a fact in a country like England."

"The situation grows steadily worse from year to year. Unless it is dealt with it will submerge England. The slum is the heart of the whole human problem.

"Cheap Lives." Eight bells (midnight). The sound is hardly out of the bell before I step into the engineering room. I take a glance round the "tops" and pass down below to the middle platform, feel all working parts, notice the thousand and one little noises, then down below to the cranks, bearings, pumps, etc., and into the stokehold.

"Now, come on with those ashes. Come on. Come on! Anyone in the way knock them down. Are them fires away?"

One man sits on the anvil with eyes glaring, his face transfigured with fright, and he points his finger and exclaims, "See, look at um, the devils!" We have just left port, and I know what's the matter with him.

Let's have some coal on these plates. Come on, or, by Heavens, she'll stop! Now get into them for'd fires there; get into them!"

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Svenska Socialisten is the official newspaper of the Socialist Party. It is published the 15th and 18th of each month.

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IS YOUR MONEY SAFE? Have you seen the new Miehle press—ours and yours? It is a beauty. Come in some day and see it grinding out Socialist literature!

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SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS. We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to, and with each other, to subscribe and pay for amount of bonds about to be issued by said company to the CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of fifty (\$50) dollars, interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to read as follows: One-fifth, six years; one-fifth, seven years; one-fifth, eight years; one-fifth, nine years; and one-fifth, ten years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this day of A. D. 1907.

The Eight-hour Telegraphers' Law How It Was Won in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin state legislature of 1907 passed a straight eight-hour law for all telegraphers.

How did it happen? The Social-Democrats (Socialists) in the legislature did the work.

First of all, some one had to get the facts together. Nobody knew the telegraphers were over-worked. Nobody thought they had any reason to complain.

And everybody believed them, of course. So somebody had to get the facts together and present them to the people and to the legislature.

Hardly a man but works overtime—some to fourteen, some to sixteen, and even eighteen hours per day.

It was not at all unusual for telegraphers to be on duty thirty-six consecutive hours.

Three cases were found of telegraphers who had broken down under the strain, their minds had been shattered, their families broken up, and they had been sent to the insane asylums, where they had died.

And there was another reason. The safety of the traveling public demanded it. 9,703 people were killed and 86,008 wounded in railroad accidents in this country last year.

there are 3,000,000 Social-Democratic voters and where the railway employees have an eight-hour day.

Why this murderous destruction? Chiefly because the railway employees are overworked. So there was another reason for an eight-hour law.

But the railroad officials and lobbyists told the legislature that the telegraphers didn't want an eight-hour day.

So the Socialists got busy. They secured an expression from practically every organization of telegraphers in Wisconsin.

At every point the railway companies fought the measure. First they said the telegraphers "didn't want it."

Very then claimed that the public didn't want such a law. And after we had answered these arguments completely, they changed their tune.

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Social-Democratic Herald
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.
344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Board of Directors:—E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, J. Rummel, C. P. Dietz, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chas. V. Schmidt.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:
THIS COUNTRY is made up principally of working people, both industrial and agricultural. It is called by some writers a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people.

Program of International Social-Democracy:
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. The democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.

City locals would do well to secure a copy of Local Philadelphia's new "pencil book." Write secretary, room 10, 1305 Arch Street, for cost of same.
Latest advices are to the effect that Comrade Tillett of England, will not arrive in San Francisco before Jan. 1, and perhaps not until the middle of the month.

Adams Jury Disagrees
Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 24.—The jury in the Steve Adams murder case was discharged at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon, being unable to agree on a verdict after being out since 8:30 o'clock Saturday night.

POVERTY
No sympathizer with the struggle of the downtrodden and oppressed should fail to secure a copy of this great work.

known as section 186m, relating to railroads.
The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
Section 1. There is created and added to the statutes of 1908 a new section to read: Section 186m. It shall be received for any corporation or receiver of a line of railroad, in whole or in part, in the state of Wisconsin, or any officer, agent or representative of such corporation or receiver, to require or permit any operator to remain on duty for more than one period of eight consecutive hours, and when said operator shall have been on duty for said eight hours he shall be relieved and not required or permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least six consecutive hours off duty in any twenty-four hours; provided this provision shall not apply in case of casualty upon such railroad; in which case said operator may be required or permitted to be on duty not more than one period of twelve consecutive hours in any twenty-four hours, or not to exceed three days of said twelve successive hours each at one time.

Adams Jury Disagrees (Continued)
Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 24.—The jury in the Steve Adams murder case was discharged at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon, being unable to agree on a verdict after being out since 8:30 o'clock Saturday night. The jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

Adams Jury Disagrees (Continued)
Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 15.—McParland, the old serpent, came on the stand with forty odd years' experience with the Pinkerton Detective Agency, aiding the employing classes of the country to keep their workers in subjection. His answers are cool and calculating and every word is weighed.

Adams Jury Disagrees (Continued)
Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 21.—In telling of the means used to force a confession out of him Adams said when he had made up his mind what to do he simply took his part in the comedy or tragedy, whichever one might care to call it, and gave the answers to the stenographer as they were dictated. Adams made a strong and most fearless exposure of the damnable plot against him. He expressed his shame that he had weakened and implicated other men to save his own life. Hawley worked hard all through

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the ordeal to shake his accusations, but Adams remained unmoved.
Adams was two days on the stand, Tuesday and Wednesday, and had succeeded even through the cross-examination in exposing the most awful plot against labor known since the days of the feudal atrocities.
IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.
(Continued from page 1.)

tion in a short, well worded speech that went to the hearts of his hearers. Victor L. Berger seconded the nomination, saying:
Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I am here to make good. I am here to second the nomination of President Gompers, and I never thought I'd live to see this day. I've voted against him for years, keeping his nomination from being unanimous.

But, while I have been the editor of a Socialist daily paper for years, I have never for an instant doubted the honesty, the integrity and the faithfulness of Samuel Gompers, or of any of the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.
I still continue in my opposition to the policy which the foregoing gentlemen pursue in the administration of the affairs of this body. My principles have never changed. I espouse the same old cause for which I have been fighting since I first set foot in a labor convention.

Ovation for Berger and Gompers.
For several minutes the cheers precluded further transaction of business, for Berger and Gompers, old enemies, were given a joint demonstration, but when order had been restored and the vote taken, Chairman Lynch ruled as follows:
"There being no dissenting voice, I, thereupon, declare Samuel Gompers to have been re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor unanimously."

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum
Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.
Importance of the "Now."
To the Editor: Thanks for your comment in your issue of Oct. 12 on the use of the word NEEDS instead of the word DEEDS. My use of the word needs was intentional, in trying to get at the meaning of the word communism.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum (Continued)
Socialism contemplates giving the producer his product, of course. But let us illustrate by supposing a case, under Socialism: Today "A" produces twice as much as "B" is able to produce, and each gets his product, full credit for all he produces. Tomorrow "A" is disabled, partially, and can produce only one-fourth as much as "B," and later on is completely disabled.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum (Continued)
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If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, 4 pages, \$1.00, 8 pages, \$1.50.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.
From Last Week's Wisconsin Edition.
Milwaukee: At Monday's meeting of the city council Ald. Seidel introduced a resolution instructing the city attorney to at once convey to the state rate commission the request of the council that the local street railway company, the Beggs company, be compelled to grant the

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THE JUNGLE
A Story of Packington
BY UPTON SINCLAIR
David Graham Phillips says it is the "greatest American novel written in fifty years." Thomas Wentworth Higginson says "it comes nearer than any book yet published to being the 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of the social tragedy of our great cities."

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE STREET
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Co. Secretary.
FREDERIC HEATH, 244 Sixth St., Sec. Secretary.
HENRY HOPPE, 218 Chambers St., Sec'y-Treas.
M. WEISENFELT, 1577 Louis Ave., Sergeant at Arms.

Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 218 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—James Sheehan, William Coleman, W. S. Fisher, John Rader, J. J. Hoadley, Thomas Feeler, Charles E. Jeske.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings, at 318 State St. Frank J. Victoria, c/o St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank E. Neumann, 144 1/2 St., Chairman

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 218 State St. Henry Hampe, 318 State St. Fin. Sec. Treas. H. C. Russell, Rec. Sec. T. H. Koles, Chairman.

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The TINNERS
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418 MITCHELL ST.—Near First Ave.

Organized Labor



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

Federated Trades Council.
Regular meeting, Nov. 20, 1907. Bro. Wittmann in the chair; Bro. Grass, vice-chairman. Minutes read and approved.

New delegates seated from Journeymen Tailors No. 86, Copers No. 35, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 8, Musicians No. 8.

The executive board reported that the Theatrical Stage Employers asked that some action be taken toward Globe Theater for employing a non-union stage hand, and that Bros. Weber and Sheehan had been appointed to investigate. They were unable to effect a settlement. The board ordered that representatives of the Licensed Tugmen No. 8 be asked to appear before it, relative to their communications. Communication from Boot and Shoe Workers of Columbus, O., asking that circulars be distributed and that letters be written to five firms in Columbus, asking them to use the label. Request granted.

