

TENTH YEAR

No. 38

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

WHOLE NO.

494

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

JUDGED BY THEIR "EQUALS!"

By Victor L. Berger.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS know that crime is very largely the result of bad economic conditions and wrong environments.

Yet nevertheless it is an old maxim that the true sanction of laws is to be found in penal legislation.

For many centuries the kings were the mainstay of the law. Being the masters of society in their time, it fell to them to punish infractions of the law.

With the advent of democracy in modern times, institutions went back to the old Germanic principle of investing the people themselves, or at least a class of citizens, with judicial powers.

The institution of the jury means putting the people on the bench—or to speak more correctly, putting on the bench that class of citizens from whom the jury is taken.

Our political institutions and our legal machinery were inherited from England.

In England for a long time the jury was returned from the aristocracy, or the aristocratic portion of the nation. In England the aristocracy formerly made all the laws and to no small extent still makes them.

In the United States every citizen is qualified to be an elector and a juror, and is eligible to office—at least in theory. The jury system, as it is understood in America, appears theoretically to be the direct consequence of the sovereignty of the people and of universal suffrage.

However, in reality the reins of the government have long since slipped from the hands of the common people and into the grasp of the capitalists. This oligarchy, at least in the large cities, rules and exploits the people with the help of criminal politicians and thieves of every description, who act as the agents and tools of corporate wealth in dealing with the masses.

We still elect judges. But the big business men, and particularly the Bar Association, pick them out for us.

We still have juries. But a jury commission, appointed by the judges at the recommendation of "business men," makes up the panels. In short, we still have the forms of democracy. Therefore the politicians and the "healers" are still a necessary adjunct of our plutocracy.

But the hollowness and the sham of it all has never been shown so clearly as in Milwaukee during the recent so-called graft investigations.

During the long and rotten rule of David S. Rose, graft and corruption reached such gigantic dimensions that "something had to be done." Particularly since whatever was left of the civic conscience and public honesty had been aroused by the patient and continuous agitation of the Social-Democracy.

It was never intended that the graft investigators should do more than go "through the motions" again, as they had done several times in the past. And the state's attorney at that time, one William H. Bennett, never meant that the investigation should go any further.

But unfortunately, or rather fortunately, Bennett got sick. And as the unexpected sometimes happens, his assistant, an energetic and bright young man, took the investigation seriously.

We all know the rest. There were indictments. There were arrests. There were trials. Yet when it came to summing it all up, there were little or no results.

The air of Milwaukee was thick with graft and the streets full of grafters. Yet most of them could not be touched. And those who were indicted went free in most cases.

Why? Because the grafters, as a class, rule the city of Milwaukee. Because the juries were made up of grafters and grafters' friends and cousins. Because our plutocracy is also graftocracy. And because the graftocracy has also the key to the jury box.

Let us see whether this picture is overdone. Of a list of 46 jurors which I had "the pleasure" of examining personally, 44 were "tainted men," and two were colorless. Not a Social-Democrat was among them, nor any other known enemy of graft.

Out of another panel of 31—which recently decided a grafting case by pronouncing the accused "not guilty" of perjury, after he had admitted that he had lied under oath—out of this panel of 31 there were 14 business men, 2 saloonkeepers, 10 farmers, 1 motorman, and 5 who did not seem to have any particular classification.

It is worthy of note that the "brewer" Milwaukee County farmer, the man who is putting water and clalk into the milk, is especially favored for jury service when the graftocracy wants "to put on airs"—although the number of farmers living in Milwaukee County is very small compared with the wage working class. But the skilled mechanic hardly ever gets on the jury.

Since the Milwaukee trade unionists have become Social-Democratic, the graftocracy has relieved them from jury duty. A workman is rarely to be found on the panels, unless he is a conductor or a motorman—and Beggs is not known to have many union men in his service.

On the other hand, the clerk of the criminal court, Mr. Frank Woller, who had the jury box in charge, was recently sent to the house of correction for three years for stealing \$30,000.

Just imagine how diligently that man must have watched the jury box every time a new list of names was put in.

And what guarantee do we have that any name which did not sound well to the graftocracy ever got into the jury box at all? And what assurance do we have that after the strikes of the state were exhausted, and only a few names were supposed to be in the jury box, and only one more to be drawn, that the man with the precious \$30,000 conscience would not help out his brother grafter by putting in the name of a "grafter's cousin" several times, so that the twelfth man would surely be a "safe man"? Such a thing could easily be done during the noon recess.

Yet our criminal court judge, the Hon. Alvin Brazee, hurried to appoint the brother, trusted assistant and confidential man of that \$30,000 grafter, for the full six-year term as clerk of the criminal court, beginning Jan. 1, 1908.

This is a "criminal court" indeed! Said that keen French observer of American life, De Tocqueville:

To look upon the jury as a mere judicial institution is to confine our attention to a very narrow view of it. For however great its influence may be upon the decisions of the law courts, that influence is very subordinate to the powerful effects which it produces upon the destinies of the community at large. The jury is above all a pe-

John Hays Hammond is said to get a salary of one million dollars a year from the Guggenheims as their chief engineer. He is an expert authority on mine and other prospects and values, and the Guggenheim investments are made under his advice. And there is nothing sentimental in the paying out of the vast salary. Capitalists prefer to pay low salaries every time. But this man is undoubtedly worth all he costs to the Guggenheims, so you can form some faint conception of the wealth that flows into their private coffers as a result of his work. Here we have the evil of private capitalism. A man so valuable that he can command such a salary would be of great benefit to humanity if his talents were employed for the benefit of all instead of for the hogging of wealth away from the people by a few individual capitalists. Such a crazy system humanity submits to live under!

The London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, sends in this testimony to that paper: "The growth of Socialism this year in Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy has been so rapid that it already has become much more than a mere disturbing factor in the domestic politics of each nation. The Socialist cause in Europe draws its recruits from the opposite extremes of society. Its adherents among the educated classes exemplify more strikingly than the peace enthusiasts at The Hague the struggle between the ideal and the practical. They assume that human nature is unselfish and amenable to the golden rule if given a chance. There is no denying the tremendous growth of their political power."

And the best of all about it is that this great political power is for the good of the masses, for the good of civilization, unselfishly, without guile, and without ulterior motive.

The effort of the government, impelled by interested capitalist and corporation interests, of course, to locate a great regular army training camp near Camp Douglas, the summer camp of the Wisconsin state soldiery, is a very good indication of what the present standing army of the government is for—industrial police work primarily. A Milwaukee capitalist paper has had several editorials on the advantages of the Camp Douglas sit-

litical institution and it must be regarded in this light in order to be duly appreciated.

This declaration fits our case to a T. Our Milwaukee jury is eminently a political institution representing the grafters of the two old parties. And as long as the two old parties shall be in the majority, as long as they select the judges, appoint the clerks and the jury commissioners—this will be an institution for the punishment of the poor devil who steals a pair of shoes or a sack of flour, but at the same time an institution for the protection of the big contractor who steals hundreds of thousands from the city, and the great financial magnate who steals franchises worth millions, and for the political grafters who help them.

In other words the jury in Milwaukee is now one of the most important organs of the graftocracy.

The old English maxim that everybody has a right to be judged by his equals seems to be construed to mean that the grafters have a right to be judged by grafters or their "equals."

But what are the honest people going to do about it?

Stay Near Home!

Workmen out of employment, stay near home! It is better to be out of work at home where you at least have some shelter than out of work among strangers where shelter is not so easy to find. All the evidences of prosperity-boasting in the papers show that the scheme is deliberate to make the people in each locality think there is resumption of work somewhere else. The reports in the labor papers coming to this office and the private advices received show that there is stagnation everywhere and hordes of out-of-works at every place who will get the jobs, if any turn up, in preference to strangers. Stay in port while the storm is blowing. And home is especially safer considering that the gale may blow even worse.

With masked hints about the industrial points that could be quickly reached from such a place, meaning of course in case of labor troubles. For the same reason that Fort Sheridan was located midway between Chicago and Milwaukee, would this proposed site be finally chosen. It is near to the workmen of Chicago, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee, to the workmen of St. Paul and Minneapolis, to the workmen in the upper Michigan peninsula copper and iron mines and the mines in Minnesota, near to industrial Duluth and Superior and Ashland and Oshkosh and Manitowoc and other lake ports. Near to the lumber camps, and so on—for this government of ours, now used by corporation interests, does not worry so much about invasion by foreign foes as it does about invasion of the "right to fleece" of the corporate wealth interests by the exploited slaves of toil.

Capitalism doesn't like to look on some of the results of its work. It doesn't like to have the unemployed make a fuss or get too much into evidence. There were unemployed demonstrations in Boston the past week, large numbers of famished men marching to the state house to demand that the sacred consciences of the possessors of society's wealth should at least provide work municipally for those they had stripped in the economic struggle. One of these processions presented

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resolutions to the new mayor, who asked time to give them a look-over. Several self-convincedly important personages tried to discourage the leader, Comrade Morrison I. Swift, from "bothering" the mayor, but to no avail. The Boston Traveller printed a leading editorial in which it poked brutal jibes to the crowd that "called itself the unemployed," called the spokesmen of the marchers "public nuisances," and in other ways showed the blistering of the capitalistic bad conscience. It wanted the unemployed marched to the city limits and ordered not to return. Capitalism does not like to gaze upon the human wreckage it produces, for a fact.

The Socialist plate matter is doing great agitation work. According to the claim of the plate matter company as to the circulations of the papers using the Socialist plate, our Socialist matter is reaching nearly 400,000 readers every week in the United States. But we can do better still, and it behooves every earnest worker for the cause to try to extend the use of the plate in the capitalist papers. See your local editor and try to get him interested. The Socialist plate costs no more than the other plate matter, namely one dollar a page, and as it is issued every three weeks the weekly papers can run two columns of it each week, so that the weekly expense is small. Where the editor is disinclined, the local comrades could easily offer to themselves foot the bill, providing he will give it space. And generally he is willing because it means added good will and an inducement for the Socialists to take his paper and to urge others to. Remember there is a national election coming on, and agitation now will mean many more ears open to receive our message (as the preachers say) when the campaigning actually opens. Do it now!

A rather amusing story comes from Grand Rapids, Wis., where the comrades tried to induce the local old party paper to print a column of the Socialist plate each week. The editor gruffly refused. Nothing daunted the comrades themselves subscribed for the Socialist plate and then made up a newspaper of their own out of it, putting a copy free gratis on every doorstep in the city and meeting all the cost by getting advertisements from the local merchants. The editor of the local paper raved to see advertising patronage slipping through his fingers, but the merchants found the rates of the new paper reasonable and the complete covering of the town highly advantageous from a business standpoint. The editor is still thinking dark thoughts, and the cause of Socialism keeps looking up!

"The New Emancipation" is a pamphlet which ought to be found in every American Socialist's library. The ideas it contains are new and true—and that's a rare thing to say of any book! Get it and lend it. It will do you good and do your neighbor good. Price ONLY 5 Cents. You can buy it at this office.

MAKING SOCIALISTS—WILL YOU HELP?

Here is the greater part of a letter which was received this past week:

Elroy, Wis., Jan. 9, 1908.—Organization Department, S. D. P.—Dear Sirs: Please advise me as to what show there is to get a Socialist speaker. I got one subscriber for the HERALD and have talked with others, and I think if we could get a good speaker we could get others interested in Socialism and probably organize a local. I am not as yet properly with the party, having always voted the Republican ticket. I can see, after reading the HERALD, where I made a bad mistake. But the fact is I did not know what Socialism really meant, and I think there are a great many in the same fix. I have belonged to a union for about five years, but never realized before that I was working politically against the interests of organized labor. But no more of that kind of mistake for me! With best wishes for the success of Socialism, etc.

There is a reason why we withhold the name of the writer of the above lines. He works for a corporation; you know the rest. But we ask that you read the letter over carefully and ponder on the facts it sets forth. It tells the story of many another man similarly situated.

Last week we called to your attention a plan for raising a fund with which we wish to purchase special terra trial subscriptions to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD for a list of twelve hundred picked names in Wisconsin—near-Socialists, such as this man was—who ought to be enlightened as to our aims and solicited to join our party.

These names have been picked out for us and sent in by comrades in Wisconsin, and are made up of people already partly leaning our way. If we can give them our literature week after week they are practically sure to cast off the last fetters of the capitalist parties and to cast in their fortunes with our great movement.

