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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

WHOLE NO. 495

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OUR FIRST CHANCE FOR CREATIVE WORK

By Victor L. Berger.

WE have always maintained, and lest some forget, we again repeat it, that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we certainly cannot introduce Socialism even in this town.

But we must begin some time to prove to the world that Socialism is not simply a negative and critical theory of the capitalist system, that it is constructive and practical, and destined to build up the next civilization. And the sooner we begin the better for civilization and for humanity.

And Milwaukee is surely a most fitting place for a demonstration of the new social conscience as in opposition to the old "business" conscience.

Milwaukee for years has elected so-called "good men" to office—mainly so-called good business men. And yet our city has been one of the most corrupt in the United States. And all the "good men" elected have either fallen themselves or have backed up the corrupt.

It is almost needless to refer to the Rose administration, because the Becker administration was only better in so much as there were twelve Social-Democrats in the common council. These twelve Social-Democrats represented the social conscience, the new conscience. And as far as they could they have formed a stone wall of honesty against the battering rams of the business interests.

And here we find the ethical difference between our party and the others.

We do not deny that Socialism has its risks. We do not deny that the Socialists have the common share of passions and imperfections.

But we say this:

The Social-Democracy is the only organization in the world that goes to the root of the evil, because the Social-Democracy is the only organization which wants to secure economic independence to every citizen, male and female, by working for the common ownership of all the means of production. No one steals drinking water, because everybody can have all he wants. Thus common ownership of the means of production and distribution will not only secure economic independence but also absolute honesty.

And dishonesty and crime and prostitution can disappear only in the degree that we introduce Socialism into our social fabric.

The Social-Democrats, having this goal in view, and knowing that their welfare depends upon the welfare of the collectivity, are therefore above temptation. We can take our candidates from the work-bench or from the printing case and they will withstand temptation infinitely better than the wealthy business man whose sole aim in life is to clear profits and to make money.

Besides, the Social-Democratic party is the natural outcome of capitalist civilization and of the concentration of wealth and of the trusts and of many other things.

Therefore the Social-Democratic party, while a class organization of the proletariat—which is natural enough, because the proletariat suffers most under the present system—is today the only party of high moral ideas in the country. And it is also everybody's party, because it is in accord with the trend of civilization and the necessities of the day.

A party is characterized as much by the personnel of its leaders as by its platform. No platform conventions have been held anyway, and only the individual candidates have stated their ideas in that respect.

Who are the candidates mentioned for the office of mayor in the old parties?

In the Democratic party only two names are mentioned.

One is Mr. David S. Rose. It speaks volumes for the Democratic Party and its make-up that David S. Rose—the man whose biggest boast can only be that four grand juries were after him and that not one could land him—is developing the greatest strength in the Democratic Party in Milwaukee and that in all probability he will be nominated.

The other man mentioned for the Democratic nomination, Mr. W. H. Gebner, the present city treasurer, was a member of the Rose administration. The greatest claim to immortality that he has is the fact that he deposited city money in his own name and drew the interest until he was compelled to give it up. Mr. Gebner evidently possesses the qualities necessary for a genuine Democratic candidate. Only he does not seem to possess them in so high a degree as David S. Rose.

There are two "good men" willing to give a "business administration" to the city of Milwaukee—the same sort as we had in the past. And those who want that sort of an administration surely ought to vote for them.

So much for the Democrats.

And the Republicans of Milwaukee are worse off, if such a thing were possible.

There is not a man living in Milwaukee who voted for "Sherbie" who is not deeply ashamed of it. Men voted for him two years ago as a "choice between two evils," as they said—in order to get rid of Rose, and because they were "afraid" of the Social-Democratic party. And why were they afraid of it? Because the party is absolutely honest.

And now they are again between the "devil" and the "deep blue sea."

On one hand there looms up the Mephisto-like figure of David S. Rose, whom four grand juries could not catch. And on the other hand there is the "deep blue sea" of the Social-Democracy.

The Republican party is as hopelessly divided as ever between the hypocritical Half-Breeds—mainly reformers for revenue only—and the unadulterated corporatists who go by the name of Stalwarts and never try to conceal their contempt, hatred and disgust for that half-breed Uriah "heep."

Other Republicans have been mentioned—lawyers like Dahlmann, an heir of the Dahlmann estate and the son-in-law of the pork king, Patrick Cudahy. Dahlmann is a man who very much dislikes to pay taxes on any property, even on River Street property. He would, no doubt, make a good candidate for the rich tax-dodgers. But, of course, the Half-Breeds cannot accept him without simply ordering their party coffin from the other candidate, ex-alderman Pringle.

And then there is Paul Bechtner, present city comptroller, a man who so plainly wears the collar of John I. Beggs around his neck that some people claim that it is not a collar but a rope with a noose on it. He is impossible.

Petty bourgeois Meisenheimer, an honest but jelly-fish-like creature, has withdrawn. And City Attorney John T. Kelly would arouse so many different kinds of well-grounded opposition that he is also out of the question.

So there remain only a few nonentities, the mere mention of whom tends only to accentuate the absolute bankruptcy of the Republican party in Milwaukee.

We select our candidates by a referendum of all the party members—the most democratic way possible as long as parties exist. Consequently the personnel of our candidates averages better than the personnel of the capitalistic candidates.

Our city candidates are all well-known and respected even by our opponents. Conrad Emil Seidel is serving his fourth year in the common

council and is highly regarded by every man in the community who knows him. He is a fine wood carver and at the head of a pattern shop of his own, employing union men. Comrade Seidel is a student, and although born and educated in this country, reads and speaks German as well as de does English. He will make an excellent mayor, if elected.