A communication from the Metal Polishers was read to council, asking moral support in the fight on the Martin Skate Co., of Boston, Mass., where a walkout of the Polishers was forced by a speeding-up order, which really meant a reduction of over 70 per cent. The Martin Company's skate can be folded and is easily distinguished from others. Letter filed and delegates to report back. Letter also read from Sister Kate Nowakowski, thanking organized labor for assistance filed. Report of executive board approved and recommendations concurred in.

Moved that Musician grievance be taken up. Carried. Moved to go into executive session. Carried. Executive session raised.

Moved that the delegates take back to their unions that Geo. Schwibinger, manufacturer of fthe Milwaukee Leader cigar, has put up a building with unfair labor. Amended that matter be referred to building trades section. Carried.

Moved that delegates report to locals the action taken toward Bi-

Directory of Trade Unions

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FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Freie Gemeinde hall, 300 4th St. John Reichert, Secretary; H. C. Russell, 312 Bartlett St., and Fred Heise, 318 State St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION OF THE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL—2d and 4th Thursdays, 218 State St. Chairman, John Koles; secretary, H. C. Russell, 312 Bartlett St., and Fred Heise, 318 State St.

LABEL SECTION OF THE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL—2d and 4th Thursdays, 218 State St. Chairman, Frank E. Neumann, 144 1/2 St.; vice-chairman, M. H. Whittaker, treasurer, John Reichert; secretary, H. C. Russell, care of St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

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GLAZIERS' UNION, No. 10 (L. T. U.)—4th Sunday, 3:30 p. m., Christ Thron, 658 25th St.

TYPESETTERS' UNION, No. 9 (L. T. U.)—Miss E. H. Thomas, 344 Sixth St.

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TELEPHONE, No. 7 (L. P. U.)—2d Tuesday, Jacoby hall, R. W. Voehl, 889 25th St.

HELPERS AND JOBB PRESSMEN, No. 27 (L. P. U.)—1st Friday, Jacoby hall, State and 40th sts. R. J. E. Skilton, 235 Chestnut st. A. Dorst, 1060 W. 24th St.

BOOKBINDERS, No. 49 (L. B. R.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Freie Gemeinde hall, Hans Hillmann, 449 7th St.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, No. 19 (L. P. E. U.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 300 4th St. F. W. Reichert, 632 9th St.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL—318 State St.

BOYS' UNION—218 State St. No. 170 (B. and S. W. L. U.)—Every Friday, Walnut and 2d sts.—H. W. Watkins, 3001 Station Ave. W. O. W. (B. and S. W. L. U.)—4th Sunday, 3:30 p. m., 4th Wednesdays, Reservoir av. and 2d St. Jos. Gaudier, 144 Lloyd st.

CARPENTERS' UNION—No. 1 (I. O. U. F. & M.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State St., Leonard Dorn, 318 State St.

SHOEMAKERS' UNION—No. 13 (I. O. U. F. & M.)—North and Leontina avs. Otto F. Horn, 508 60nd St.

CARPENTERS, No. 22—1st and 3d Mondays, 604 Chestnut st. Geo. Schreiber, 908 10th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 1023 (millwrights)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 325 Chestnut st. A. Dorst, 1060 W. 24th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 1447—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 9th and Greenfield avs. John Schalltje, 140 4th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 1216 (millwrights)—2d and 4th Fridays, Vine and 12th sts. Ad. Hinkler, 404 North St.

CARPENTERS, No. 1186—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1427 Green Bay av. Geo. Miller, 688 Chestnut st.

CARPENTERS, No. 3748—Every Friday, North av. and 21st St. Wm. Griebing, 318 State St.

GARMENT WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 19—4th Saturdays, 318 State St. L. C. Billebeck, 1009 14th St.

GARMENT WORKERS, No. 71 (U. G. W. of N. A.)—2d and 4th Fridays, 218 State St. Maud Richter, 1869 24th St.

GARMENT WORKERS, No. 221—2d and 4th Fridays, Hartford. John Geutz, Hartford, Wis.

CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS—No. 185 (U. G. W. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Fridays, Kurtz hall, 2d and Lloyd sts. E. H. Hafemeister, 1025 Hadley st.

MACHINEISTS' DISTRICT BOARD, Dist. No. 10 (I. A. M.)—1st Saturday, 390 National av. E. M. Brash, 160 Oglethorpe st.

MACHINEISTS, No. 200—2d and 4th Fridays, 222 Grand av. E. A. Reynolds, 612 Grand av.

MACHINEISTS, No. 284—2d and 4th Fridays, 2 p. m. Bell's hall, National and 3d avs. Chas. Meyer, 251 1st av.

MACHINEISTS, No. 298—2d and 4th Thursdays, Bell's hall, P. A. Stein, 1022 4th Spring av.

MACHINEISTS, No. 301—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 14th and 13th sts. C. Schertz, 783 14th st.

MACHINEISTS, No. 423—2d and 4th Thursdays, Ochs Ferryway, So. Milwaukee.

MACHINEISTS' APPRENTICES, No. 3 (I. A. M.)—1st and 3d Fridays, Harmonia hall. L. E. Richter, 325 Hanover st.

PAINTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL, No. 5 (I. O. P. & T.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 318 State St. J. H. G. Gaylor, 333 15th St.

PAINTERS, No. 129—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 190 2d St. Gruentzer hall, Garfield and 3d sts.

PAINTERS, No. 180—Every Friday, Siegel's hall, w. cor. Walnut and 12th sts.

PAINTERS, No. 222—2d and 4th Mondays, 325 Chestnut st. Thomas Gaylor, 325 10th St.

PAINTERS, No. 232—1st and 3d Thursdays, 218 State St. P. Tesanoff, 3506 North av.

PAINTERS, No. 1006—1st and 3d Mondays, 218 State St. W. C. Eng, 691 26th St.

BREWERY WORKERS' NO. 9 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Sundays, 2 p. m., 600 Chestnut av. H. C. Russell, 312 Bartlett St.

BREWERY ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN—No. 25 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1218 State St. G. J. Richter, 609 11th St.

BREWERY MILLSTERS—No. 59 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, Walnut and 3d sts. Gustav Richter, 409 11th St.

BREWERY TEAMSTERS—No. 72 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Saturdays, 402 Chestnut av. Gustav Richter, 409 11th St.

BEER BOTTLERS—No. 218 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m.

BAKERS, No. 202 (I. B. C. W. I. U. of A. S. P.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 224 Chestnut st. E. Schlegel, 318 State St.

BARBERS, No. 50 (I. B. I. U. of A. S. P.)—Every Saturday, 116 Grand av. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BAKERS, No. 64 (I. B. C. W. I. U. of A. S. P.)—Every Saturday, 116 Grand av. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

MILL POSTERS (I. B. P. and N. A.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1218 State St. G. J. Richter, 609 11th St.

BLACKSMITHS, No. 77 (I. B. of B. and S. W. L. U.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 119 1/2 St. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BLACKSMITHS, No. 81—2d and 4th Thursdays, 119 1/2 St. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BLACKSMITHS, No. 167 (I. B. of B. and S. W. L. U.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 119 1/2 St. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BLACKSMITHS, No. 170—1st and 3d Thursdays, 119 1/2 St. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

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A course of six lectures by Henry E. Legler, all given on Monday evenings, in the Seventeenth District School No. 1, Dover Street, west of Kinnickinnick Avenue.

Dec. 2—"The Making of a Commonwealth."
Dec. 9—"Half a Century of Statehood."
Modern Italy—Illustrated.

Scandinavian History and Literature.

A course of six lectures, no illustration, by Prof. Julius Olson, in the South Division High School, Lapham Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, Sixth or Forest Home Avenue cars. Lectures on Saturday evenings, as follows:

Dec. 5—"Old Norse Literature."
Dec. 12—"The Sagas."
Dec. 19—"The Eddas and Norse Mythology."

Brave New World of Texas.

A travel talk, illustrated with motion pictures and colored views, by Gilbert McClurg, given as follows:

Tuesday, Dec. 17—South Division High School, Lapham Street, between Eighth and Ninth Aves. Wednesday, Dec. 18—East Division High School, Cass and Knapp Streets.

Thursday, Dec. 19—West Division High School, Prairie, and Twenty-second Streets.

Friday, Dec. 20—North Division High School, Twelfth and Center Streets.

Special Lectures.

Oberammergau and Its Passion Play, illustrated by Prof. Angell, Monday, Dec. 16, Nineteenth District School No. 2, Thirty-seventh and Walnut Streets. Take Vliet or Walnut Street cars.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, through the means of a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Every one according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.)

A scheme of reorganizing society, on a national or international basis, by which the private property, and the means of industry, are transferred to the community. (Standard Dictionary.)

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Union Theater in executive session, placing same on unfair list. Carried.

The Label Section reported on its meeting and gave notice that on account of Thanksgiving the next meeting would take place Thursday, Dec. 12. Reported filed.

Bro. Berst asked for greater interest in the Equity Exchange. Receipts for evening, \$22.93, disbursements, \$55.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

Molders' Union No. 125 has selected Saturday, Nov. 30, as the date for its annual ball, at the West Side Turn Hall.