There is an especial justification for asking Socialists everywhere to help with their mite in Wisconsin. Wisconsin is the first state in the union in which Socialism has become an actual factor in the making of the people's laws. We must increase our representation of six in the last Wisconsin Legislature and send a still more formidable delegation into the next one, which will be chosen this coming fall. So much has been written about the work accomplished at the last session of the legislature that we need not go into particulars here. In many Wisconsin towns the Socialists are getting more and more of a hand in local government and this special fund will help them also. There are at the present time forty-eight Socialist in official positions in Wisconsin.

You must feel proud of this, no matter where you are located and want to give it your blessing in a substantial way. Then fill out the blank form herewith and send in your mite for a continuation of the progress Wisconsin has made. The response to last week's appeal was gratifying. May we not urge you, comrades, to make the most of this opportunity?

Wisconsin State Executive Board, S. D. P.  
E. H. Thomas, Sec'y

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes E. H. Thomas (\$10.00), F. J. Kieser (.25), John C. Kleist (2.00), Origen Perkins (1.00), H. B. William (1.00), Total \$14.25

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENT

By Frederic Heath.

It is a bad system that does not work. The capitalist system, for instance!

It is Taft congratulating himself on having sugar-coated his rotten injunction record, we wonder!

Prof. Millukoff, chairman of the Constitutional Democratic Party of Russia, is on his way to the United States, to deliver a series of lectures.

The election in Northport, Wash., resulted in the election of four Socialist party candidates in spite of the fact that Republicans and Democrats, used to beat the Socialist ticket.

The Social-Democrats of Germany have just accomplished another election walk-over. In the Freistadt-Oderberg district the party has just sent Daszowski to the Reichstag by a vote of 6,001, although the other parties combined, they only got 2,424 votes!

"Socialism, in its central, economic, and moral principles, is not only unassailable, but towers high and radiant as an ideal and power of human justice and goodness above all other political and social systems as the heavens tower above the earth. Socialism is the full embodiment of all the prophecies and precepts which have expressed the beauty and aspiration of man's utmost religion towards man."

Paste that in your hat, Mr. Carping Critic!

Taft says that the capitalist, however wealthy, who devotes his nights and days to studying ways to reduce the cost of production, should be regarded with favor by the workman. But if "the capitalist, however wealthy," lays the workman off or cuts down his wages to reduce the cost of production, might that workman not have the right to an opinion as to the beauties of the capitalist system which is behind that "capitalist, however wealthy?"

The trades unions of the Province of Alberta, Canada, held a convention at Calgary for the purpose of arranging to take political action along the lines recommended by the last Canadian Trades Union Congress. After a thorough discussion the convention, by a vote of 37 to 10, voted to adopt the platform and name of the Socialist party. An organization was perfected and the unions will in the future act with the Socialist party of Canada. The combined strength is great enough to carry some districts.

Forlorn Ireland had eight millions of people a hundred year ago and it has only four millions now. Beasts have increased on the land in Ireland, while man has decreased. There are no natural causes for this. It is simply a man made condition, a result of the exploitation of man by man under the wolfish profit system. The wealth of Ireland does not remain with its people, it goes to provide luxuries for the predatory rich of England. Some day the Irish will wake up to Socialism.

Jerome K. Jerome, the English writer, was recently interviewed. He said he was a Socialist.

"And how long have you been a Socialist, Mr. Jerome?" he was asked.

"All my life," was the reply, "although I didn't always know that I was a Socialist. I am convinced that we cannot make any real progress until we realize that the individualistic, cave-man idea of each fighting against his fellow-man for the means of existence is barbarous and hopeless. We must organize society on the opposite principle: of mutual help."

Then the chancellor spoke. He said the demonstration in the streets had not made the slightest impression on the government.

Not the slightest impression! The people are too unimportant to deserve the least attention. So says this paragraph from the news of the agitation for manhood suffrage in Prussia, for in Prussia there is not government by the consent of the governed, as in this country. The people cannot legislate their demands into rights, nothing is left them but to rebel and to threaten by such an uprising as is now going on there. And we will see how long the rulers will insist that there is nothing to arbitrate!

Comrade J. E. Nash, state secretary of Minnesota, writes as follows: "I should state that we now have to pay a filing fee of from \$5 to \$20 for each candidate at the primary election in Minnesota, and from \$5 to \$50 at the general election. It will amount to anywhere from \$1,000 up to \$2,000, and perhaps even more, for the organization in the state, provided we put up as many candidates as we would in case no filing fee was required." What a democratic country this is!

This is the kind of scrape labor has been voting itself into by voting capitalist party tickets. In the eye of the capitalist law a poor man is not a good citizen.

The Socialist organization of Germany this year made an appeal to working class parents not to give children Christmas presents in the shape of swords, guns, cannons, uniforms, warships or naval or military trappings. The Vorwarts said: "Such gifts only poison the child's mind and prepare children for the service of Moloch, at whose command they may some day shoot down their own fathers and mothers." The Kaiser's henchmen attempted to offset this appeal by issuing through the German Navy League a "Naval Year Book" for the special purpose of influencing the German youth toward militarism.

That the times are drifting away from the old moorings is manifest enough to anyone with eyes to see and ears to hear. The progress is toward democracy. In England, for instance, the claims of the aristocracy of birth have had to give way more or less to the claims of the "aristocracy" of dollar-massing, the big tradesmen, and recently all ideas of aristocracy were momentarily thrown to the winds when the king himself selected a mere stone mason, the mayor of Cardiff, upon whom to confer the order of knighthood. How the bones of the haughty patricians of the past must have turned in their graves at this unwanted outrage upon the customs of the monarchy!

Foraker says he favors direct legislation. Direct legislation is aimed to give the people the utmost voice in government, which, of course, Foraker does not wish, any more than any other of the sleek political rascals of his class that now run our government for us. But he "favors" the initiative and referendum merely for votes. And he dares to utter the palpable lie because there are still so many easy-mark voters that he can gain political advantage out of it. This is the people's government. They get just as good a government as their use of their voting power entitles them to. It is not a reform of the politicians that is needed—the best way to reform them is to let their breed die out—what is really needed is a reform of the people's use of their ballots. Really, the people get a much better government than they deserve, considering how they vote!

The workingman should be the last to object to the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of the capitalist class, says the smiling Taft, because that means that the wealth must be invested to get its increase, and so there is more industry set at work to provide the profits. Well, if it is to be the capitalist system or nothing, this might be granted. If there were no rich men's tables there would be no crumbs left over for the poor men, of course, under present arrangements. But the more capitalism the more plunder from the industrious. Should a dog be thankful that the fleas, that are making him indolent, have the power of multiplying and thus causing a demand for more blood, with a lot of extra industry along with it? Do the fleas feed the dog or does the dog feed the fleas? No, Mr. Taft, a system that must be defended as you have to defend the present one, one that can only flourish by the massing of wealth in the hands of the indolent few to the distress of the many, is not an ideal system. We want a better one, and we mean to have it. In fact, social evolution is with us and the better system is bound to come, unless civilization breaks down. We want a society in which all members are nourished, in which only the industrious shall be rich, in which the wealth shall not go to drones, in which there shall be no exploitation of man by his more powerful brother. The workingmen are just now drinking deep of the bitter cup of unemployment and anxiety and destitution while you rub your fat paunch and smile, Mr. Taft. Go to!

A CORRECTION.

It's one hundred and ten billions, no matter what the types said last week! We did our best to correct the bad blunder in Comrade Dague's article of several weeks ago, and in trying to correct it another mistake was made that keeps us at it! But the total wealth of the United States must be stated in BILLIONS not in MILLIONS as the types had to have it last week. And if this doesn't get to the reader straight, we will get out an injunction against any more typographical errors in the HERALD!

# Echos from the Street.

"Look out there, Whiskers." And a poor old man scrambled out of the path of a rapidly flying auto, much to the amusement of the occupant.

"Extra! All about the murder! Extra!"

Klang, klang, klang, and a street car sailed suddenly around a corner, nearly running over a woman and child.

"Hello there, Jack! How did that deal come off in New York?"

"Bully! Cleaned up \$50,000.00. Easiest thing ever."

"My dear, I attended the loveliest reception this afternoon. The gowns and jewels worn were simply beautiful, and the music and decorations were delightful. But who do you think was there to spoil it all? That horrid Miss Gusher, who—"

"Please, sir, could you help a poor man get a bite to eat?"

"Get out of here, or I'll have you pinched. Why don't you go to work? Loafers like you ought to be sent down to the workhouse."

Klang, klang, and an ambulance hurries to the scene of some accident.

"Extra! All about the big wreck. Twenty killed! Extra! Here's where you get 'em. Paper one cent!"

Police wagon rattles up. Two drunken men loaded in. Away it goes!

"Now, Mr. Smith, it is just as I have always maintained. You must make your men know their place and keep it. Otherwise they will run all over you, and—"

Swish, toot, toot, and a touring car dashes by, containing half a dozen intoxicated men and women.

"Now, good-bye, old chappie. Hope you have a pleasant trip to Europe and the Continent. Bon voyage!"

Hey! Gimme a paper. Reads headings: "Thousands starving in India." "Big wreck." "Slain in cold blood." "Bank robber caught." "Killed while on duty." "Wife missing." "Big failure." "Panic in Wall Street."

"Gee, guess that's going some! Wonder if the world is going mad. Huh! There's one of those hair-brained Socialists. Wonder if he knows what he is talking about."

"Now, you fellows ought to be ashamed of yourselves. Year after year you vote for your own enslavement. You must like to get skinned. What have you to show for your hard work? If you keep out of debt you do well. You produce wealth, others get it. Why don't you vote for yourselves? Why don't you study Socialism? Why don't you—"

"Hey there! What do you expect to do without capitalists to furnish capital to carry on business? You are a hot-air shooter. That's what you are."

"What will we do? Why, we no more need capitalists than a dog needs fleas. Capital and all means of production must be owned collectively by all the people. This will eliminate the capitalist, and—"

"Say, Bill, if you don't like this country, why don't you go back to Russia, or wherever you came from?"

"Why don't I go back? Because I never came from there. I was born right here in this glorious country, and I intend to stay here. You have another guess coming, besides—"

"What, going so soon? Here, take this paper with you. Read it carefully and perhaps you'll learn that the Socialists are not such ignorant blockheads as you imagine."

"Now, as I was saying, you fellows ought to—"

But our friend did not stay to listen. He disappeared down the street amid the smiles of undesirable.

"Guess that fellow ain't such a fool after all," he muttered.

"Think I'll find out what Socialism really is before I butt into any more of their meetings."

And he did find out, and soon became convinced that Socialism is the only power on earth that can save this and other countries from violent uprisings, chaos and disaster.—*Buffalo Herald.*

**Higher Prices in England.**

Consul F. W. Mahin, of Nottingham, makes the following report on the advance of various articles of merchandise in England:

The retail price of bread has just been advanced in Nottingham on all grades from 6 to 6 1/2 cents for the best 2-pound loaf. Advances have been made generally throughout England. There is no collusion or agreement, and therefore no uniformity in advance of prices, which range from 5 to 7 cents, best 2-pound loaf, in different localities. Bakers generally have refrained from raising prices as long as possible, until losing money in some cases, and the advance in this locality is now less in proportion than the increased cost of flour. In the past six months alone flour has risen 8s. (\$1.95) per sack of 20 stone (280 pounds), and a further rise is probable, which will advance bread prices still higher, if present crop indications are verified.

On the whole, the cost of living in this country has increased in the past two years. Coming simultaneously with the return of general prosperity, the general cause of the advance in prices is evident. There is no question as to coal, now sold at an increase in price of a dollar

**Business is Business.**

A motor car dashed along the country road. Turning a curve, it came suddenly upon a man with a gun on his shoulder and a weak looking dog beside him. The dog was directly in the path of the motor car. The chauffeur sounded his horn, but the dog did not move until he was struck. After that he did not move.

The motor stopped and one of the men got out and came forward. He had once paid a farmer for killing a calf that belonged to another farmer. This time he was wary.

"Was that your dog?"

"Yes."

"You own him?"

"Yes."

"Looks as if we'd killed him."

"Certainly looks so."

"Valuable dog?"

"Well, not so very."

"Will a sovereign satisfy you?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, here you are." He handed a sovereign to the man with the gun, and added, pleasantly: "I'm sorry to have broken up your hunt."

"I wasn't going hunting," replied the other as he pocketed the money.

"Not going hunting? Then what were you doing with the dog and the gun?"