Music will be furnished by May's band. All are invited to come and have an enjoyable time, and thus help the molders in their struggle for fair wages.

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HELPERS AND JOBB PRESSMEN, No. 27 (L. P. U.)—1st Friday, Jacoby hall, State and 40th sts. R. J. E. Skilton, 235 Chestnut st. A. Dorst, 1060 W. 24th St.

BOOKBINDERS, No. 49 (L. B. R.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Freie Gemeinde hall, Hans Hillmann, 449 7th St.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, No. 19 (L. P. E. U.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 300 4th St. F. W. Reichert, 632 9th St.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL—318 State St.

BOYS' UNION—218 State St. No. 170 (B. and S. W. L. U.)—Every Friday, Walnut and 2d sts.—H. W. Watkins, 3001 Station Ave. W. O. W. (B. and S. W. L. U.)—4th Sunday, 3:30 p. m., 4th Wednesdays, Reservoir av. and 2d St. Jos. Gaudier, 144 Lloyd st.

CARPENTERS' UNION—No. 1 (I. O. U. F. & M.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State St., Leonard Dorn, 318 State St.

SHOEMAKERS' UNION—No. 13 (I. O. U. F. & M.)—North and Leontina avs. Otto F. Horn, 508 60nd St.

CARPENTERS, No. 22—1st and 3d Mondays, 604 Chestnut st. Geo. Schreiber, 908 10th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 1023 (millwrights)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 325 Chestnut st. A. Dorst, 1060 W. 24th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 1447—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 9th and Greenfield avs. John Schalltje, 140 4th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 1216 (millwrights)—2d and 4th Fridays, Vine and 12th sts. Ad. Hinkler, 404 North St.

CARPENTERS, No. 1186—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1427 Green Bay av. Geo. Miller, 688 Chestnut st.

CARPENTERS, No. 3748—Every Friday, North av. and 21st St. Wm. Griebing, 318 State St.

GARMENT WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 19—4th Saturdays, 318 State St. L. C. Billebeck, 1009 14th St.

GARMENT WORKERS, No. 71 (U. G. W. of N. A.)—2d and 4th Fridays, 218 State St. Maud Richter, 1869 24th St.

GARMENT WORKERS, No. 221—2d and 4th Fridays, Hartford. John Geutz, Hartford, Wis.

CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS—No. 185 (U. G. W. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Fridays, Kurtz hall, 2d and Lloyd sts. E. H. Hafemeister, 1025 Hadley st.

MACHINEISTS' DISTRICT BOARD, Dist. No. 10 (I. A. M.)—1st Saturday, 390 National av. E. M. Brash, 160 Oglethorpe st.

MACHINEISTS, No. 200—2d and 4th Fridays, 222 Grand av. E. A. Reynolds, 612 Grand av.

MACHINEISTS, No. 284—2d and 4th Fridays, 2 p. m. Bell's hall, National and 3d avs. Chas. Meyer, 251 1st av.

MACHINEISTS, No. 298—2d and 4th Thursdays, Bell's hall, P. A. Stein, 1022 4th Spring av.

MACHINEISTS, No. 301—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 14th and 13th sts. C. Schertz, 783 14th st.

MACHINEISTS, No. 423—2d and 4th Thursdays, Ochs Ferryway, So. Milwaukee.

MACHINEISTS' APPRENTICES, No. 3 (I. A. M.)—1st and 3d Fridays, Harmonia hall. L. E. Richter, 325 Hanover st.

PAINTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL, No. 5 (I. O. P. & T.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 318 State St. J. H. G. Gaylor, 333 15th St.

PAINTERS, No. 129—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 190 2d St. Gruentzer hall, Garfield and 3d sts.

PAINTERS, No. 180—Every Friday, Siegel's hall, w. cor. Walnut and 12th sts.

PAINTERS, No. 222—2d and 4th Mondays, 325 Chestnut st. Thomas Gaylor, 325 10th St.

PAINTERS, No. 232—1st and 3d Thursdays, 218 State St. P. Tesanoff, 3506 North av.

PAINTERS, No. 1006—1st and 3d Mondays, 218 State St. W. C. Eng, 691 26th St.

BREWERY WORKERS' NO. 9 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Sundays, 2 p. m., 600 Chestnut av. H. C. Russell, 312 Bartlett St.

BREWERY ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN—No. 25 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1218 State St. G. J. Richter, 609 11th St.

BREWERY MILLSTERS—No. 59 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, Walnut and 3d sts. Gustav Richter, 409 11th St.

BREWERY TEAMSTERS—No. 72 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Saturdays, 402 Chestnut av. Gustav Richter, 409 11th St.

BEER BOTTLERS—No. 218 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m.

BAKERS, No. 202 (I. B. C. W. I. U. of A. S. P.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 224 Chestnut st. E. Schlegel, 318 State St.

BARBERS, No. 50 (I. B. I. U. of A. S. P.)—Every Saturday, 116 Grand av. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BAKERS, No. 64 (I. B. C. W. I. U. of A. S. P.)—Every Saturday, 116 Grand av. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

MILL POSTERS (I. B. P. and N. A.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1218 State St. G. J. Richter, 609 11th St.

BLACKSMITHS, No. 77 (I. B. of B. and S. W. L. U.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 119 1/2 St. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BLACKSMITHS, No. 81—2d and 4th Thursdays, 119 1/2 St. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BLACKSMITHS, No. 167 (I. B. of B. and S. W. L. U.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 119 1/2 St. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BLACKSMITHS, No. 170—1st and 3d Thursdays, 119 1/2 St. B. P. Beck, 10 S. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

Boiler Makers, No. 247—Central hall, Cudahy.

Boiler Makers, No. 247—Central hall, Cudahy. C. O. Hill, Secretary; M. J. N. Hill, 160 (I. B. of B. M. and I. S. B. H.)—1st and 3d Saturdays, Central hall, Cudahy. F. H. Fredricks, box 170, Cudahy.

BRASS MOLDERS, No. 231 (I. M. U. of A. S. P.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, Trovit hall, 1186 Buflum st. and National av. C. W. Ebel, 1186 Buflum st.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS, No. 8—Every Saturday, 609 Chestnut st. Frank Lee, 1219 27th st.

BROOM MAKERS, No. 1 (I. B. and W. M. U.)—2d and 4th Mondays, Clark and 6th sts. Martin Strassburg, 1745 11th St.

BUSHMOLDERS, No. 10 (I. B. U.)—2d and 4th Fridays, 300 4th St. G. J. Frank, 812 Hanover st.

BUILDING LABORERS, No. 1—Every Friday, 602 Chestnut st. C. Dierck, 785 21st St.

CARPENTERS, No. 12 (I. O. U. F. & M.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State St. Chas. Seifert, 588 Island av.

CARPENTERS, No. 13 (I. O. U. F. & M.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State St. Chas. Seifert, 588 Island av.

CARPENTERS, No. 14 (I. O. U. F. & M.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State St. Chas. Seifert, 588 Island av.

CARPENTERS, No. 15 (I. O. U. F. & M.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State St. Chas. Seifert, 588 Island av.

CARPENTERS, No. 16 (I. O. U. F. & M.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State St. Chas. Seifert, 588 Island av.

CARPENTERS, No. 17 (I. O. U. F. & M.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State St. Chas. Seifert, 588 Island av.

CARPENTERS, No. 18 (I. O. U. F. &

O. A. HENSEL

Has a Large Assortment of

HOLIDAY SLIPPERS

for Men and for Women

Try HENSEL FOR YOUR

NEXT PAIR OF SHOES

BUY NOW—while you can get the cream of the stock.

All sizes, all styles—and

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Also the Celebrated

W. L. Douglas Union Stamp Shoes

America's Most Popular Shoes for Men.

2804 NORTH AVENUE

DEPENDABLE SHOES NOTHING ELSE

line. Meanwhile we would be pleased to receive suggestions as to the best way to go about raising the funds.

District organizers should be established wherever possible. Comrade Jacobs is doing heroic work in the Racine district. Next should be the Marinette-Manitowoc district.

If these men could be put to work now they would have the fields in better condition for the battles of next fall.

Next fall is presidential election. Every state will want speakers. If you get any you better speak early.

Local St. Louis wrote me a month ago for a date way along next summer. It made me realize that we would have to get awake in Wisconsin as the other states would get all the speakers engaged ahead of us.

Think these matters over and begin plans for next spring and fall. And let us hear from you.

We had 9,880 votes in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee in 1904. What shall we write after 1908? Comrades, if it isn't more than 10,000 it will be an eternal disgrace.

It's up to you. Get busy.

Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer.

OSHKOSH: Comrade Pofuss wife has been in the hospital, so he was unable to attend to the matter of arranging for a meeting for Comrade Thompson. However, Comrade Thorne got a few of the friends and sympathizers together. Comrade Darrow and his wife came up from Fond du Lac and we had a very interesting little conference.

Arrangements are being made to distribute 10,000 "High Prices" leaflets and a smaller number of the "Objections" leaflets. Then it is proposed to hold some small meetings in the working class districts, at which local comrades will speak. Comrade Pofuss and Thorne say they are determined to see a Socialist movement in Oshkosh. They are ready to help get an organizer for the district.

FOND DU LAC: The local gave a sociable recently. Comrade Darrow had a literature table and sold considerable literature made a brief explanation of the Socialist movement and all went away feeling that they had had a good time and had learned something, too. The local cleared about \$3 on this. A week or so later came the Thompson lecture. There was a fair sized audience all listened with enthusiasm to the lecture, \$3.25 worth of literature was sold and everybody seems to feel that the movement is growing nicely. The comrades gave a dance after the lecture, and just about cleared all expenses of the lecture. The workers recently distributed the "Objections" leaflets from house to house. The papers gave a full column write-up of Comrade Thompson's lecture.

WANTED—Thirty-five dollars, either as a donation or as a loan for three months or so. We want to start Comrade Weaver out among the farmers of Waukesha County, with his stereopticon and moving picture lecture on Socialism. See details in Whitewater notes. Who can help us with all or part of this? Address E. H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

KENOSHA: Another minister gone right! Comrade Rev. Harvey Brown, who resigned last week writes: "All my real work henceforth will be in frank acceptance of the Socialist movement, and the need of a new economic basis of life. I am willing to work in the movement—to stay, to think, to labor and be humble. I can help now and not be a burden to the movement." Welcome, comrade. We should like to have seen you stay in the church and work for Socialism, but we know that this is sometimes impossible. We honor the man, of whatever class, who is true to his convictions.

APPLETON: The telegraphers are arranging a conference with Comrade Thompson after his lecture. They expect later to have a full evening with him so that he may explain fully to the telegraphers of this district the nature of the eight-hour law which the Socialists got through the last legislature and the story of the fight.

TWO RIVERS—That he has escaped four railroad wrecks in the past two weeks, either having been in the train ahead or following a smash up, was the statement made by Carl D. Thompson at Two Rivers, where he spoke last night.

One wreck, Mr. Thompson said, was caused by overwork. A switchman had been on duty twenty-seven hours, and after having thrown a switch to send a freight onto a siding he fell asleep at his post. A passenger flyer crashed into the freight on the siding as a result. Mr. Thompson spoke to an audience which filled Kappelman's Hall last night and the audience listened with a silence that was impressive. With eager faces, straining eyes and ears, the people remained for two hours while he mapped out the program of legislation that the Social-Democrats purpose to enact in their constructive policy.—Manitowoc Tribune.

State Secretary's Financial Report for October RECEIPTS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Dues from state, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Dues from South District, Racine, Kenosha, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Dues from North District, Superior, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Total Receipts, Expended, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Stenographer's salary, Cleaning office, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Picnic Ticket Receipts, J. Passovoy, Charles Prinz, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Campaign Fund, Second Ward, Twelfth Ward, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Carnival Notes, Delegates to the Carnival Committee, etc.

MILWAUKEE

Branch Meetings Next Week. TUESDAY, 8 P. M. Town of Wauwatosa, Forty-eighth and State Streets.

THURSDAY, 8 P. M. Town of Greendale, 1116 Lapham. Fifth, 382 Washington st. Ninth, 460 Eleventh st.

FRIDAY, 8 P. M. Town of Lake, 575 Clement ave. Second, 469 Eleventh st. Twenty-second, 2714 North av. Fourteenth, 777 Seventh ave.

SATURDAY, 8 P. M. Jewish Section, 427 Fifth street. West Allis, Sixty-fourth and Greenfield aves. Town of Milwaukee, corner Nash and Teutonia ave.

Milwaukee Notes. Everybody get busy and attend the grand entertainment and ball arranged by the Doppel Quartette Freie Saenger, tonight, Nov. 30, at the Barden Maennerchor Hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago.

Streets. For a good time, that's the place.

Comrades, before attending any sociable, card party, etc., please look in these columns and see the amusement bulletin. Patronize the branches, societies, etc., that are working directly or indirectly for the good cause of Socialism.

The East Side Women's Club has arranged for a prize cinch party at Heilecker's Hall, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 2:30 p. m. The hall is located at 594 Fourth Street.

All hail! the gang's all here! That will be the motto for the grand entertainment at the South Side Turner Hall, next Sunday, Dec. 1, afternoon and evening. The Aurora Singing Society will have charge of this affair, and we all know what that means. They are on record as full-producers, and no doubt, the hall will be tested to the full capacity.

Always remember the South Side Women's Branch's grand ball at Sialoff's Hall, corner of Muskego Avenue and Mitchell Street, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Are you attending your branch meeting regularly? If not, why not? You ought to.

Don't forget a donation to the campaign fund.

The Twenty-third Ward and the Twenty-second Ward have arranged for a schafskopf and skat tournament, respectively. The former at H. Schmidt's Hall, corner Twenty-first Avenue and Rogers Street; and the latter at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue. Date: Dec. 8. Time: 2:30 p. m. Everybody invited to attend. Valuable prizes will be given in each event.

Comrades, don't forget those Thompson lectures, here in Milwaukee.

The Tenth Ward held a successful entertainment and ball at Hanke's Hall, last Saturday evening; while the Nineteenth Ward held a well attended schafskopf party at Eckelmann's Hall last Sunday.

Our Amusement Bulletin.

Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street, schafskopf every first Friday, cinch every third Friday.

Nov. 30—Freie Saenger Doppel Quartett, evening entertainment and sociable at Barden Maennerchor Hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago Streets.

Dec. 1—Aurora Singing Society, entertainment and ball, South Side Turner Hall.

Twenty-second Ward prize skat tournament, Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue.

Dec. 14—South Side Women's Branch, grand ball, Sialoff's hall, Muskego and Mitchell.

Dec. 15—Ninth Ward Branch, entertainment and ball, North Side Turner Hall.

Jan. 18—Social-Democratic party monster mask carnival, Hippodrome Building, Wells Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Jan. 25—Twentieth Ward, monster mask ball, Bahn Frei Turner Hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue.

Feb. 1—Coming Nation Club, monster mask ball, S. S. Armory Hall, Lapham Street and First Avenue.

Wanted—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

Wanted—Orders for initiation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

Wanted—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

Branches: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only \$1.50. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth Street.

Wanted—Branches and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafskopf Score Cards, bearing the Union label, from fifteen cents a dozen. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth Street.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE: A TWO STORY FLAT with twelve rooms for rent or for sale. Also a cottage for rent or for sale. Half block from the Milwaukee Northern Street Railway. Inquire of HERMAN ZUNKER, 16th and County Roads.

Sam R. Miller's Livery. Phone Main 2728. 539 Market Street. FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS. \$4. CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS. \$4. ONLY UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED. Can at any time furnish services of a first-class UNDERTAKER, EMBALMER and FUNERAL DIRECTOR; also BEST HEARSE in the United States.

Kili 2 Birds With 1 Stone! HOW? COAL WOOD COKE. Oh, just by letting me furnish your fuel supply, thereby turning the profits over to the benefit of the party. "Every little bit helps." Add your mite in this way.

H. W. Bistorius 344 SIXTH STREET PHONE 2394

WISCONSIN.

Comrades of Wisconsin: Next year our movement is to meet a supreme opportunity and a test. Shall the Social-Democracy of Wisconsin go forward, or fall back? Every Socialist in America has but one eager answer: Wisconsin must make good. We must take advantage of the opportunity.

But if we do, every comrade in Wisconsin, every local, every union, every friend of Socialism, every sympathizer must shake off his lethargy, buckle on his armour and everlastingly get busy! Right now! From this moment on.

It is not a minute too early to begin to stir up the agitation and activity.

Congressman Cooper has already been starting the Republican campaigns of next year. And Bryan has been trying to resurrect the corpse of the Democratic party by his lectures in Wisconsin. Everybody seems to think they've got to send their best men into Wisconsin. And they are getting a mighty early start.

So the Socialists must wake up. We have never let them steal a march on us yet in Wisconsin. And we want to get busy first.

There are many things that our locals, our members, unions and friends should begin doing right away, without delay. But first let me say that I am delighted to find the locals and members everywhere I've been in the state so far this fall doing splendid work. It seems to me that on the whole they are more awake and more alive and active than I've ever found them before. I believe that at this moment there is more real activity and work being done by our comrades in Wisconsin—I am speaking now of the field outside of Milwaukee—than there has ever been since I came to the state.

This is splendid. It is a good sign. Now let's get all hands on deck and make good.

Arouse your local. Get everybody to pay his dues. Go after new material. Solicit for new members. Get subscribers for Socialist papers.

Circulate literature. They will read now. Get the leaflets out. We must begin to raise a campaign fund, a day's wage fund, or social or direct donations. If we begin now we will accomplish much more. In a week or so we will start something doing along this line.

Have the Richness in quality and make of your clothes prove your refinement and taste by going to R. J. SCHOTT ...The Tailor 1210 Walnut Street

The Pacific Wireless Telegraph Co. "THE QUICK WAY" Trans-Continental Line. Sells your Chicago-Milwaukee-San Francisco line. New Building. PHONE GRAND 4617. Service Guaranteed. W. L. STOWERS, care of Pacific Wireless Telegraph Co. PLANKINTON HOUSE

WE TAKE TWICE The usual precaution to have our MILK AND CREAM

absolutely pure, clean and wholesome. It is all pasteurized and put up in sterilized bottles. Pasteurized milk is raw milk heated to 167 degrees and immediately cooled to 42 degrees. This absolutely kills all disease germs.