"Going down to the woods to shoot the dog."—*Ex.*

**Anarchy and Business.**

The shingle manufacturers of Puget Sound have decided to close all their mills until the winter rains are over. Their object is to force up the price of their product, which they claim is now too low for profitable operation. No estimate was made of the number of men whom this move will throw out of employment, nor did the manufacturers in session seem much interested in this point. That's business. The employees, finding wages too low, decide to cease working until there is an improvement. That's anarchy.—*Los Angeles Citizen.*

**DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.**

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public ownership of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Everett's Dictionary.)

A scheme of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of cooperation for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Webster's Dictionary.)

**Form of Will.**

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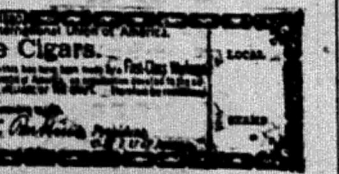
Rev. Benj. F. Wilson of Girard, Kans., writes: "I have read with great pleasure your pamphlet, 'What is Socialism, etc.' You have written in a way that must disarm prejudice, compel attention and provoke thought. It is just the book to put into the hands of the class to whom you have written, and can't fail to do great good. Can you supply me with 500 or 1,000 copies?"

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or more a ton over a year ago. This advance is chiefly due to the much increased demand in factories and other industries, and it is so far the most serious increase in the price of any commodity. Bread, however, is affected by the comparative shortage in wheat supplies, though the increased price would probably be less if purchasing power had not been augmented by good times.

Sugar, tea, cocoa, cutlery, carpets, blankets, various canned goods, and other household articles also cost more than a year or so ago. Cheese, bacon, and meats generally are fairly stationary in price. Butter is slightly lower than a year ago, owing apparently to the increasing supplies sent over from Denmark. For the enhanced cost of commodities, the workingman finds compensation in the active demand for labor at higher wages. The chief sufferers are the railways, which are paying heavily increased prices for coal without any compensation, and persons with fixed incomes, or depending upon dividends on stocks and other securities now so generally depressed in this country.

**REQUIRES MORE THAN NEGATION**

**THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT MUST BE CONSTRUCTIVE.**

We see the constructive, creative power of Socialism growing into being under our eyes. Carlyle was right; the heart and the mind of man demand more than a mere negation of that which is. The everlasting nay soon ceases to satisfy, and life in isolation from sympathetic communion with kindred life is found to be both arid and empty. Reformers nowadays looking at the heart of things, recognize that kings and priests and peers are the products of causes, and that were the mere products swept away and the causes left, the same evils would speedily reappear in some other form.

The stock illustration in support of this view is the United States of America, where there is no King, no House of Lords, and no Established Church. Are the people of the States happier or better for the absence of these things? Colorado had its bull pen and its massacres of Lodz, Warsaw, and St. Petersburg. The subjugation of the common people by the feudal tenure of land, and the capitalist system of production, is the root cause of our troubles, and produces identical results whether operating under the top hat of a President or the crown of a king. The Radicals saw this fact as through a glass darkly, but they made the mistake of thinking that they were attacking the system itself when they were only attacking its outward trappings of king, priest and peer.

But I would not be misunderstood. I am no believer in kings, whether ruling by "divine right," or by the "will of the people." In countries like Russia the Czar is but a name behind which the doers of evil may shield themselves, whereas with us a king who reigns but dare not rule is an amiable fiction. In each case the court is part of the sham mystery by which the common people are beguiled. I bear no personal malice against Edward Rex, VII. of England and I. of Scotland. He appears to have a good deal of the wisdom of this world about him, and a full share of every human weakness, and the result is a compound of horse sense and banquism which have made him generally popular. Advocates of peace hail him as their special friend and co-worker, and labor leaders salute him as "our only statesman," and all this is readily and naturally turned into an argument in support of royalty as an institution, and tends to strengthen its hold upon the unwary. The South African War gave England its fill of fighting, and revealed to an astonished nation the fact that our much-vaunted army is practically worthless as a fighting machine. Therefore the powers behind the throne are all for peace, and so, too, is King Edward, whose easy-going temperament naturally inclines him that way. When, however, the power behind the throne wanted war, it was this same king who went to the room where Dr. Jameson and his fellow conspirators were being tried for the raid, and who, by openly proclaiming them as his friends, led to the premature close of the inquiry and the hushing up of the conspiracy, which had it been fully laid bare, might—nay, would—have prevented the South African War.—*J. Ken Hardie.*

**PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.**

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 4, 1904.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

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

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually 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 and misinterpreting 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

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of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon the State, it keeps 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 now 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 legal expropriation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

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

**II.**

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and result. The chief significance of the chief patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of a vast 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 and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

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

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the common ownership of the tools 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 the result of the conservation 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 can be by the action of the working class in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the action for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the social 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 and benefit of the consumers 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 executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the 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 capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as

the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies 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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# WHAT IS THE SOCIALIST AIM

RENDER TO THE PEOPLE THEIR COLLECTIVE RIGHTS

We Want Goods Produced Primarily for Human Needs not Primarily for Private Profits, and the Producers to Enrich None Others Save Themselves, and Society.

Socialism is a history of a system of human society, based on the common ownership of the means of production and the carrying on of the work of production by all for the benefit of all. In other words, Socialism means that the railways, the shipping, the mines, the factories, and all such things as are necessary for the production of the necessities and comforts of life SHOULD BE PUBLIC PROPERTY;

just as our public roads, our public parks, and our public libraries are public property today, so that all these things should be used by the whole people to produce the goods that the whole of the people require.

Social-Democrats say that is no utopian dream, but the necessary natural outcome of the development of society. It used to be supposed that anything like the collective carrying on of an enterprise was impossible because it was thought that the personal supervision and control of the owner was absolutely necessary to the success of any such enterprise. But we see today that the greatest undertakings are those which are owned by joint stock companies, in which the personal supervision of the proprietors is quite impossible, and in which the whole

BUSINESS IS MANAGED AND CARRIED ON BY PAID OFFICIALS,

who might just as well be paid by the community to carry on the enterprise in the interest of the general body of the people as be paid by a few wealthy men to carry it on for their profit.

Today goods are not produced to satisfy human needs; they are simply produced to provide profit for the class which owns the means of production. It is only for the sake of this profit that the property-owning class owns these means of production. As a consequence, we have shoddy and adulterated goods produced. Also, as this profit is simply the difference between the value of the work which the working people do and the amount they receive in wages, the actual producers NEVER RECEIVE THE EQUIVALENT OF WHAT THEY PRODUCE.

and therefore are never able to buy it back again. It happens, therefore, that, as the machinery of production increases and workmen are able to turn out more goods, they are thrown out of work, and they with their wives and children, are in want and misery.

NOT BECAUSE THERE IS ANY SCARCITY OF THINGS they need, but because there is more of them than those who have produced them can buy.

Under the present system, there-

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We Slam Capitalism

fore, the very increase of wealth is too often a curse to the wealth producers, simply because those who produce have no ownership in the means of production, and no control over the things produced.

Under Socialism, as the means of production would belong to the whole people.

THE WHOLE PEOPLE WOULD HAVE CONTROL OF THE THINGS PRODUCED.

Every increase of wealth then would benefit the whole community. Under the present system increased wealth means increased luxury for the few and increased penury and suffering for the many. In the Socialist commonwealth increased production would mean more leisure, more wealth, more means of enjoying life, more opportunities for recreation for everybody.

By the discoveries of science the inventions of genius, the application of industry, man has acquired such power over nature that he can now produce wealth of all kinds as plentifully as water. There is no sound reason why poverty and want should exist anywhere on this earth. All that is needed is to ESTABLISH A MORE EQUITABLE METHOD.

of distributing the wealth already produced in such profusion. That is what Socialism proposes to do. The work of production is organized, socialized; it is necessary to socialize distribution as well.

What is to be done to supplant the present system by Socialism; to substitute fraternal co-operation for the cut-throat competition of today? The first thing necessary is to organize the workers into a class-conscious party; that is, a party recognizing that as a class THE WORKERS ARE ENSLAVED THROUGH THE POSSESSION OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION BY ANOTHER CLASS; recognizing, too, that between these two classes there is

AN ANTAGONISM OF INTEREST.

a perpetual struggle, a constant class war, which must go on until the workers become possessed of political power, and use that power to become masters of the whole material means of production. WHEN THAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THE WAR OF CLASSES WILL BE AT AN END. BECAUSE THE DIVISION OF MANKIND INTO CLASSES WILL HAVE DISAPPEARED. THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS WILL HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, AND SOCIALISM WILL BE HERE. —EX.

### Thistles from Thistles!

What country cottages are materially is notorious. Delicacy generally declines to consider the conditions of domesticity resultant from such dwellings. Over-crowding is accepted as inevitable. And what comes of it? A judge at the Somerset Assizes last year remarked upon the character of the heavy calendar with which he had to deal. Out of twenty-seven cases, twelve were of foul offences upon young girls and children. They came chiefly from the agricultural districts. What particularly struck him was the pitiful precocity of degraded intelligence shown by the children. He suggested as the cause "the imperfect arrangements for the housing of the laboring classes."—Colonel D. C. Pedder in The Albany.

### The Blessed Poor.

It is difficult to do anything for these people. Financial assistance is followed by a fleeting period of luxury and prosperity. They will spend the price of a week's bread and milk for the children in one grand meal, to which they invite all the neighbors, because hospitality and liberality are two of the most esteemed virtues in slumland. They are always ready to lend a helping hand to each other. There is something splendid about the kindness of the very poor to each other. Our patients, however des-

titute, never lacked a cup of tea or a hot drink when required, and sympathy and interest are lavished upon them from all sides. "I does for her, and her'll do for me next month," as one kindly neighbor woman informed us.—Elizabeth Sloan Chesser in Daily Chronicle.

### Government by the Rich!

State Secretary George F. Weller of Louisiana writes as follows regarding the primary law in that state: "All candidates for state officers and congressmen must deposit \$2.50 to be returned if the candidate polls ten per cent of the vote cast in said primary. With nine offices to be filled it would cost our candidates no less than \$5,000, should there be a contest for each office. Each candidate for other offices is assessed according to the office he wishes to be elected to. However, this law does not now affect our party, as it applies only to parties having cast ten per cent of the total vote at the previous election."

### A Banker's (private) Valuation of Labor.

Not many years ago, a good able bodied negro could be had for \$1,000. Slavery, according to history, has been abolished. There is now no distinction as to color. Does capital pay for or purchase labor now? No. It simply taxes it. According to capitalistic calculations the average man is worth \$24,000. Looks like an increase since \$1,000 was paid, does it not? It's a fact, however. How is it figured you say? Simple enough. Capital demands 5 per cent income for the privilege given labor to produce necessities for living. The average wage is \$600 a year, and it is estimated that labor now receives nearly 50 per cent of what it produces, therefore the man produces \$1,200 a year, which is 5 per cent on a capital of \$24,000. (This method of figuring has not yet been introduced in our schools.)

Thus you see: For every \$2,400 you possess today you have one man subjected to your control. You do not claim to own him, hence no responsibility as to his care or well-fare. But recognized customs gives you the privilege of controlling all the natural means of subsistence, so that he is obliged to make terms with you, and using capital's measure of current values, a man's labor is equal to \$24,000 capital. To his family it is only \$12,000. But when a man is killed, they figure that the loss is equal to what it will cost to replace him, that is 25c for an ad in the want column. They sometimes pay a trifle because these people are so ignorant, they sometimes cling to the idea that the capitalists' practice of profit-sharing should require loss-sharing as well. The assistance of the book makers in electing autocratic school boards "elected at large" is calculated to soon educate "in a business-like manner," thus ruling out such undesirable thoughts.

### The Reaping Machine a Social Product.

"Enterprise was not then (1831) a national characteristic. The few men who dared to suggest improvements were prosecuted as enemies to society. The first iron plows were said to poison the soil. The first railroad was torn up. The first telegraph wires were cut. The first sewing machine was smashed. The first man who sold coal in Philadelphia was chased from the state as a swindler.

"Even the railway was a dangerous toy. The telegraph was still a dream in the brain of Morse. John Deere had not invented his steel plow, nor Howe his printing press. There were no stoves nor matches nor oil lamps. Petroleum was peddled as a medicine at \$1 a bottle. Iron was \$75 a ton. Money was about as reliable as mining stocks are today; and all the savings in all the banks would not now buy the chickens of Iowa. \*\*

"This was the America to which came the reaper. Like most great things, it had its origin among humble people. NO ONE MAN MADE IT. IT WAS THE PRODUCT OF A HUNDRED BRAINS."—Herbert N. Casson in Everybody's.

Sixteen battleships have started from the Atlantic around South America to the Pacific. There is no use in the cruise. It will cost millions of money and it may lead to a terrible war. But the men who digest such things—President Roosevelt and his advisers—are not concerned in the works of peace, humanity and brotherhood that true unionism stands for.—The Laborer.

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# THE FRUITS OF CAPITALISM

PITTSBURG THE HOME OF MILLIONAIRES AND MENDICANTS

Fearful Facts of Unemployment, and Wrecked "Prosperity," which are Periodical Happenings under the Crazy, Planless Capitalist System.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 7.—The industrial crisis which is being felt in every portion of the United States, hits Pittsburg, and hits it hard. It is probable that within a radius of twenty-five miles from here 100,000 have been thrown out of employment or put upon reduced time during the last twelve weeks. Large manufacturing concerns face the new year with a clean order book and no orders in sight. Down town stores, paying enormous rents, are doing a losing business and stare ruin in the face. Many of them will be crowded to the wall before spring.

Banks have failed and more will fail because of the shrinkage of values and the squeezing of water from over capitalized stocks.

Railroads are operating short-handed and mines are running with half force. Men are walking the streets looking for work and children are going to school hungry. So I say Pittsburg is hard hit, for there is much of suffering and misery and crime.

But most pathetic of all is the fact that the brunt of this industrial breakdown must be borne by the class whose lifelong work is that of service to society. The "captains of finance," those who do nothing, but own the earth and all therein, they will drink not one quart less nor miss one meal all this winter because of hard times; they own the over supply.

Before spring hundreds of workers and members of their families will die of disease induced by insufficient food and clothing and inadequate housing. Hundreds of children will be hurried off by lagrippe, pneumonia and tuberculosis. Families will be broken up and homes destroyed; wives and children sent to live with the old folks while the husbands and fathers "hobo" it looking for jobs. Hundreds of desperate men will commit their first crime, and many of them will never be reclaimed. Hundreds of women will be forced into a life of shame for the mere necessities; and scores of men and women will in a moment of acute suffering and deep gloom take their own lives.

All this and more will happen in Pittsburg this winter; and in the meantime the moneyed aristocracy will dance and drink for the sake of sweet charity.

And yet the situation, bad as it is, is not without a ray of hope. The financial powers are absolutely unable to cope with the problem. Everything they do undermines their position and multiplies the troubles for the future. This they are aware of and as a result are thoroughly terrified and demoralized. In fact, to such an extent is this true that they dare not even acknowledge through the columns of the daily press that a crisis actually exists in Pittsburg.

On the other hand the people are gradually learning the real status of affairs and are no longer accepting the newspaper "con" talk as absolute truth. They are beginning to realize that the principle of the present method of distribution is wrong and that the wage system is fundamentally defective. They are beginning to feel the social injustice and inequality of the present situation. They are beginning to ask the question: Why, with all the natural resources, with all the great furnaces, mills, shops and factories of the country, with the vast army of unemployed workmen—why must the whole nation suffer? Why is it that great national wealth in the good things of life induces great national privation?

And herein lies the silver lining to the cloud. The people are learning that the great means of production and distribution have a social function and that the ownership must likewise be social. The common people are gradually being drawn into the belief that this, and only this, will give to the workers the full product of their labor.

But this is Socialism. The idea grows upon the working people of Pittsburg. The present commercial crisis is a great educator. The necessity for social justice and economic freedom becomes imperative. The struggle for life becomes a growing pain, out of which is developed the new conscience. "Each for all, and all for each," the highest social ideal, is rapidly becoming the only one that provides for the existence of the working class. H. E. Briggs.

### The Un-Making of Law by Judges.

To the Editor: A bit of interesting reading may be found in the opinion of Justice Marshall of the Wisconsin Supreme Court—in the case of the State vs. Redman, decided December 13, 1907, in which the court declared the so-called law compelling sleeping car companies to put up the upper berth when unoccupied, at the request of the oc-

cupant of the lower berth, unconstitutional.

Judge Marshall says: "A legislative enactment, approved by the executive and duly published, is not necessarily a law, or binding on any one in respect to his liberty, his business or his property. It is such as susceptible of passing the judicial test of whether it is warranted by the fundamental law which our constitutional system contemplates may be applied to all such enactments. Perhaps the thought sometimes expressed that the vital feature suggested, which every good law must possess, is not as fully appreciated by the law-making power as it ought to be, leading to infractions of some express limitation as well as that broad general restriction of legislative power contained in the declaration, that all men are born equal, free, etc. \* \* \* If it were true that all police regulations are legitimate which are reasonable, and all are reasonable which the legislature so wills, the Constitution, as to very much of the field of civil government, would be of no use whatever. \* \* \* There may be autocracy of the sovereign, whether the term is used in a personal sense or as representing the people in the aggregate, acting through their representatives. One might be quite as dangerous as the other, without the restrictions of a written constitution, and an INDEPENDENT (?) JUDICIARY TO STAND GUARD AT THE BOUNDARIES THEREOF. \* \* \* All police regulations must bear the JUDICIAL test of reasonableness under all circumstances."

That is the language upon which all courts have from time to time assumed the right, ever since the famous decision by Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court, to declare the acts of the people as unconstitutional; in other words, the fact that the public may have progressed to a point where they may want a certain matter to be legislated, is insufficient unless it receives the approval of the judge. That is to say: Seven (7) men, who constitute the Wisconsin Court of the State of Wisconsin, may at their will, and often by a vote of four to three—leaving it practically to one man—say whether the law that the people ask for, they shall have. Not thus in England. The courts have no such power. Every act passed by parliament becomes a law and must be obeyed. In England, for that reason, the liability act of England is enforced, and of great benefit to the people for whom it was enacted, while the liability act passed by Congress has been rendered of no effect because the judges have said that it conflicts with the constitution. The constitution is an instrument that can be made to keep pace with the march of progress, if the persons who are given the authority to construe the constitution are themselves in touch with progress and the times. So it is more important that the people control the judiciary than to control any other "co-ordinate" branch of government.

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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.

The Herald Is Not Responsible for the Opinions of Its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

Recent HERALD callers: James N. Dennee, Dayton, O.; Edward Damrow, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Frank A. Femer, R. P. Dassow, Shelovgan Falls, Wis.; Emil C. Best, Franklin, Wis.

Australia Socialists and laborers are talking of starting a daily paper.

There is a letter at this office for Comrade Wm. H. Ferber. He being on the road we could not forward it.

The Japan Socialist movement has shaken off a small contingent of Anarchists, who for a time succeeded in leading it into false paths that would have led to fruitless terrorism.

J. Van Brock, Lake Charles, and George F. Weller, New Orleans, have been selected respectively national committee and state secretary of Louisiana.

The New York Worker charges that Collier's Weekly has begun upon a deliberate campaign against Socialism, inspired by Archbishop Ireland, who is very close to the elder Collier.

Three new Socialist papers reached us this week. There is the Wage Slave from Hancock, Mich., edited by the Rev. A. M. Stirtout, the Rochester Socialist of Rochester, N. Y., and the Public Ownership Advocate of Duluth, Minn., edited by M. Kaplan. We are pleased to see that it has been through a partial use of the Socialist platform matter that at least two of these have been able to make the start.

"Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts," is an old saying. Just substitute "S. L. P." for the word "Greeks" and you have a maxim that our party has never observed in the breach without bringing injury upon itself. The S. L. P. has only kept itself alive in the last year or so by making masked sorties into our ranks and carrying off a few emotional dupes at one place or another, and with them also an impossibility or two that we could well spare. Its most successful trick of this kind was the I. W. W. wave, which it worked with great craft. But so few, after all, were fooled that it did not get the new blood in its veins it was

after, and is now again in a dying condition. So it is coming with a gift again: a proposal for unity. We will have none of it. We do not want to unite with a corpse. And we have already seen some "unity" conferences, and can imagine what a big one would mean right on the threshold of a national campaign.—All that the S. L. P. would expect to gain from it would be to embroil our party over a subject entirely foreign to the fight on capitalism that we have in hand, and trusting that controversies and feeling would be engendered through which there might be a few desertions to its ranks. No, we will refuse to participate in anything so foolish and hypocritical. The rule of action for the individual Socialist now or at any time should be to join the other party if the one he is in does not represent his idea of doctrines or tactics. If any member of our party is attracted by the steady dwindling of the S. L. P., its stagnating tactics and its sectarian spirit, let him go where he belongs. And if there are any members left in the S. L. P. who approve of the tactics and constructive work of our party and its scientific regard for the facts in economics, new ones as well as old ones, and all the facts, they can join with us. That's all there is to the matter.

By a recent referendum in Kansas, J. E. Snyder of Girard was elected state secretary and John F. Willetts of McLouth was elected a member of the national committee.

Contrary to previous report, that the free speech fight in Spokane, Wash., cost the local comrades \$150, it should be stated that the expense was borne by the Montana Veterans.

**Missouri.**  
The first gun of the campaign for 1908 was fired in Adair County, Mo., by Comrades O. Vanosdale and T. C. Haller. They went to Williamsville in a drifting snow. A small town, but we had over a hundred out of us attentive men and women as I ever saw at a meeting. Comrade Vanosdale was the main speaker. He gave it to them right and left; one man could not stand it. He got out, grumbling and swearing. I think there is a fine prospect for a local, all farmers. Kirksville, Mo. T. C. Haller.

# World History as It is Being Made

Berlin, Jan. 10.—A demand made in the Prussian landtag today for manhood suffrage in Prussia brought out the statement from Prince Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, that while the matter required reform, the government did not consider that manhood suffrage would be good for the state and that secret voting would not be permitted.

The motion for manhood suffrage was rejected without a division.

This action was distinctly unpopular with the people who had gathered in large numbers outside the landtag building.

Rioting began and the police were speedily reinforced. The demonstration spread through the city, and to control the participants the police had to charge with drawn sabers. A number of the rioters were injured, and some of the police sustained wounds. The Vorwaerts, the leading Socialist organ, distributed extras this afternoon declaring that the hour has struck for the masses to demand representation in parliament.

**System of Election.**  
Under the present electoral system in Prussia there are three classes of electors. Up to the present time the laboring man has been completely deprived of representation in the Prussian Parliament, owing to the fact that he was overwhelmed at the final elections by the two other classes.

Herr Fischbeck, leader of the Radical Liberals, who is the only out-and-out supporter of manhood suffrage in the house, where the Socialists are not represented, said he would not rest until manhood suffrage in Prussia had been granted, together with secrecy in voting, which he said was the safeguard of the middle classes.

The Vorwaerts, the official organ of the committee, says today:

"There will be no quiet in Prussia until universal, equal and direct suffrage, has been won. Prince von Buelow's declaration is quite clear. The phantom of a liberal era is ended. The people are warned and they will learn." The paper then asks:

"Will the government dare ignore and despise the demand of the people? We await the casting of the responsibility upon the privileged and governing classes.

"Thirty million out of the 37,000,000 people in Prussia are without property and without rights. Social democracy will organize the 30,000,000 and make their demand irresistible. The government now has the word, but the people will have the final word."

Newspapers of liberal tendencies, such as the Tageblatt, regard Prince von Buelow's refusal as "cruel, harsh and imbued with the worst reactionary spirit."

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The determination of the Socialists to secure universal suffrage, combined with their indignation against Chancellor von

Buelow's curt declaration refusing their demand, gave rise today to an unusual scene and a monster popular demonstration accompanied by disorders in the streets of the Prussian capital, in which 40,000 organized Socialists participated with 30,000 sympathizers from time to time actively joining in the manifestations.

One of the most remarkable features of today's uprising was the number of women who engaged in the demonstrations, and they appeared even more earnest in their activities than the men.

The movement extends throughout Prussia, where the Socialists are exceptionally numerous. Reports received from other cities, however, do not indicate that the demonstrations there were accompanied by violence.

Two formidable columns, however, marched as far as Alexander Platz, within a short distance of the emperor's palace, where the police charged them, inflicting many injuries. Eventually they succeeded, with the greatest difficulty, in scattering the demonstrators, who retired, hooting and cheering ironically toward Unter den Linden.

In the suburbs during the day four other meetings that were held attracted even greater concourses of men and women than the meetings in the city. At these gatherings stirring songs were sung, some to military music as well as the Marseillaise.

## Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum



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

### More "Charity" Definitions.

Charity. The tantalizing shadow cast by the small end of capitalism's horn of plenty.—H., Milwaukee.

Charity. Petty conscience money.—A. Williams, Colo.