QUARTS, 60¢; PINTS, 40¢. 419 Grand Ave. GRIDLEY DAIRY CO. 557 National Ave.

WEDDING RINGS WATCHES—CLOCKS JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE

SPECIAL OUR HAMPDEN \$7.00 WATCH CAN'T BE BEAT!

LOUIS A. MANZ 506 CHESTNUT ST.

Return Your PICNIC TICKETS DO IT NOW!

PICNIC COMMITTEE 344 Sixth Street MILWAUKEE

Let the Motor Do Your Work. You turn on the water and the machine does the rest. Always ready for use. No labor of any kind required. Every family should have one, as it saves hard work. Don't let it be a SEASONAL CHRISTMAS GIFT? FOR SALE BY REINHOLD BROS. EVERYBODY SATISFIED 2225 Lisbon Av.

TEETH EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER. NEW TEETH, best and finest manufactured in the world. \$8.00. Standard Crowns and Bridges Teeth. \$6.00. FINE FILLINGS a Leading Specialty. DR. YOUNG 414-416 Germania Bldg. MILWAUKEE

Young Men Wanted

for Light Work in Railroad Offices and Railroad Stations. HIGHEST WAGES PAID POSITIONS PERMANENT. A few hours' practice, day or evening, a few months, and you are fitted and ready for the work. For particulars write or, better still, call at Milwaukee Ry. & Com'l Inst. 5th Floor, Hathaway Bldg., Broadway and Mason St., Milwaukee.

WIDE AWAKE BRANCHES Will Make Their Meetings Interesting and the Meeting Place Attractive. In order to do this, it will be well to train your members along these lines. Buy each and every one to take up his share of work. To aid in your noble work, we offer a pamphlet—"Making the Local Draw" by a veteran Socialist organizer. Price—100 copies, 50¢; 50 copies, 30¢; 25 copies, 20¢. Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub. Co. 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE SOAP OF SOAPS MAGNETIC SOAP. THE BEST of them all. Also makers of CENTRAL & Parson Soaps. G. A. Sercomb Mfg. Co. 213 Reed St., Milwaukee.

WE HAVE IT! WHAT? UNION LABEL GOODS! OVERCOATS SUITS PANTS HATS CAPS. DRESS SHIRTS WORK SHIRTS SUSPENDERS NECKWEAR. COLLARS OVERALLS JACKETS SHOES. Union Made. BRUETT CLOTHING CO. Cor. Fond du Lac Ave., Lloyd and 18th Sts.

Classified Advertising. WANTED: To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. FOR SALE: RECEIPT BOOKS, 80 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc.

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY. Phone Main 2728. 539 Market Street. FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS. \$4. CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS. \$4. ONLY UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED.

Kili 2 Birds With 1 Stone! HOW? COAL WOOD COKE. Oh, just by letting me furnish your fuel supply, thereby turning the profits over to the benefit of the party. "Every little bit helps." Add your mite in this way. H. W. Bistorius 344 SIXTH STREET PHONE 2394

CITY FORESTRY

10. Location of Parkways.

Some weeks ago, after suggesting this system in a fragmentary outline, the *Evening Wisconsin* Editor jumped at the conclusion that I had simply an artistic scheme for bankrupting the city. He referred to and excused a somewhat similar arrangement in Paris, because Napoleon had directed it as a war measure. I hope that in spite of biased editors Milwaukee will not feel conscience stricken for expending as much in war on the devitalizing influences now ravishing the vitals of our city progeny, as is commonly expended for the official murder called war, where might establishes right. When money flows in in exchange for bonds issued at a profitable discount to the buyer, parallel with the vulgar betting on prize fights, one is high finance, the other sporting, the difference being in magnitude only, not in principle.

To outline these parkways, I would begin with Clinton Street, extending south via Kinickinnic Avenue, continuing south on Chicago Road (which extends through St. Francis, Cudahy and South Milwaukee, and a branch down the Howell road.) Going north, bend from Clinton at Florida Street, direct to East Water Street bridge, from the bridge, north-east to Buffalo and Broadway.

Another branch from Clinton and Florida Streets, north-west to Second Street, north to West Water Street, continue to Third Street, and straight up Third to Watersheds Park at the river.

A branch at Third and Green Bay Avenue, could continue up Green Bay Avenue to Atkinson Avenue, and to North Milwaukee. Start another from the court house north on Jackson Street to Martin, cut over to Van Buren Street and Luman Avenue, bend past the East Side High School to the intersection of Lyon and Racine Streets, continue up Lyon Street and Warren Avenue to Brady Street, cut through north to Oakland Avenue, continue on Oakland Avenue to Whitefish Bay.

From this there could be a branch at North Avenue, extending east to Farwell Avenue, and at the intersection of North and Farwell Avenues there should be the entrance to Lake Park. Those ugly cross streets within the space from

this point to Lake Park should be vacated, and the park extended for the benefit of the many institutions that are clustered there, one a hospital, an industrial school, the home for the aged, and two orphan asylums, the infants' home and a public school. This land originally belonged to the city, and was donated to these various institutions; very little if any would have to be purchased, as they could profitably cooperate in such an arrangement.

For another way, begin at State and Fifth Streets, cut over to Winnebago, continue to Vliet and Eleventh, cut through to Fond du Lac Avenue, continue to Watersheds Park at the western limits of North Milwaukee.

From this way extend a branch west at Walnut Street via Lisbon Avenue, continue on Lisbon Road past Washington Park and continue to Brookfield line road.

For another, start also at Fifth and State Streets, continue west to the intersection of the old Watertown Road to Watwatosa. One-third of this would be inside of Watersheds Park along the Menomonee River.

For another start at Sixth and Wells Streets, extend south over viaduct, continue on First Avenue to Mitchell, cut through to Windlake Avenue and continue over Loomis Road to Root River.

This way should branch at South Pierce Street, extend west past Mitchell Park via Shea Street, along National Avenue to West Allis.

From this there could also be a branch at the intersection of Muskego Avenue, then extending to Forest Home Avenue, thence along Janesville Road to Reynolds Park and Hales Corners.

These ten parkways would become the great thoroughfares and would be so universally used that all traffic of local interests would radiate from them at various points. The numbering of streets would begin there, and the compilation of our city directory would be much simplified.

Of course the objects of this system would be somewhat defeated if there were not a convenient means of passing from one to another at the base or central portion. Here should be grouped the public buildings, fronting a space on Wells Cedar and Ninth Streets on the west side and for the east side within a line drawn from Chestnut Street bridge south on east side of River Street to Martin, thence east to Market, thence south to Biddle, thence east to Jefferson, thence south to Oneida, thence west to city hall, north on East Water to Biddle, and thence west to the river. I will suggest a few matters of detail next week.

C. B. Whitnall.

WISCONSIN.

Prospects were never so good in Wisconsin field as now.

Local Marinette, through the exertions of Comrade Captain Larson, wants an organizer to work in their city steadily. They guarantee \$10 per week for five weeks in order to make it possible. These comrades mean business.

Local Sheboygan Falls had a hundred farmers or more out to the Thompson lecture. Comrade Dasso had a tilt with the minister there. The pastor said the Socialists were free lovers, etc. Comrade Dasso protested and called upon the minister to prove his statement or resign. A meeting of the church members was called and the minister forced to face his charges. He meekly "took it all back" and told his congregation he had made a mistake—it was Philadelphia Communists that he referred to not Wisconsin Socialists. He said the Socialists were all right. Comrade Dasso was, of course, on hand and gave to every member copies of

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON

Great are the promised features that will attend the forthcoming appearance in this city of our old football friend De Wolf Hopper, when the tall comedian will begin his engagement at the Davidson next Sunday evening, for the first half of the week, with a matinee on



Wednesday, in the latest of his series of comic opera characters, King Ecstasticus, in the newest musical amusement from the pens of Reginald DeKoven and Frederic Ranken, "Happyland." Of course, the usual lavishness of scenery and costumes that characterize all of the Shubert shows will be in evidence in the present instance.

A dramatic event of exceptional interest will be found in the engagement of Olga Nethlesole, at the Davidson, the latter part of the week. She has secured the English and American rights to the latest Comedies-Francaise success, M. Paul Hervieu's powerful play, "The Awakening." Her success in the character of Therese de Megeue was immediate. "The Awakening" will be presented on Thursday and Saturday evenings, "Sapho" will be the bill on Friday evening, and "Camille" will be matinee bill on Saturday afternoon.

ALHAMBRA

Williams and Walker, the greatest colored comedians in the world, heading their talented company of sixty artists, will commence a week's engagement at the Alhambra theater tomorrow, Sunday afternoon. "Bandanna Land," their new piece, is said to be the best in



which they ever appeared. It contains a wealth of music and throughout the three acts there is a continual string of songs and dances into which the colored performers throw their whole strength. The coon song in the opening number of the piece portrays how the darkey, years ago used to voice his woes in song out in the cornfields.