Charity. A humiliating partial restoration of stolen goods.—P. D. S., Evansville, Ind.

Charity. Lozenges for the gaunt and famished, doled out by the class that has produced the famine.—A Reader, New York City.

Charity. What the worker gets instead of justice.—J. E. Harris, Wis.

Charity. The giving of aid or sympathy to the deserving—our friends in need. If we willingly give our vote and three-fourths of our earnings to our common enemy the capitalist, as many workers are now doing, we give aid and sympathy to the enemy, which is not only uncharitable, but as defined in the United States Constitution, is the act of a traitor.—Geo. J. Varney, Mass.

rise as one body and march against this oppressing force and in their might destroy it.

God never intended that one man should be slave to another; it was man's invention, that of the strong and cunning devouring the weak and helpless.

Where desolation now stretches over a waste and desert country there shall bloom a garden, where the cry of the widows and orphans and broken-hearted will nevermore be heard.

These strange thoughts will come to me and I can hardly refrain from expressing them, but must do so, lest people, whom I come in daily contact, think me "neuer" or perhaps "crazy."

But I feel that I can express them to you and you will understand. Am I right?

Please put me down as a subscriber and I will remit as soon as I possibly can. I am working at the printers' trade in this city.

Esperanza.

### A Gentleman Writes Us.

Sir: I have been greatly annoyed by the delivery of a miserable rag called the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, sent to me lately from your office.

I do not know how you obtained my name, but I hope you will discontinue sending it to me. I find its contents and am too busy getting my living to devote any time to the foolish and absurd ideas set forth in your paper.

Attention in this matter will oblige. Fields, B. C. Thos. E. Beveridge

### From The Book Table.

DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATIONS. A Brief Disquisition of the Fundamental Principles of Popular Government. By J. Ulrich. Paper, 94 pp. Price 10 cents. Milwaukee: The Co-operative Printery, 342-4 Sixth St.

This is a neatly printed little work, written in a simple way. There are chapters on the Necessity of Government, the Source of Governmental Authority and Power, the Proper Scope of Government, Land and the Natural Resources, Production and Distribution, the Theory of Value, the Standard of Value, Money, Purchasing Power, Government Bonds, Government Ownership and Co-operation, the American Ideal, the Initiative and Referendum, Laws, and a concluding chapter on our friends, the judges. Mr. Ulrich's activity in, and familiarity with, the People's Party movement, which for years crystallized and gave direction to the radical thought of the country, is suggested by the main subjects of which he treats. In his chapter on Land he points out the necessity for reforms in the holding of the land—man being a land animal—by which no citizen shall be shut out from adequate access to the soil. He would have the land in the possession of the locality of the population, only possessed by individuals during use and reverting back to the government to be reallocated. He opposes transmittal of land by inheritance. While the chapter on Production passes lightly over the question of the ownership of the means of production in relation to associated labor, no Socialist will at any rate quarrel with its position in regard to natural resources.

In his chapter on government ownership the author presents an earnest plea, and in discussing the American Ideal of Government he shows how the constitution was adopted as a compromise and the amendments that should be made in order to give the people direct and adequate voice in the making of the laws. The abolition of the senate, which has become the "tool of trusts and monopolies," is favored. Several other suggested amendments to the constitution are offered, such as taking the veto power away from the president and the supreme court, and vesting it in the people. In a succeeding chapter he properly rebukes the people for allowing so many mischief-making lawyers to get legislative seats and the chance to fill

the government concerning the street demonstrations which resulted from the demand in the Prussian landtag for the abolition of the present plutocratic system of suffrage and the substitution thereof of manhood suffrage, are given by a personage in close relations to Chancellor von Buelow.

"The Socialist disturbance will result in the liberals drawing closer to the support of the government," this official said.

Detached observers regard the events of the last four days as embittering the masses and as making the government more determined than ever to keep the franchise on a limited basis.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—There were striking scenes today during the continuation of the trial of the members of the first duma who issued the famous Viborg manifesto. One of the accused in an impassioned speech quoted Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's "Viva la Duma" speech, which created such a sensation at the time it was delivered, adding that if they had the sympathy of the British prime minister they need not ask the compassion of a Russian court of justice.

After adjournment the lobby was crowded with eighty opposition deputies of the present duma, headed by Kadet Rodicheff, who handed M. Murontzeff, president of the first duma, an address signed by all of the eighty, greeting him as the people's first elector and eulogizing his faith and courage in having steadfastly flown the flag of liberty in the days of oppression. There was an affecting scene when Murontzeff and Rodicheff embraced amid the cheers of those assembled in the lobby. The police did not interfere.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—The proceedings at the trial of the 169 members of the first duma who are charged with treasonable practices in signing the Viborg manifesto were noteworthy for the spirited defense. The speaker after declaring they were indifferent to any sentence the court might impose. They were only answerable to the nation and to history. The nation had justified their conduct by sending an overwhelming opposition majority to the second duma.

**Petrunkewitch Is Defiant.**  
M. Petrunkewitch made the most remarkable and the most eloquent oration, in which he said:

"If we are imprisoned we will know that we have fulfilled our mandates as true citizens of Russia, and that the country approves us."

His speeches, which were delivered in tones of deepest conviction in the presence of Parliament, gave the impression that it was the judges who were being arraigned.

It is foreseen that the outspoken utterances of the accused are likely to increase the severity of their sentences, and it is stated that the friends of Prof. Murontzeff, president of the first duma, who will wind up for the defense, have urged him not to speak lest he incur the maximum penalty.

As might have been expected, the extraordinary court which tried the Social-Democratic members of the second duma and others in eastern Russia, the most vindictive sentences upon the body. The conduct of the inquiry into the so-called plot was carried out in the absence of the accused and their counsel. Thirty of them have been sentenced to Siberian exile for life, and a score of them are to receive terms of penal servitude in addition. Among these is our brave Comrade Anikin. Only eleven were acquitted.—Justice.

our laws with foxy crooks and turns. Less interesting to Socialists is the undue importance given to the money question in several chapters.

Chicago has been decided on as the place for holding the national Socialist nominating convention. The date of holding same has not yet been determined.

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## Quiet on the Surface at Goldfield.

Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 12.—Everything is quiet as usual in Goldfield! The soldiers have moved into comfortable quarters in a hotel, fearing bad weather. The season has been as balmy as spring so far without a single bad day. Only about 60 scabs are at work and these are so faithfully picketed that a number have already left town. Wingfield, vice-president of the Consolidated Company has been out to Salt Lake. It is said he has been out to recruit scabs.

All eyes are intent upon the legislature, which holds extra session Jan. 14. It is said a half million dollars corruption fund has been provided by the mine owners.

Everything points to the belief that Governor Sparks was paid \$50,000 for getting the troops in here. He is nothing but a drunken sot, as tough and disreputable as they make them, and nothing else could be expected.

At the meeting of the union last night Fred Clough was appointed delegate to go to Carson City and look after the interests of the union during the session of the legislature. A call has been issued to the various unions of the state to do likewise, and some of the delegates have already been appointed. Acting President Mahoney and Local President Mackinnon will both be at Carson.

The matter of sending "lobbyists" to the state capital called up

considerable discussion in the union. Mr. Clough, who was the appointee, at first refused to go because, as he said, he was a Socialist and did not believe in asking favors from the old parties. A number of members who did not believe in political action spoke and took occasion to point out the futility of electing men to the legislature and then sending people to watch them.

President Mahoney made a ringing speech in which he said he was a Socialist, emphasized the need of the workingman using every weapon he could get hold of, pointed out the immediate danger that was confronting organized labor in Nevada, scored the "direct actionists," the St. John faction, who have repudiated the ballot and said we were not dealing with ideal conditions, but with present difficulties.

The speech was well received. Mahoney is having an excellent influence and is showing great sagacity and judgment in dealing with the situation.

The union men are standing solid on the strike in spite of the reports that are being sent so widespread throughout the capitalist papers of the county.

The fake dual union that an individual by the name of O'Brien is attempting to form is meeting with no encouragement except among a few malcontents, Cunningham of Butte being one.

Ida Croucher-Hawlett.

**Dates for National Organizers.**  
John C. Chase: Jan. 10, Cincinnati, O.; 20, 21, Covington, Ky.; 22, Xenia; 23, Van Wert; 24, Continental, Ohio; 25, Toledo, O.  
John M. Work: Jan. 16, Pueblo, Col.; 17, enroute; 18, Grand Junction, Col.; 19, 20, Salt Lake City; 21, Ogden, Utah. Then under the directions of the state committee of Utah, address, General Delivery, Ogden.

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## FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up principally of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, this class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists, who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at pell-mell speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry may go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution, in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office, and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought also to own all the trusts, so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—through the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the life class the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democracy will, in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and has made greater headway in preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

### 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.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The nationalization of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
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Meets Every First and Third Wednesday, (8 P. M.) at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State

**OFFICERS:**  
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**Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.**

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**LABEL SECTION:** Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings, at 218 State St., Frank J. Victoria, Co. Sec. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank E. Neumann, 169 1/2 St., Chairman.

**BUILDING TRADES SECTION:** Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 218 State St., Henry Rumpel, 218 State St., Fin. Sec. Treas. H. C. Haasch, Rec. Sec. T. H. Kolas, Chairman.

### Organized Labor

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

already well known among Milwaukee Social-Democrats and has done good work soliciting subscriptions to the *HERALD* and *Forward*, and the comrades can render him good assistance in his task of increasing the use of union label bread, and in raising enough of a demand to help him unionize the non-union bakeries.

**Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.** Milwaukee, Jan. 6, 1908.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Semi-annual meeting of the executive board, at Catel's Hall, Jan. 3 and 4, 1908.

Morning Session.

All the members were present. The meeting was called to order by the secretary, and Wm. Kaufman of Kenosha was chosen chairman for the day.

The E. B. proceeded to audit the books for the past six months.

Afternoon Session.

The E. B. concluded its work on the books, after a sub-committee, consisting of J. J. Handley and Wm. Albrecht had ascertained that the funds to be accounted for by the secretary-treasurer were on deposit in the bank.

Receipts for per capita tax from July 1 to Jan 1.....\$1075.78  
Balance on hand July 1.....925.16  
Disbursements from July 1 to Jan. 1.....\$1377.62  
Balance on hand in general fund.....\$623.32  
Defense Fund.  
Balance July 1, 1907.....\$435.77  
Receipts from July 1 to Jan 1.....294.00  
Disbursements from July 1 to Jan. 1.....\$400.00  
Balance in defense fund Jan. 1, 1908.....\$329.77

We find that the secretary-treasurer made an error in adding the receipts of the general fund of \$20 in his favor and also an error of 50c in the federation's favor, which was balanced in figuring the disbursements. Also an error of 30c against the secretary in the receipts of the defense fund, which amounts to 80c, charged to him the coming year. All other accounts are correct. We have examined all books, receipts and vouchers.

We have called at the bank and find the amount on deposit.

Special Organizer W. A. Jacobs made a verbal report on his work in Janesville, Beloit and Madison. A very notable feature of his report is that the Citizens' Alliance is losing ground by reason of its disreputable policies of importing cheap and degraded labor. The report was accepted and the organizer instructed to devote some time to Kenosha and Racine.

A request to organize the woodmen and sawmill workers of Wisconsin was considered and the secretary was instructed to inform the national headquarters of that organization that the E. B. does not consider prevailing conditions permissible of its request.

A letter from the A. F. of L. relative to the Peary Anti-Injunction Bill was discussed and on motion received and filed.

Second Day—Morning Session.

Joe J. Wilke of Racine was chosen chairman for the day.

Victor L. Berger, delegate to the late A. F. of L. convention, made a verbal report, which was received.

Chas. V. Schmidt submitted several suggestions on statistics of accidents, which were concurred in.

The law suit of the Van Cleave *Buck Stone and Range* concern of St. Louis, against the A. F. of L. was discussed. Moved and carried that organized labor and sympathizers are requested to consider the above concern still unfair.

The Sheboygan Arbeiterzeitung Co. requested that it receive the same consideration with regard to standing as was formerly conceded the Sheboygan Volksblatt Co. On motion the request was granted.

The secretary was instructed to

purchase 10 copies of the printed proceedings of the recent A. F. of L. convention.

A request for the mailing list was refused.

Afternoon Session.

On account of one union having closed business during the winter months the secretary was instructed to remit its per capita for the time being.

Another union, owing to the lockout, will receive the same consideration if requested.

Letters from the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, showing that the Citizens' Alliance had opened a fight for the open shop against all organized labor of Duluth, Minn., in consequence of which thousands of union men had been locked out, was received and the secretary instructed to comply with the request contained therein.

The E. B. warns all labor to keep away from Duluth, Minn., while the trouble is pending.

Owing to the desire of the Farmers' Society of Equity to have organized labor co-operate with it, it was deemed advisable by the E. B. to select a delegate to the state convention of the F. S. of E. to secure its co-operation and assistance in behalf of labor legislation at the next session of the legislature. Accordingly Fred Brockhausen was selected in addition to Chas. Jeske who was chosen by the last convention, to attend the farmers' state convention.

At the request of the Boston Central Labor Union, \$10 was donated to Edw. Cohen and D. D. Driscoll, officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, who were shot, the first fatally and the latter dangerously wounded while waiting for a conference with Gov. Child.

In conformity with an action of the last convention, a resolution to the Building Trades was submitted by the secretary, and on motion adopted.

The secretary was instructed to secure small pieces of literature and enclose same in the mail to the secretaries of affiliated locals at certain times.

The secretary was instructed to draft a circular of advice and suggestions to organized labor.

In conformity with an action of the last convention, to submit "A Bill" on compensation to the workers in cases of injury by accident, or health, or death while engaged in their employment.

The secretary was in this matter instructed to consult the firm of Rubin & Zabel, attorneys.

The trouble in Kenosha was discussed at some length, but no definite action was taken.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the secretary.

**Fred Brockhausen, Sec.**

### WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

**UNFAIR LIST**

GIMBEL BROS., Dept. Store, Milwaukee.  
Light Horse Squadron Cigar Co., Milwaukee.  
The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.  
Aug. Holm, Merchant Tailor, 264 W. Water St., Milwaukee.  
Chas. Potocki, Sec. Co., 182-184 Third St., Milwaukee.  
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The Atlas Bread Co., Milwaukee.  
The Oswald Jager Bakery, Milwaukee.  
Carpenter-Skiles Bakery, Milwaukee.  
Wiggenhorn Bros., cigar mfrs., Watertown.  
Famperin & Wiggenhorn, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co., La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.  
The Jansville Clothing Co., Milwaukee.  
The Black & Gerner Co., manufacturers of the Radiant Home line stores.  
The Caroll Coal Co., Green Bay, Wis.  
The Koedler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.  
The Bauer Brewing Co., Racine, Wis.  
The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co., West Bend, Wis.

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WM. KAUFMAN, 20 N. W. Main St., Kenosha, Wis.  
WM. ALBRECHT, 235 W. Dayton St., Madison, Wis.  
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### Trust Methods in Milwaukee

The following reference to a Milwaukee firm and its trust relations is taken from the bill of the government against the American Tobacco Co., the Tobacco Trust. The suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court of New York. It states:

"In February, 1902, and thereafter, defendants in pursuance of their general purpose, through the Continental Tobacco Company, acquired from the holders for \$2,205,000 the entire capital stock (\$400,000) of the F. F. Adams Tobacco Company, a Wisconsin corporation long successfully engaged at Milwaukee, Wis., in interstate and foreign commerce in leaf and manufactured tobacco in competition with defendants, buying leaf in different states and selling and distributing products manufactured therefrom among the different states. The American Tobacco Company elects the directors. The separate organization of the F. F. Adams Tobacco Company has been preserved and its affairs are conducted in its own name, but in an unlawful combination and conspiracy with defendants and under an agreement not to compete with them as purchasers of leaf tobacco or in the sale of manufactured products, all for the purpose and with the effect of destroying the competition which should exist between them and restraining and monopolizing a part of interstate commerce.

"The officers, directors and stockholders of the F. F. Adams Tobacco Company agreed with the defendants not to engage in the business of manufacturing, selling or distributing tobacco. In the year 1906 it sold and distributed 4,200,000 pounds of tobacco and purchased in different states 4,500,000 pounds of leaf. This company, by agreement with the defendants, for a long time concealed and denied its connection with them, and has advertised and is now advertising itself as an independent concern, free of all connection with the trust, or combine, etc."

### Union News.

Painters and Decorators' Union No. 159  
Meeting Hall, Garnish Avenue and Third Street.

Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 159, will hold a general meeting Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at 8 p. m., in J. Guenter's Hall, corner Third Street and Garfield Avenue, to nominate a business agent. Every member should be on hand and do their kicking before nomination and quit knocking after the election is over.

**J. L. Reisse, Sec.**

**NEW BUSINESS AGENT.**

Bakers' Union No. 205 at its last meeting elected Comrade Arthur Kahn as its business agent, and he will take up his new duties at once. This selection means growth for the union and hard and consistent work to extend the use of union baked bread and cake in Milwaukee. The number of union men who still buy non-union factory bread at their grocer's is still large and the vigorous new business agent of the Bakers' will bend his energies toward changing this shameful fact. Comrade Kahn is

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### Brewers' Ball.

Saturday, Feb. 1, the great prize mask carnival of the Milwaukee Bierbrauer Arbeiter-Unterstützungs-Verein will take place.

This ball will be, judging from the restless work of the committee, one of the greatest of its kind. It will surpass those which they had in previous years, as they did not spare either money or trouble.

Cash prizes will be distributed to groups as well as valuable objects to individual masks, for a total value of \$200.

Mr. August H. Stecher, jeweler, has declared his willingness to exhibit the prizes in his show-window, at 276 Third Street, beginning Jan. 15, where everybody may see them.

For this carnival admission cards can be bought for 25c each from all members, as well as from the announced places.

Buy your tickets now, as they will cost 50c at the box.

Workers keep away from Duluth! Shut the town as you would a plague. The Van Cleave-ites are in the saddle with an open shop campaign and a general lock-out is in progress. Keep away.

**UNION HACK DRIVERS.**

The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men.

When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:

Miller, Sam R., 539 Market St.  
Crocker, C. J., 277 Milwaukee St.  
Strandt, Richard G., 1105 Fourth St.  
Tegen, William, 699 Tenth St.  
Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth St.  
Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth St.  
Juncay Park Livery, 417 Marshall St.  
Schmidt, 2425 Villet St.  
Mock Livery, 256 Hamilton St.

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Eich, John, 39th and Villet Sts.  
Erlé, G., 514 14th St.  
Fischer, Alvin, 922 5th St.  
Graeven, Louis, 367 National Ave.  
Grattenthaier, George, 463 12th St.  
Hach, Caspar, 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.  
Häckbarth, O. E., 372 Lincoln Ave.  
Henninger, Robt., 692 25th St.  
Hertzberg, Ed., 2812 Lisbon Ave.  
Holl, Albert, 607 State St.  
Lemberger, Jos., 980 19th St.  
Lindner, Paul, 2102 Cherry St.  
Lueneburg, Wm., 685 Pearl St.  
Mauer, L., 486 Maple St.  
Mews, Chas., 1629 Galena St.  
Oswald, William, 1201 Chestnut St.  
Ott, Martin, 1207 Cherry St.  
Wm. Radtke, 1124 Lincoln Ave.  
Scheidecker, Louis, 505 6th Ave.  
Scheidecker, Ernst, 1429 9th St.  
Schlathian, Karl, 1161 Sixth St.  
Schröber, Aug., West Allis.  
Schilling, Geo., 241 4th St.  
Singer, Fred, 291 Lake St.  
Trettnir, Ernst, 1402 Wright St.  
Weingart, Fred, 630 21st St.  
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# The Milwaukee Carnival

## SCHEDULE OF PRIZES. GROUPS.

- 1. First and second groups to consist of no less than ten persons.
  - 2. Third and fourth groups to consist of no less than eight persons.
  - 3. Fifth and sixth groups to consist of no less than six persons.
  - 4. Seventh and eighth groups to consist of no less than three persons.
  - 5. First—\$20 cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 6. Second—\$15 cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 7. Third—\$12.50 cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 8. Fourth—\$10 cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 9. Fifth—\$8 cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 10. Sixth—\$6 cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 11. Seventh—\$5 cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 12. Eighth—\$3.50 cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- LADIES.**
- 13. First—Dental work by Dr. W. C. Young, 415 Germania Building.
  - 14. Second—\$7 cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 15. Third—Mirror, by Archie Tegtmeyer, 302 National Avenue; and comb set by Bitker's, Eighteenth St. and Fond du Lac Ave.
  - 16. Fourth—Furniture by T. B. Schrieter, North Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; slippers by E. A. Luedke, 413 National Avenue.
- LADIES' CHARACTER.**
- 17. First—\$8 cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 18. Second—Picture, by Eggert & Sons, 740 Winnebago Street; jewel case, D. Goldman, Grove Street and National Avenue.
  - 19. Third—Furniture, Kunzelman-Esser Co., 460-466 Mitchell Street.
  - 20. Fourth—Ladies' fur cap, Jandt & Bluemel, 703-705 Muskego Avenue; slippers, J. B. Lake, 332 Grove Street.
- LADIES' COMIC.**
- 21. First—Washing Machine, G. A. Butter, 603 Mitchell Street.
  - 22. Second—\$5 cash, Social-Democratic Party.
  - 23. Third—Center Table, Prasser & Sons, 508-510 National Avenue; vase, L. Abrams' Dept. Store, 3202 North Avenue.
  - 24. Fourth—Cake Mixer, H. B. Bartelsen, 901 National Avenue; pair of shoes, American Shoe Store, 575-577 Mitchell Street.
- GENTS.**
- 25. First—\$8 cash, Social-Democratic Party.
  - 26. Second—Vest, Jos. Kallas, 678 Forest Home Avenue.
  - 27. Third—Smoking set, Ed. Schuster & Co., Eleventh and Winnebago Streets.
  - 28. Fourth—Vest, Plaum Clothing Co., 491-493 Eleventh Avenue; kid gloves, Stumpf & Langhoff.
- GENTS' CHARACTER.**
- 29. First—\$7 cash, Social-Democratic Party.
  - 30. Second—Silk umbrella, Levy & Kahn, 409 National Avenue.
  - 31. Third—Hat, Nick Petersen, 2716 North Avenue.
  - 32. Fourth—Electric Lamp—Social-Democratic Party; silver flower pot, Theo Schelle, 316 West Water Street.
- GENTS' COMIC.**
- 33. First—\$7 cash, Social-Democratic Party and Martin Mies, 875 Kinnickinnic Avenue.
  - 34. Second—Clock, Joe Wellstein, 552 National Avenue.
  - 35. Third—One pair of shoes, Lamers Bros., 354 Grove Street.
  - 36. Fourth—5 years' subscription to Social-Democratic Herald; merchandise, J. J. Ripple, 606 Mitchell Street.
- CLOWNS.**
- 37. First—Pedestal, Hotz & Mohaupt, 486 National Avenue; pair of shoes, J. L. Ripple, 1217 Vliet Street.
  - 38. Second—Rocky, R. Fleck, 849-851 Kinnickinnic Avenue.
- UGLIEST.**
- 39. Silver sugar and cream set, Louis Sachs, 418 National Avenue; 50 lbs. flour, John Ames, 1629 Cherry Street.

Contestants for prizes must be on floor at 9:30. The Social-Democratic Carnival, to be held at the Hippodrome Saturday evening, Jan. 18, will surely prove a most wonderful affair. Judging from the way tickets are selling, there will be a record-breaking attendance. And it will not only be big in attendance, but also big in financial success. It will help to carry on the spring campaign and materially assist the press.

Columns would be required to tell of the beautiful spectacle this event will present—and even then it could not be done justice. The magnificence will be bewildering. There will be many original masks never before seen anywhere. In all candidness, it will be worth coming a hundred miles to see, even if the

admission price were \$2 per man. All we say is: Spread the news, and come with your friends. Branches and unions are making great preparations for the various groups. Some startling surprises will be sprung on the judges and spectators. The large number of individual prizes offered is also attracting a good deal of attention. There will be some excellent masks and a lot of rivalry. Comrades, send in your cash for tickets, if you have not already done so. We must have \$500 before entering the hall. Make the Carnival a financial success before the real fun begins, and then make it a howling success, the echoes of which will go vibrating down the corridors of the future, to be finally embodied in the historic archives of the coming co-operative commonwealth.

heave!" let everybody lift. And let ever comrade lift every pound he can.

It's simply splendid the way the locals are hustling for new members. The state organizer is busy night and day writing a pamphlet. It will be ready about the first of March. Subject: "The Constructive Program of Socialism, as illustrated by measures advanced by Socialists in municipal, state and national legislatures."