One of the best attractions of the present season is Aubrey Mitten-thal's new Irish musical drama,



"The Singing Girl" from Killarney, which comes, for the first time to this city, at the Bijou tomorrow

the *Waivick* and principles and program of Socialism. This incident created quite a stir in the whole community, and everybody was anxious to hear the Thompson lecture.

It was held in the hall about three miles north of Sheboygan Falls, among the farmers. The farmers are more active for Socialism in this place than the wage earners. But the farmers are after 'em and hope to arouse them. The local has fifteen members, all paid up to date. And they kept their members in full standing, too, all through the summer without a break. They had \$1000 in the treasury, which they turned over to the state for the lecture. They held a big dance and several card parties last year, and made considerable money. They already have a fund of \$8 or \$10 which they will use in the coming campaign.

Fifteen members in the new local at Montfort. Who says we don't grow?

The comrades are getting ready for a big fight next fall. Sheboygan Falls local has already asked the state organizer for a speaker for three days, when the battle opens. They are going after the whole end of their county.

A tornado, flood and blizzard couldn't keep the people of Sturgeon Bay away from the Socialist lecture. In spite of everything a good crowd turned out.

Banks and Pledges Collected by J. Galbraith.

Paul Wolske 25c; J. G. Wildish \$1; G. G. Huseby, \$1; R. Peschke 50c, Bonnie J. Brown 50c, R. Saeger 50c, A. S. \$1, L. F. R. 50c, F. A. Kraft, M. D. \$1, Carl Biersach 50, A. Klinger 25c, H. M. B. \$1, Frank Boness \$1, Bank 179 \$1.25, Bank 154 60c, Bank 155 \$2.01, Bank 230 58c, Bank 128 27c, Bank 104 20c, Bank 157 \$1.45, Bank 102 43c, Bank 227 51c. Previously reported \$650.85. Total \$667.13.

Goebel in Kenosha Sunday.

Comrade George H. Goebel, one of the most successful of the national organizers and lecturers of the national party, will speak in Kenosha Sunday afternoon at the Trades Council Hall, Goebel is a rattler as a speaker, and no one should miss this opportunity. He is just returning to the East from a most successful organization trip at the Pacific slope, where "elegant distances" and the other discouragements of newly settled territory were unable to down him in his agitation work.

Thompson Lectures.

Comrades, be sure to see to it that the Thompson lectures are well attended. Get your neighbors and friends out to the meetings. We herewith publish the list of meetings to be held in Milwaukee:

Nov. 30, 8 p. m.—Thirteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Humboldt Hall, corner Richards and Center Streets.

Dec. 1, 2:30 p. m.—South Side Women's Branch, at Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street.

Dec. 3, 8 p. m.—Fourth Ward Branch, Waldock's Hall, 777 Seventh Avenue.

Dec. 4, Racine; 5, West Allis; 6, Kiel; 7, Waupaca; 8, Grand Rapids; 9, Fenwood; 10, Tomahawk; 11, Rhineland; 12, Brandwood; 13, Glidden; 14, Ashland;

A TIMELY MEASURE!

AN ORDINANCE compelling all public service corporations to file with the city clerk names of witnesses to accidents, etc.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee do ordain as follows:

Section 1. In the case of any accidents in which a public service corporation is concerned, and where the said corporation secures the names of eye witnesses to said accident, it shall be the duty of said corporation to forthwith file a copy of the names of all such witnesses that it has secured with the city clerk.

Section 2. Failure to comply with the provisions of this ordinance or any part thereof, shall subject the said corporation to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) or more than five hundred dollars (\$500), provided, however, that such penalty shall not be imposed unless there has been a failure to file such names for a space of time longer than forty-eight hours (48) from the time of such accident.

Section 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances contravening the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force five days (5) from and after its passage and publication.

—Introduced in the city council Monday by Ald. Melms, Socialist Democrat.

15, Superior; 16, Two Harbors, Minn.; 17, Osceola; 18, Minneapolis, Minn.; 19, Spring Valley; 20, Humbird.

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A SUGGESTION

A PAIR OF FINE Shoes or Oxfords

Not a more appropriate, desirable or sensible than a pair of our fine Shoes or Oxfords for a

Holiday Present

This is the best time to buy. Our lines are complete in all styles of Slippers for young and old—at all prices.

Lamers Bros SHOES

334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SPECIAL: Beginning with Sun., Jan. 14th, 1918, our store will be closed on Sundays.

ALL PRINTED MATTER

should be the result of careful thought and intelligence—each part giving strength to others. Only the combined efforts of good copy and skillful printing will obtain this effect for you. This is our system. We co-operate with you and assist you by placing the mark of individuality on your printing. We feel that it is a part of our duty to do job-work so good as to make your printing an advertisement for us. This it will do only when it brings results for you.

Send postal, or call up Grand 2394, and our collector will call with samples for your inspection.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY MILWAUKEE 342-344 SIXTH ST.

GO TO WIRTH'S DANCING SCHOOLS

WINTER TERM FOR BEGINNERS WILL BEGIN AT

NORTH SIDE TURN HALL, TUESDAY, Dec. 5, Doors Open at 7:00
 BECKE ATEN'S CLUBS HALL, WED. DEC. 6, Lesson 8:30 to 9:00
 ARMY HALL, 812 1/2 AV. THURS., DEC. 7, SOCIAL 9 to 12
 RECREATION CLUB HALL, SAT., DEC. 7

Send or Phone for Souvenir Circular.

PROF. A. C. WIRTH Residence 114 FIFTEENTH STREET

LADIES' SOUVENIR SOCIAL

WEST OF DECEMBER 8th—Each Lady Will Receive a Hand-Printed SUX JAPANESE PAN.

TELEPHONE GRAND 2267

PRIVATE LESSONS
 Tuition—12 Lessons—Middie \$2, Ladies \$4

BE SECURE

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE

places the mantle of protection around the home. It secures the future of your family against adversity. A postal or phone will bring the facts.

VICTOR L. BERGER

344 6th St., Milwaukee

afternoon and is underlined for a week's stay, with the usual matinees. It is a drama of intense heart interest. Aside from its many novel musical features, one of the most interesting "stage upon stage" scenes ever attempted will be given. It helps on the plot. The villains are thwarted so cleverly by the "girl," that the result astounds and delights the audience.

STAR THEATER

Next week's announcement at the new Star is "The Nightingales," one of the important burlesque attractions of the present season. There are forty people in the company, twenty-two of whom are show girls of real beauty and talent. The performance opens with "Americans Abroad" followed by vaudeville, embracing McDevitt & Kelly, dancing stars; Kennedy, Evans and Kennedy; in their natural sketch, "True to Nature"; Howard and Lewis, in song and stories of the streets and town, and the Vedmars, in gymnastic nonsense. The closing burlesque, "Out for a Lark" is a hot one.

GAYETY.

Next week at the Gayety that famous aggregation, "The Golden Crooks", will make its first appearance here this season. It has always been looked to to provide many notable novelties and it is promised that it will not disappoint. As an extra attraction John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain will appear at every performance.

CRYSTAL

At the Crystal, next week, a big bill is offered, comprising Hughes & Macie in their novel dancing act, Marion Brothers in acrobatic head balancing, Lillian Ashley the child impersonator, Wilson & Doyle in their comedy talking act, Jeanette Haner in illustrated songs, and the Crystalgraph. Big crowds fill the theater daily.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Milwaukee.—The right of Milwaukee to have an elected school board for the immediate future went up in smoke at the council meeting Monday, when by a parliamentary trick, Ald. Weil (R) rendered useless the favorable vote upon the project by the aldermen. The aldermen voted 28 to 14 in favor of the election, but Weil, by the aid of Pres. Meisenheimer (R) gave notice of a reconsideration at the next meeting, thus tying the matter up till after the time limit for an election has expired. The Weil resolution in favor of a one-man head to the public works department was laid over. The people are afraid it will create a terrible political power in the hands of one man, for such commissioner would carry in the hollow of his hand the right to work of a vast army of men.

Under the new LaFollette "reform" law, passed by the last legislature, the Social Democrats opposing a public utility corporation can surrender its franchise and get a franchise for all time, called an indeterminate franchise, and subject to the regulation of a state board. The right of a city to have any voice in the regulation of the private corporations doing public business in its midst is therefore lost and it is at the mercy of a commission of three who get their appointment at the hands of the politician who happens to occupy the governor's chair. At Monday's meeting a franchise was granted to another heating company, back of which was the Schlitz brewery people, and it was rushed through early in the session in the hope of heading off a master move of the Beggs-people in suddenly applying for an indeterminate franchise for their Central Heating octopus. Under the law the company getting an indeterminate franchise gets an absolute monopoly of the field, subject to "state regulation." The Beggs people thus expect to head the new company off, and a battle in the courts will probably follow. The Socialists got several amendments into the new franchise, but voted against it. One amendment gave the city the right to purchase at any time. Another provided for a "reasonable" profit, instead of 15 per cent.

Did you speak to that merchant you are dealing with about advertising in the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*?

Did you speak to that merchant you are dealing with about advertising in the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*?