MADISON. The G. A. R. Hall was filled with eager, earnest workmen and women and university students last Sunday evening to listen to Comrade Thompson's lecture. It was one of the good kind of meetings—a real, pleasant surprise. The comrades had advertised in every paper in town and distributed 500 papers in the morning announcing the meeting. The hard work brought good results. The collection amounted to over \$5.00; the sales of literature to \$3.40. In fact we didn't have half enough. One new member joined and others are coming. The Madison local is a live wire, too.

Have you settled for your carnival tickets? If not, why not? Do it now!

### AT THE THEATERS.

**DAVIDSON**  
Miss Hortense Nielsen will appear at the Davidson tomorrow evening, beginning an engagement of three nights, in Ibsen's play, "A Doll's House." Miss Nielsen served her apprenticeship with Mme. Helena Modjeska and other stars and last year starred in "Mrs. Dane's Defense." Her success in the Ibsen play has been instantaneous. The favorable comments heard upon her acting, her finesse and subtlety entitle her to a respectful hearing in one of the most difficult of modern roles, especially as Ibsen's plays are but seldom performed.

**BIJOU**  
Fiske O'Hara, who is now known as the Scanton of the popular-priced theater, will appear at the Bijou next week, beginning with matinee tomorrow, in his latest Irish romantic play, entitled, "Dion O'Dare," under the management of Chas. E. Blaney. The piece is strictly a costume play, and deals with the life and adventures of a poor Irish boy, a century ago, who finally becomes Ireland's greatest sculptor. The scenery has been made a special feature, and has been built from photographs especially taken. Mr. O'Hara will sing a number of new songs. The usual matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

**ALHAMBRA**  
Commencing tomorrow afternoon "The Royal Chef," a musical comedy, will begin a week's engagement at the Alhambra. This production has made long runs in Chicago and New York and in both cities was enthusiastically received. The company numbers over fifty, all carefully selected. The music has had immense popularity, there being not a dull or unattractive number in the entire score. There will be no advance in prices at the Alhambra next week, and the usual matinees will be given on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

**STAR THEATER**  
The Star Show-Girls will be the attraction at the New Star next week in the latest three-act musical comedy "Dopey Dan In Turkey." There is one of the finest drilled and most stoningly gowned chorus of twenty pretty maidens. Mr. Nichols and John Baker are comedians of ability. The play is also staged in magnificent style, and a number of unique novelties and electrical and scenic effects are introduced.

**GAYETY.**  
The "Greater New York Stars," which comes to the Gayety next week, presents an entirely new production as regards scenery and costumes, as well as a company conspicuous for the merit of its individual performers, and for its chorus, which is composed of forty beautiful young women. Usual matinees will be given. It will be Striking Molders' Benefit Week.

**CRYSTAL**  
At the Crystal next week Charles I. Haines and Geraldine Russell in "The Author and the Girl" will head a big bill. Among other features are Bryant & Saville, in a musical act; Josephine Gassman and her clever Pickanninies; Rachette Bros., the comedy acrobats; Della Fox, and the Crystalgraph.

Have you settled for your Carnival tickets? If not, why not? Do it now!

**Where the Credit Belongs.**  
The credit for the stand Bro. John Brinkmann, secretary-treasurer of the International Carriage & Wagon Workers, took in favor of the Brewery Unions getting their Charter back at the A. E. of L. convention, belongs to the Milwaukee local of his organization, we understand, they having instructed him on the merits of the case.

# BLATZ BEER



## MILWAUKEE

Remember the Triangular Label



Always The Same Good Old Blatz

Words of Praise have ever prevailed in advertising "copy." That a producer should wax enthusiastic over his own wares is but human. But it's the praise of the consumer that counts—and it is to a discriminating and critical public that "Blatz" refers you.

It is safe to say that no product, of any kind, enjoys a more enviable reputation than does this same Blatz Beer of Milwaukee in markets where it is offered.

Its self-evident honesty of purpose, purity, brilliancy, body and every other attribute that goes to make a perfect beer are ever in evidence.

Cultivate the "Blatz Sign Habit"—Watch for the name—ask for any of these brands, whether on draught or bottled—Wiener, Private Stock, Export, Muenchener.

Telephone M. in 24009

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

### Lake Shore and Fox River Valley Notes

By Chas. Sandburg, Care Daily Tribune, Manitowoc.

Local Appleton is a thoroughly live branch and is coming along strong. The members are mostly young and aggressive. Mel Smith, secretary of the Central Trades Council, is a recently added comrade. Another of the comrades bears the suggestive name of Hammer, and is knocking capitalism hard. A local ticket in the coming municipal elections is being considered. A mass meeting held in Stadler's Hall on the 9th, was well attended. Capitalism teaches reverence for "the law and the prophets," but when it comes to profit, capitalism has no reverence for anything, not even human life. Alderman Weber (Social-Democratic) of Plymouth, tells me that the tracks of a defunct street car company are on the streets of the town. It was given a franchise, but played false with the people. Now that Plymouth wants to put in a sewer system, the people of Plymouth must go to Madison and pray to "the powers that prey" there, in order to get the tracks out of the way. Appleton is another of those cities where, if you want to phone, you have to find out whether the party you want is on "the old line" or "the new line." The ever-impertinent Social-Democrat asks: "Why have two lines? Why not have one line and let the city own it and run it?" Life is made of time, and though capitalism says: "Time is money," it is willing to waste time in order to get money. Social-Democracy wants things done in the shortest possible time, and with the least possible expenditure of unpleasurable labor. The Manitowoc comrades have established a good working basis. The Daily Tribune is now on a good footing. Social-Democratic sentiment is strong in the city and through the country. It is possible that an assemblyman may be elected next fall, and a strenuous effort will be made to this end. In the smaller cities and towns where the comrades want to apply Social-Democratic principles locally, the schools furnish opportunity. The school house should be a social center, open at all times for meetings of literary societies. Free lecture courses and free concerts, paid for out of the municipal treasury, are practicable. This point will be more fully dealt with later. Don't get mad at your opponent. Remember that while new-born puppies have their eyes opened in eight days, it takes some voters years! Keep cool and keep moving!

### Southern Wisconsin District Notes.

W. A. Jacobs, Organizer.

On Sunday, Jan. 12, a Polish Branch was organized at Racine headquarters with ten members. Most people will remember the terrible snow storm which raged all day, and the trouble one had in getting about at all. In spite of all the bad weather about 60 people gathered to hear a Socialist speaker, and judging from the applause, a great impression must have been made on their minds. At two o'clock they began to gather at the hall and then the long wait began. The speakers coming from Kenosha were snow bound and had to walk about five miles in order to get to Racine; and arrived there at half past four in the afternoon. During this wait of two hours and a half the best of order was maintained and an anxious expression could be seen on the face of everyone present, which changed when the speakers put in their appearance. Comrade Rynkewich opened the meeting and they introduced Comrade Drutchas, who spoke for an hour, after which another comrade, whose name we did not learn, gave a recitation, which seemed to electrify the whole audience. The closing speaker was Comrade Raciboski, who urged the organization of a branch of the party. Ten comrades came forward and signed an application for a charter, while a number of others declared their intentions of joining as soon as they again secured employment. From the comrades attending this meeting it was learned that the suffering among the foreign speaking people of Racine was very intense. In fact, it is fully as bad as it is in Russia; but it is not disclosed here. And this in free America after several years of the so-called unparalleled prosperity. Is it not time for action?

**Banks and Pledges collected by J. Galbraith.**  
W. R. Tews 50c, Borchardt 10c, \$1. F. A. Kraft, M. D. \$1, Robt. Peschke 50c, Dr. C. E. Gage \$1, L. F. Reuter 50c, R. Saeger 50c, Fink & Liederbach 50c, T. B. Schrieter 50c, Fred Maas 50c, Ed. E. Frank 50c, A. S. \$1, Chas. N. Petersen \$1, G. Friedrich \$1, Gustav Tremmel \$1, Dr. A. E. Severeance 50c, H. R. P. 50c, W. A. Arnold \$1, Adolph Huebschmann \$1, W. C. Zabel \$1, Theo. Koester \$1, H. W. W. \$2, U. Gulleman \$5, A. O. W. \$3, J. L. 50c, Fred Haerter 50c, B. A. Busacker 50c, Henry Wandt 50c, Henry A. Behn 25c, Chas. Hoff 50c, Chas. Mueller 25c, Chas. Flader 50c, Anton Hausmann 25c, J. M. \$1, N. J. W. 50c, W. F. Deuster 50c, Louis Meyer 50c, Dr. C. H. Kaetel \$1, L. K. 25c, Chas. Sturm 25c, G. Hilgendorff 25c, Dr. H. L. Jacobi 50c, Tettling & Barnes \$1, F. A. Hankwitz 25c, Emil Krause 25c, Richard Steinart 25c, Wenzel G. Schmidt 50c, Bank 25c (collected by Prof. Nitzme), \$3, Bank 170 \$2.01, Bank 224 11c, Bank 203 \$1.65, Bank 169 \$1, Bank 132 40c. Previously reported \$785.43. Total, \$830.35.

Don't Forget to Come and Get Your Share of the

## \$100 IN CASH PRIZES

Given Away at the

### Twentieth Ward Branch S.-D. P. MASK BALL

GANN FRED TURNER HALL  
Corner Twelfth Street and North Avenue

**Saturday, January 25th**

Tickets 25 Cents  
At the Door, 50 Cents

### MILWAUKEE.

Everything is in readiness for the monster mask carnival at the Bahn Frei Turner Hall, arranged by the Twentieth Ward Branch, Saturday, Jan. 25. Remember, \$100 in prizes. This ought to be an inducement to attend. Remember the place, comrades, Bahn Frei Turner Hall, corner Twelfth Street and North Avenue. All masks or groups entering the contest for prizes must be on the floor at 9:30 p. m. Everybody is cordially invited. Where are you going February 1, 1908? Well, there is only one place to go, and that is: Go where the crowd will greet you; namely, to the Coming Nation Club's grand prize mask ball. \$50 in prizes, South Side Armory Hall, First Avenue, near Mitchell Street. For further particulars watch these columns. The Finnish locals are making a splendid record in getting new members. Superior reports six new members; Brantwood, six. That's the work that builds up. Get new members. **Branch Meetings Next Week.**  
MONDAY, 8 P. M.  
Tenth, Twelfth st. and North ave.  
TUESDAY, 8 P. M.  
Fifteenth, 1601 Vliet st.  
WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.  
Sixth, 594 Fourth street.  
THURSDAY, 8 P. M.  
Twelfth, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue.  
SEVENTEENTH, Odd Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Kinnickinnic National Avenue.  
THIRTEENTH, Third and Wright sts. Fourteenth, 777 Seventh ave.  
EIGHTEENTH, 490 Cramer street.  
TWENTIETH, Clarke and Testonia.  
TWENTY-THIRD, 15th and Greenfield.  
THURSDAY, 2 P. M.  
West Side Women, 2714 North ave.  
East Side Women, 594 Fourth st.  
North Side Women, 1419 Holton.  
SATURDAY, 8 P. M.  
South Side Polish section, Second avenue and Mitchell street.  
SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.  
Bohemian Section, Twelfth and Vine Streets.  
Cudahy, Jennijohn's hall.

**Our Amusement Bulletin.**  
Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street, schafskopf every first Friday, cin-h every third Friday.

## ALHAMBRA

Commencing Tomorrow (Sunday Matinee)—Other Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

A GAYETY Musical Comedy

### The ROYAL CHEF

60 PEOPLE GO  
30 MORE PRIZES GO

PRESENTED HERE IN ITS ENTIRETY—Dignified from New York and Chicago—the BEST GREAT CAST OF PRINCIPALS including:

**WILLIAM J. McGARTHY**  
SUPREME BEAUTY  
CHORUS OF Trained Valets

PRICES 10c to 50c

## BIJOU

Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

GRAS, E. PERRY and Others with  
The Irish Slaves

## FISKE O'HARA

in a Romantic Irish Play

## DION O'DARE

Hear O'Hara Sing  
"My Mary's Heart is Irish"  
"See-Saw"—"Mavourneen"

WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY, JANUARY 26  
A. H. Woods Edition

## The Gambler of the West

Greatest of All Western Dramas  
WILLY WEST STREET PARADE DAILY!

## GAYETY

(FORMERLY THE STAR)  
the Safest Burlesque Theater in Milwaukee (so Exits, Count 'em)  
Week Beginning Sunday Matinee January 19  
(Ladies Mat. Every Thursday.)

## New STARS

STRIKING MOLDERS' BENEFIT WEEK

### State Organizer's Department.

Comrades of Wisconsin: Every meeting held in our state this fall and winter shows a growing, deepening interest in Socialism. The meetings every week are larger and more gratifying than ever. More clubs, churches and unions are calling for lectures than ever.

## DAVIDSON

COMING SUNDAY  
THREE NIGHTS ONLY

The Distinguished  
Actress

## HORTENSE NIELSEN

and HER OWN COMPANY

in the Powerful  
Emotional Play

## "A DOLL'S HOUSE"

By Henrik Ibsen

Prices 25-50-75c-\$1-\$1.50

## Grand Prize Mask Ball

\$200 IN PRIZES

MILWAUKEE BIERBRAUER Arb. Unt. Verein

SATURDAY EVENING  
FEBRUARY 1, 1908

At the West Side Turner Hall

## NEW STAR

Commencing SUNDAY  
MATINEE, Jan 19

Twice Daily—2:30 & 6:15

## THE STAR SHOW GIRLS

LADIES' MATS  
Wed. & Fri. 8 & 9.

Clearance Sale of Men's  
**Fur Caps**  
All of our \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 Fur Caps reduced to  
**\$1.95**

Clearance Sale of Men's Soft and Stiff  
**HATS**  
All of our \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 Stiff and Soft Hats reduced to  
**\$1.95**

CLOTHING HATS FURNISHINGS

**HAHN BROS.**

335-537-539, 12<sup>TH</sup> ST. IN THE MIDDLE OF BLOCK 369-371-373, GROVE ST.

**Our Two Big Stores Are Located Middle in the Block**  
Our West Side Store on 12th St., bet. Walnut and Galena; our South Side Store on Grove St., bet. Mineral and Walker

**JANUARY CLEARING SALE**



All Who Have Been Waiting for This Sale, Here It Is

Do Your Buying Now at Our Big Stores

**OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE**

**BEGAN THIS MORNING! Greatest Sale of Good Clothing in the City COME TO THIS SALE**

Milwaukee has not seen its equal. Thousands of Men's and Young Men's Finest Suits and Overcoats Reduced to Half Price. Your choice of all our best and finest Suits and Overcoats next week at only

**\$7.50**

Unlimited Choice of All Our Men's Hand-Tailored Suits and Overcoats  
We have gone through our stock of finest high-grade Hirsch, Wickwire & Co. and other high-grade makers and selected all small lines and broken assortments, but mostly all sizes, which formerly were \$25, \$32 and \$40—about one thousand of them all told—Suits and Overcoats, Double-Breasted Suits, Sack Suits, Frock Suits, Double-Breasted Overcoats, Long Black and Gray Stratford Overcoats, Paddock Overcoats—all marked down and going for choice at

**\$13.75**

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats at Half  
Men's All-Wool black, blue and gray Overcoats, come with serge lining, cut good and long, all sizes, 7 or 8 of a kind left, about 50 in all, \$12.00, \$13.50 and \$15.00 values, going at.....

**\$7.50**

Men's and Young Men's SUITS at Half  
About 200 Fancy Mixed Cassimere Suits in single and double breasted styles, were considered great values at \$12, \$13.50 and \$15, reduced to.....

**\$7.50**

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats at Half  
About 150 Men's Gray Melton Overcoats, \$12.00, \$13.50 and \$15.00 values, good lengths and well tailored, we have them in all sizes at.....

**\$7.50**

Men's and Young Men's Fine Suits at Half  
Several hundred Black and Blue Tibets and Serges, fancy mixed worsteds, single and double breasted styles, \$12, \$13.50 and \$15 values, reduced to.....

**\$7.50**

Men's Very Nobby Overcoats at Half  
Several hundred Black and Gray Friezes and Meltons and Black and Blue Kerseys and Vicunas, \$12, \$13.50 and \$15 values at.....

**\$7.50**

**Clearing Sale of Odds and Ends in Our Great Boys' Department**

Odds and ends of Double-Breasted Suits, 8 to 16 years, \$3.00 and \$3.50 values, reduced to.....

**\$1.85**

Odds and ends of Novelty Suits, fancy cassimeres, \$2.50 and \$3.00 values, reduced to.....

**95c**

Odds and ends of Boys' Novelty Overcoats and Reefers, \$2.50 and \$3.00 values, reduced to.....

**\$1.45**

Odds and ends of Sailor and Norfolk Suits, 3 to 9 years, \$3.00 and \$3.50 values, reduced to.....

**\$1.95**



Odds and ends of Boys' Double-Breasted Overcoats, 10 to 16 years, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$6.50 values, during this sale, reduced to.....

**\$3.95**

Boys' Long Form-Fitting Fancy Overcoats, 10 to 16 years, all new and nobby patterns, \$5.00 and \$5.50 values, reduced to.....

**\$3.45**

Boys' Single-Breasted Form-Fitting Overcoats, gray, black and Scotch patterns, all sizes, 10 to 16 years, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 values, reduced to.....

**\$2.95**



Odds and ends of Boys' Military Overcoats, 3 to 9 years, dark gray and black handsomely trimmed, \$3.00 values, reduced to.....

**\$1.95**

Oxford Gray Russian Overcoats, cut long, silk embroidered emblem on sleeve, nickel buttons, velvet collar, all sizes 3 to 8 year.....

**\$2.45**

15 different styles of Little Tots' Overcoats, 2 1/2 to 10 years, this season's newest novelties, beautiful patterns and big assortment, at.....

**\$2.95**



Odds and ends in Boys' Heavy-Weight Pure Wool Cassimere Suits, double-breasted Sack Suits, Eton Norfolk, Eton Sailor, all \$5.00 values,.....

**\$3.45**

Boys' Eton Norfolk and Sailor Suits 2 1/2 to 8 years, with bloomer trousers, double-breasted Norfolk, all \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50 values,.....

**\$2.95**

25 different styles of Norfoks, Eton Sailors, double-breasted Suits with bloomer pants, sizes from 3 to 16, all colors, and plain blue,.....

**\$1.95**



Odds and Ends Boys' Reefer Coats, \$3.00 values..... **95c**  
Odds and Ends Boys' Novelty Suits, \$3.50 values..... **95c**  
Odds and Ends Boys' Worst-Ed Sweaters, \$1.50 values..... **95c**  
Odds and Ends Boys' Worst-Ed Sweaters, \$1.00 values..... **69c**  
Odds and Ends Boys' Wool Sweaters, 75c values..... **35c**  
Odds and Ends Boys' Wool Knee Pants, 50c values..... **25c**  
Odds and Ends Boys' Corduroy Pants, 50c values..... **27c**  
Odds and Ends Boys' Fleece Underwear, 35c values..... **19c**  
Odds and Ends Boys' Percale Shirts, 50c values..... **19c**  
Boys' Gloves, 50c and 75c values **35c**  
Boys' Gloves, 35c values **19c**  
Boys' Fur Lined Caps, 50c values **35c**  
Boys' Caps, 25c values **12 1/2c**  
Boys' Waists, 50c values at..... **19c**  
Boys' Wool Toques at..... **12 1/2c**

**Clearance Sale of Men's Pants**

Men's heavy Working Pants, \$1.00 values, reduced to..... **79c**  
Men's fine Cassimere Pants, \$1.50 values, reduced to..... **95c**  
Men's heavy Worsteds Pants, \$1.75 values, reduced to..... **\$1.29**  
Men's heavy All-Wool Pants, \$2.00 values, reduced to..... **\$1.39**  
Men's heavy Corduroy Pants, \$2.50 values, reduced to..... **\$1.45**  
Men's fine Cassimere Pants, \$3.00 values, reduced to..... **\$1.95**

Men's fine Worsteds Pants, \$3.50 values, reduced to..... **\$2.45**  
Men's fine Worsteds Pants, \$5.00 values, reduced to..... **\$2.95**  
Men's fine Scotch Mixture Pants, \$5.00 values, reduced to..... **\$2.95**  
Men's fine Scotch Mixture Pants, \$6.00 values, reduced to..... **\$3.45**  
All our very finest Worsteds Pants, \$3.50, \$6, \$6.50 and \$7.00 qualities..... **\$3.95**

**Clearance Sale Men's Shirts**

50c Boys' Fancy Bosom Percale Shirts reduced to..... **19c**  
50c Men's Fancy Percale Shirts reduced to..... **29c**  
All our \$1.50 and \$2.00 Monarch and Wilson Bros.' Shirts, some with two pair cuffs, all the newest patterns, reduced to..... **95c**  
75c Men's Fancy Negligee Shirts reduced to..... **39c**  
\$1.00 and \$1.25 Men's Fancy Monarch Shirts reduced to..... **69c**  
\$1.00 and \$1.50 Men's Fancy Wilson Bros.' Shirts reduced to..... **85c**  
50c and 75c Boys' Negligee Shirts go at..... **35c**

**CLEARANCE SALE OF Men's Underwear**

Odds and ends of Men's Camels' Hair Underwear, 75c values, reduced to..... **29c**  
Odds and ends of Men's Natural Gray Fleece-Lined Underwear, wool, 50c values, reduced to..... **29c**  
Odds and ends of Men's Ribbed Underwear, blue and gold, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**  
Odds and ends of Men's Super Merino Underwear, blue, flesh and natural gray colors, reduced to..... **45c**  
Odds and ends of Men's All-Wool Ribbed Underwear, blue, pink and gray, \$1.00 values, reduced to..... **59c**  
Odds and ends of Staley's All-Wool Natural Gray Knit Underwear, \$1.25 values, reduced to..... **85c**  
Odds and ends of Men's finest Underwear, lambs' wool, Vienna, natural wool and ribbed, 35 different kinds, reduced to..... **95c**

**CLEARANCE SALE OF Men's Hose and Gloves**

Odds and ends of Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, brown mixed, 10c values, reduced to..... **5c**  
Odds and ends of Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, brown mixed, 10c values, reduced to..... **5c**  
Odds and ends of Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, brown mixed, 10c values, reduced to..... **5c**  
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Odds and ends of Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, brown mixed, 10c values, reduced to..... **5c**

**THE "PULLITICIAN."**  
In many cases the men who are called politicians are not politicians at all. They are pull-icians. They have brought the noble science of politics into disrepute. The average so-called politician is not at all the thing he pretends or purports to be. He is something entirely different and vastly worse.  
He is a numerous tribe, is the pullitician, and his family is ancient. His field is as wide as the world, and his tale as old as human story. In the parable of the good Samaritan, he was the man who passed by on the other side. When the crucifixion question was up, he

made a speech before a caucus of the Sanhedrim, and his leprous hand was in the bloody deed of Calvary. He was in for the death of Socrates, and has stifled many a good man since. He turned the democracies of Greece into debasing tyrannies and established an empire on the ruins of the Roman Republic.  
Wherever there is a political pull you will find the pull-ician. He congregates about the festering puules of political patronage, yorning and working his polluting way like a human maggot. When Hamlet said there was something rotten in the state of Denmark, he

alluded to the work of the pull-ician. Shakespeare spoke of him again in "King Lear."  
"Get thee glass eyes;  
And like a scurvy politician seem  
To see the things thou dost not see."  
The pull-ician is an enthusiastic partisan, but he belongs to no political party. He says he does, but he doesn't. He knows no political convictions. It does not always pay, he thinks, to have convictions, and so, like Pilate, he washes his hands of the matter. He has no beliefs. It is easier to pretend than to believe, because it is then so much easier to change, and there

are dollars to be made by the change—sometimes. He is Pharisee and unctuous hypocrite. He prates of principles he can never know, and professes truths he can never feel. He may vote as a Democrat; may hold office as a Republican—but he is never the something he pretends to be, for he belongs to the party of Self, his soul is unalterably fixed upon boodle and pelf.—  
After he is elected on either Republican or Democratic tickets he doesn't consider himself any longer the servant or agent of the people, but works and votes to further his own personal interests, and the in-

terests of the corporations back of him. He may receive \$400 salary a year and grow rich on that. He does not report his work or vote to anybody, and does as he pleases, occasionally voting with the Republicans, occasionally with the Democrats. Now this kind of man will be nominated on the Republican as well as on the Democratic ticket.  
The men elected on the Social-Democratic ticket vote, as a rule, as a unit. They discuss their action with the entire membership of the party. Every honest, class-conscious man can become a member of the party and he always has a voice in the party. For whom do

you think the people of Milwaukee would vote if they understood this difference? Make them understand it by getting them to read and subscribe for the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD** and **Voters' Reports**.  
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