ROCKER SPECIAL

This large and comfortable full-roll-seat Arm Rocker, in a beautiful mahogany finish, a regular \$4.25 value, is offered for next week only at

\$2.65

Our Fall and Holiday Stock is most complete just now. Hundreds of new and useful ideas in Furniture to choose from. We cordially invite you to call.

Kunzelmann-Esser

COMPANY

460-62-64-66 Mitchell St. Between Second and Third Avenues

EVERYTHING IN FURNITURE FOR THE HOME

In a Court Fight at Manitowoc

Manitowoc, Wis., Nov. 27.—The trial of the state vs. Comrade C. M. Wright, editor of the *Daily Tribune*, the local Socialist daily, has been postponed to Dec. 3, on motion of the district attorney. The district attorney plead that as he had been occupied with the board until the day before the trial he had not had time to prepare. The defendant was ready.

The case is the criminal libel suit brought against Wright by the state on complaint of William Rahr, president of the Manitowoc Maltng Company, former mayor of the city and at one time political boss. Rahr is the man who once boasted that he could buy the "Polish Hill" for a glass of beer.

The suit alleges ruination of character because of the publication in the *Tribune* of stories charging excessive gambling and improper management of the fair association by Rahr, its president.

On Saturday night a monster meeting was held to raise a fund to defend the case. Carl D. Thompson spoke. The Opera House was filled to its capacity and even the severest critics found no word of fault. A band concert, lasting for an hour preceded the lecture, and after Thompson finished the floor was cleared for dancing.

Thompson was at his best. He held that the freedom of the press was being assailed and that duty compelled those who stood for that great principle to protest against any attempt to revoke or impair it. 280 tickets were sold at 50c each. Ladies were admitted free.

The affair was the biggest success that Manitowoc Socialists ever have known and all are delighted with the magnificent backing given to the paper.

Manitowoc Socialists are thoroughly in fighting trim and one of the most vigorous organization campaigns ever waged here will be carried on from now on. There is no doubt but the Socialists will carry two more wards in next

Comrades, Attention!

Be sure and attend the lecture arranged by the South Side Women's Branch, next Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1, at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street. Comrade Carl D. Thompson will deliver a lecture on the constructive program of Socialism. Bring the ladies and listen to what was done in our state legislature this year. Don't forget the date and attend, it will be interesting.

Special for One Week

Lady's Enamelled Watch \$6.00 Value, at \$4.25

Repair Work a Specialty

Edw. J. Jensen Jeweler and Optician
 434 Eleventh Avenue

Pay Attention—Everybody!

POPULAR PRICES

Closed Sundays After Jan. 1-10

If any man or woman in this burg has a notion to possess him or herself of a sumptuous, new pair of shoes, and lack not the necessary coin to clinch the trade with, let him or her forthwith apply here and walk away in those notably popular shoes stamped

IDEAL SHOE STORE

443—ELEVENTH AVENUE—443

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

It is a fine blow the defomers have succeeded in striking at home in Milwaukee!

Yes, Sherbie, please run! The unsuspecting people whose votes on bought with free drinks would like a swipe at you.

Did we dream that Clancy was ever to be tried on that grand jury indictment? Are the wheels of justice off the track?

Cannot the Book Trust be satisfied with its grip on the school board? Still its rule would be sure if it could also get the town.

And now a city paper says that Milwaukeeans have never shown much interest in home rule anyway. To this kind of a crawl-out are our half-breed politicians reduced!

It is hard to decide which is the more dangerous element in Milwaukee's civic life: The deep craftiness of the Stalwarts or the clumsy lumbering of the Half-Breeds.

Up-state they call the clearing house certificates soap wrappers. In Milwaukee the north-siders refer to them as hogus money. On the west side it is called stage money!

Now the Independent School Book Trust wants a candidate for mayor. It wants to run the president of the school board. And it is the dough!

When Rose beat a hasty retreat from that Schlitz Park meeting he hopped out toward his automobile. In the steps he met a *Sentinel* re-

porter. "Those G-d-s-o-f-be ripped out and then leaped into the auto and was whirled away."

Milwaukee would like to see its six thousand dollar superintendent of schools drop his politician way and get down to business in keeping our schools up to standard.

Don't be fooled by the old politicians' trick. Some of these fellows who have announced their candidacy for mayor simply want to put themselves in position to trade for a place further down on the old party tickets.

How proud Milwaukee ought to be with its corporation old party politicians fighting municipal ownership in the open and its reform old party politicians fighting it under cover of "state regulation." And the last is worse than the first, for it has already robbed Milwaukee of the right of home rule.

Paul Bechtner, "our" comptroller, wants the water works turned over to private profit vampires—our water works on which much of the city's health is based—and would like it run like other private corporations and subject to state control. Like our street car system, we presume, which has grown worse since it was investigated by the state commission in-

Third Grand MAMMOTH

For the Benefit of the Press and Campaign Funds.

MASK CARNIVAL

GIVEN BY THE

Social-Democratic Party

At the Hippodrome Saturday Evening JAN. 18th

Admission 50c a Person AT THE DOOR—\$1.00 **\$300 in Prizes!** (Cash and Mds)

The paid attendance at our last Carnival (in the Exposition building) exceeded 12,000 persons. The Hippodrome is a much smaller building. With a reputation so splendid as to draw a tremendous patronage, it is deemed wise to set the price of admission at the above figure. When the probable demand for tickets is considered, it seems that it ought to be easy to dispose of 3,000 tickets in advance, even at 50c each. Call at the office and learn how to get four tickets for \$1.50.

Though our Masquerades in the past were the most spectacular ever seen in Milwaukee, we will endeavor to put all other Carnivals in the shade by our efforts to make this the one grandest, biggest and most stupendous show.

Contestants for prizes must be on the floor at 9:30 P. M.

The *News* makes the following pertinent comment on the Beggs bouquet to Kelly:
"Speaking before a committee of the common council, John I Beggs, president of the Milwaukee Street Railway Company, declared that 'your present city attorney and the railroad rate commission of Wisconsin have obtained more from the T. M. E. R. & L. Company than you ever have gotten in a similar time before.'"

AN IMPORTANT MATTER FOR THE PEOPLE!

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the weighing of coal and coke delivered to small consumers.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall deliver any coal or coke in quantities of four tons or less at a single delivery unless delivered as hereinafter provided.
Section 2. At any time of delivering coal or coke to any private consumer, in the quantity herein specified, it shall be delivered by such person, firm or corporation in packages, bags or baskets containing one hundred pounds each. If any buyer or prospective buyer or his agent shall be dissatisfied with said package, bag or basket, it shall be the duty of such dealer in coal or coke, and any and all his agents and employees, to proceed forthwith to one of the weighers established by chapter XIV, the general ordinances of the city of Milwaukee as compiled for the year 1896, or any other person, firm or corporation, having scales sufficiently large enough to weigh said package, bag or basket. It shall be the duty of the person or persons delivering such coal or coke, upon the request of the buyer, his agent or agents, to obtain the weight of said package, bag or basket, in its gross as well as in its net form. The weighers fees shall be paid by such buyer, and no dealer of coal or coke shall charge for a greater weight of coal or coke than the weight certified by such official weigher, or other person, firm or corporation having scales to weigh such package, bag or basket.

Section 3. No person, firm or corporation employed in the buying and selling of coal and coke shall recover the price of any coal or coke delivered to any private consumer in quantities of four tons or less at a single delivery unless such persons or corporations shall prove that he or it has complied with the provisions of this ordinance.
Section 4. The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to the sale of coal or coke to any manufacturing or commercial establishment or to any public body, but only to the sale of coal or coke to small consumers, who shall use the same for fuel.

Section 5. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty, nor more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Section 6. All ordinances and resolutions contravening the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.
Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.—Introduced in the City Council Monday by Al. Hasmann, Social-Democrat.

"What have Kelly and the commission obtained for the people of Milwaukee? We know that Kelly was active in urging the legislature to enact the perpetual franchise act, but so far as his having obtained anything of real value from the local company for the people of Milwaukee the evidence of it is not apparent."
"The railway commission, it is true, ordered that certain things be done by the street railway company, including the maintaining of as good service as was maintained when the commission was investigating the street railway service. Yet there are lines in the city on which the service, if anything, is worse than it was before the investigation was undertaken."
"We may well believe that Mr. Beggs feels that Kelly and the railway commission are worthy of praise for their achievements. The council alone is vile."

We certainly join the *News* in asking: What did Kelly get?

Hodge Coming

Arrangements have finally been made by which Comrade John Hodge, British member of Parliament and fraternal delegate from England to the recent A. F. of L. convention, will visit Milwaukee and deliver an address on labor subjects December 9, at Liedertafel Hall, Seventh Street. Hodge was formerly secretary of the Steel Smelters' Association and later president of the Glasgow trades council.

DAVIDSON

4 NIGHTS STARTING SUNDAY

DE WOLF HOPPER

and the De Wolf Hopper Opera Co., with MARGUERITE CLARK, in "HAPPYLAND"

11:00 to 12c Matinee—1:30 to 25c Evenings

MAIL ORDERS NOW RECEIVED

FOR OLGA

NETHERSOLE

NEXT THURS. and SAT. NIGHTS "THE AWAKENING"

FRIDAY 8:30 P.M. SAT. 8:30 P.M. General Sale Monday

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 5

ONE CONCERT ONLY

Russian Symphony Orchestra

60 SOLOISTS 60

Prices 50c to \$1.50 SEATS MONDAY

NEW STAR

Commencing Sunday

Matinee, Dec. 1

The Nightingales

Twice Daily 2:30 & 7:15

LADIES' DAYS Wed. & Friday Mat. & Nt.

GAYETY

(FORMERLY THE STAR)

Completely Remodeled into the Safest Burlesque Theatre in Milwaukee (50 EXITS—Count 'Em.)

Week Beginning Sunday Mat., Dec. 1 (Ladies' Matinee Every Thurs.)

GOLDEN CROOK CO.

John L. Sullivan vs. Jack Kilrain

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

Hal Reid's New Irish Comedy

The Singing Girl from Killarney

A Supreme Sensation of the Stage

SEE The Lakes of Killarney The Golden Dancers The Whirling Red Pepper Scene The Hiscut Making Scene

Week December 5—Sunday Matinee

Harry Clay Blaney

In His New Melodrama

THE BOY DETECTIVE

Great Production—The Blaney Kind

Eighth Annual Ball

Given by Metal Polishers, Buffers & Platers' Local Union No. 10

Sat'y Evg, Nov. 30

at South Side Turner Hall

NATIONAL AVENUE—Between SECOND and THIRD AVENUES

WEST SIDE TURNER HALL

International Molders' Union No. 125

Saturday Nov. 30th

TICKETS 25c, AT DOOR 50c Music by May's Band

A Political Game Spoiled

Attempt of Rose Politicians to Make Personal Hay Out of the Distress of Slavonians Meets With Fitting Rebuke. Rose Exposed!

Two thousand Slavs, a majority of the Milwaukee colony, men, women and children, furious at the outrages perpetrated upon their race by the Hungarian government, said at the news of the massacre of their countrymen, assembled in a massmeeting and wept over the horrors suffered by their kin, in the old world, at Schlitz Park, last Sunday afternoon. But an attempt to keep the meeting from also considering outrages on the working class in this country, was unsuccessful and at least one speaker was able to get the floor to denounce the attempt of capitalist politicians to get political capital out of the meeting. J. J. Vlach, a Bohemian politician and an office holder appointed by the former mayor, David Rose, was the first speaker, in spite of the protests of some in the audience. And one of the busybodies in connection with the attempt to get political advantage out of the meeting was the Probate Judge Ikey Karel, whose queer work at Madison for the street railway monopoly will not soon be forgotten. When Mr. Vlach rose to speak, some Bohemian Social-Democrats protested vigorously against this man claiming that he was a cheap politician, and accused him of having written a leaflet full of shameful misrepresentations. The talking was done in the Slavish languages, and in a few minutes as the babel of voices and intense excitement began to arouse the sluggish blood of the foreigners, pandemonium broke loose. Ten minutes elapsed before the excitement subsided enough for the speaker to proceed.

Finally the politicians trotted out ex-mayor Rose, the street railway mayor, as one of the speakers. In a most hypocritical speech he referred to the recent events in Slavonia and said that these were the worst outrages committed in centuries. He claimed that such things could not happen in any other country and that America must be aroused to protest from one end to the other. He hoped that soon the entire world would have a constitution "patterned after the Declaration of Independence."

When he had finished Arthur Kahn began to address the people in their language from the floor of the hall. Rose, supposing that Kahn was of his own stripe, tried to make more political capital by urging him to go upon the stage to speak, and even placed his chair in front of the stage for Kahn to step on. Kahn lost no time in taking advantage of the opportunity and then facing the vast audience spoke a few words of introduction in the Slavonian language, and then read the following resolutions:

We, citizens and residents of Milwaukee, Wis., assembled in massmeeting in Schlitz Park, send our greeting and love to our brothers in the old country, and protest against the killing of 18 of our people, the serious injuring of 9 and the injury of 80 others.

We regret that Bishop Pavry has been so short-sighted as to refuse our people to have their choice for priest installed in their own church, and to try to force upon them the priest of a nationality, which, as such, is hostile to our nation. We place the blame of these murders upon the shoulders of the Hungarian government. This incident again shows that the heroic stand which our people are taking in the fight for universal suffrage is correct, that they are realizing that their condition as a nation and as a class can only be bettered by taking part in the making and enforcing of laws for their interests, and in the selection to public office of men of their own kind, class and nationality.

We congratulate them on having, together with the Hungarian proletariat—against whom we Slavonian workers have no hate or bad feeling—gone on general strike on the day the Hungarian Parliament was opened and having compelled the closing of every factory and shop on that day in Essig, Agram, Hermandstadt, Budapest and every other city in the Slavonian Croatian Hungarian Kingdom.

We congratulate them on their demonstrations on the day when they marched and paraded through their cities, showing that they were in earnest for the fight they so nobly began, and that they will compel the recognition of their just demands.

WHEREAS, A few years ago at Hazelton in Pennsylvania, twenty-three of our Slavonian countrymen were murdered and forty-eight wounded, because they went on strike to better their conditions, who were peacefully marching through the streets behind an American flag, exercising a right which is granted to every American citizen and everybody living under the flag with the stars and stripes, by the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS, These twenty-three of our countrymen, our fellow workers, men, were murdered, shot in the back, and forty-six wounded by a Republican sheriff, Martin, and his deputies.

WHEREAS, Not even an indictment was found against these tools of the capitalist class.

WHEREAS, In Idaho our countrymen, together with other workingmen, some of them murdered by a slow but sure process by order of a Democratic governor, Steunenberg, and this action approved by the Republican administration of the country; be RESOLVED, That we call upon our countrymen and the working class of this country to revenge the murder of our brothers by carrying the fight

to the polls, armed with the mightiest weapon, the ballot of the Social-Democratic party.

As he began to read Rose led the applauding and was especially appreciative when the resolutions referred to the shooting down of workingmen in Pennsylvania by Republican officials. But when they referred to the Democratic officials in the West putting workingmen in bullpens Rose began to scent danger and excitedly sprang to his feet. Kahn thereupon uttered an impassioned protest against capitalist party politicians using the meeting to deliver the workingmen over to the capitalist party politicians.

Comrade Kahn then began to speak in the Slavish language, but after about five minutes' talk he was interrupted by the chairman, who said that this meeting was called to protest against the outrages in the old country and had nothing to do with events in America. Kahn replied, shaking his finger straight in Rose's face, who stood beside him:

"My people in this country are as near to my heart as my people in the old country, and Ex-Mayor Rose, who came to Milwaukee as a strikebreaker, who came here at the head of soldiers to shoot down the workingmen of this city when they were striking for their rights, is not a fit or proper man to address the working people at an indignation meeting of this kind."

It was an intensely dramatic moment and the effect on the audience was marked. All eyes were turned on the snaky politician, Rose, who felt that things were liable to be too warm for him in the hall and immediately grabbed his coat and rushed out. The audience was fast taking sides and becoming excited. A dozen or more started fiery speeches. Every man in the hall began to talk and shout. Every woman began to laugh and cry and grow hysterical as the excitement increased, and the peaceable priestly gestures of Father Duchon were waved aside by the angry Slavs and his words of admonition were ignored.

The Democratic politicians had their henchmen well placed, and these tried to work up a feeling against those who had put a spoke in the game of the capitalist party politicians.

Others tried to pacify the crowd to restore order. The Slavonian priest, Rev. P. M. Duchon, rushed upon the platform and approached the speaker, and this move was interpreted by some of his followers, who supposed he wished to order the speaker down from the stage.

But when they saw the Socialist reach out his hand and shook hands with the priest, staying at the same time: "Father, I love you as a man and respect you as a priest," they took a different view of the matter and were calmed down. The cries of the political workers against the Socialist spokesman of "Throw him out, kill him," were of no effect, and the speaker, having finished, left the stage and found a seat at one side of the hall.

Some Rose heels tried to molest him when he later left the hall, but found too many ready to protect him and so, cowards that they were, desisted.

Among politicians it was well understood that the Schlitz Park meeting was gotten up, unknown to the people who assembled, as a means of advancing the canvass of Dave Rose as a candidate for mayor. The program was to make game of the other nationalities in the same way, picking up some exciting outrage to said nationality in the old world and assembling them in protest meetings where the old party politicians could shine and get the sympathies of the assembled people for use in the coming city campaign. It is understood that the Poles were to be assembled next and then other nationalities. But the fiasco of the first attempt may discourage the politicians from risking further meetings.

None of the capitalistic papers, which had long reports about this meeting, printed the resolutions all fearing that it might set the working class to thinking. And the statement of the *Daily News* (Rose paper) that the entire crowd took a stand against our comrade, that he was driven from the hall and the park by the excited crowd, who "trailed after him, threatening all sorts of vengeance," must be branded as a contemptible fabrication. After the closing of the meeting, our Bohemian comrades held a meeting outside of the hall in the open park, and the people listened attentively to what they had to say.

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