As for Comrade Schmidt and Comrade Whitnall, they both were born in Milwaukee and both were members of the school board before they joined the Social-Democratic party. Their ability for the offices to which they have been nominated cannot be questioned. Comrade Schmidt is head bookkeeper in a big business house, and he is our candidate for comptroller. Comrade Whitnall is treasurer of a trust company, and he is our candidate for city treasurer.

Yet we do not lay any special stress on the claim that they are "good men." We say that they are loyal Social-Democrats, that they possess the necessary qualifications to fill their offices, and that above all else they possess the social conscience and therefore will do their duty if elected.

As for our program, that is more or less international in character, and I suppose it will not be very different from our program in former years, unless we lay special stress on the demand that an earnest effort shall be made by the city to provide work for its unemployed citizens.

We will also demand that the city shall take charge as soon as possible of all public utilities now in private hands. And we shall lay particular emphasis upon the demand that the city shall compel the public utility corporations to give it good service.

Of course, we shall also ask for free medical service and adequate hospital facilities without any taint of charity, and for the reorganization and administration of justice so that the poor also shall have a chance, at least by providing legal assistance in just cases.

These planks and many others which we and the Socialist parties of the world have embodied in our platforms, will no doubt be reiterated. And if we elect our ticket—as we believe we shall—we will do our best to put them into practice as far as the state laws will permit. And there is no man nor woman in the city of Milwaukee who knows anything at all about the Social-Democratic party who doubts our words.

But the question of all questions for us after all is always the question of bread and butter, the economic question.

This problem, of course, cannot be solved by a victory in this city next spring. But in this city the Socialist movement has grown so big that we can take a creative part in municipal affairs.

We tell the workmen that if he is ever to achieve his freedom, he must fight for it every day in the year. There are 15,000 men entirely out of work, and 10,000 who work only part of the time. This is a fine opportunity to tell the people that they will never gain their freedom until they have gained more power. That they must acquire the ability of "doing things" in every direction and make use of every weapon—economic, political and co-operative. And by fighting politically on every field—municipal, state and national.

The municipal battle next spring may be only a small skirmish in the long and exhaustive war for the emancipation of humanity. It may be only a milestone in the path of human progress.

However, a Social-Democratic victory in a city of 375,000 inhabitants may have the same effect on the rule of this system as the capitulation of Saratoga in our Revolutionary war had on the rule of England in this country.

Victor L. Berger

These Times Be Evil Times, Indeed!

Unemployed demonstrations continue in Boston, St. Louis, New York and other cities. The Socialists and Trades Unionists have joined in trying to bring some humanity into the situation as against the icy coldness of capitalist officialdom. They are trying to handle the wretched situation so as to keep the taint of charity out of it as much as possible. An increase of public work, giving the hungry honorable employment to support themselves and their families on, is the least that society can do, and this is being insisted on. In Milwaukee the Federated Trades Council has proposed an emergency bureau to help the worst cases of unavoidable destitution, but as the money must come from workmen themselves more or less in distress, it is a question how far such a plan can meet the emergency. The aim everywhere on the part of the workers should be to circumvent charity soup houses, if possible, or, at least, to prevent them from so easing up the situation that the necessary official relief will be withheld. The situation does not get better. The brunt of the ill times is now falling on the working people, who usually have to take all

Here is cheering news for the working people who are now hearing the scratching of the wolf at the door: A Miss Dorothy Randolph has just had a "coming out" ball in Philadelphia which cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The general scheme of decoration in the great ballroom was that of a woodland scene. Song birds sang in a miniature forest, while in brooks and little lakes goldfish of the rarest kinds awaited the angling of society maids and matrons. These accounts of prodigal waste of unearned wealth do not tend to assuage the anguish and the twinges of hunger felt by the despoiled workers these days. Capitalism may well have a care that it does not strain the temper of the victim class too far!

The principle of Socialism seems to lurk in history in most unexpected places. One is surprised, if not startled, to run across the word "Socialism" in the center of a recent book devoted to the history of John Knox and his work. In the course of an interesting review of the religious and political scheme of the "Book of Discipline," in the preparation of which Knox had a leading hand, Dr. Glaspey shows that notwithstanding the sharp intellectual individualism of the reformers, their social aims were absolutely collectivist. This is an aspect of the Reformation that is not usually noticed, and it is worthy of attention. It appears, indeed, that the general assemblies of the reformed church in those days were constantly urging upon Parliament the claims of the poor and the laboring class. The utmost effort was made to secure for the children a complete system of state education from the school to the university, and the strongest injunctions were laid upon all to see that the labor and wealth were rightly distributed. Dr. Glaspey quotes with complete approval Professor Harvie Brown's statement in summing up the policy of the "Book of Discipline," that "alike as to property and life the scheme of the Scottish reformers was practically a form of Socialism, such as seems to be implied in the very essence of Christian teaching."

Who are the dreamers, after all? Isn't it the man who thinks mankind can be individually reformed under the capitalist system, when that system puts a premium on business cupidity and on selfishness?

H. H. Rogers, of Standard Oil fame, has given a wad of money to the church. Let us prey, and then buy eternal forgiveness—or try to. The commercial era has marked out for the church a pretty thorny path to tread.

The latest nation to be officially represented in the international Social-Democracy is Chile, South America. The movement there has joined the international bureau. The party in Chile started in 1887 and now controls four daily papers, seventeen weeklies, and there is a total membership of 30,000.

A New way to deal with Social-Democracy has been discovered in Schoenwald, Germany. A master painter of that place has just made the proposal that merchants and farmers refuse hereafter to sell potatoes to Socialists. "Then they would starve to death, and that would be the end of Social-Democracy!" he declared triumphantly.

The Socialists chalked up some more victories in the recent elections in Norway. In Christiania the new city council will be composed of 27 Socialists against 57 of the other parties, and the Socialist vote increased 25 per cent. In Bergen, 24 Socialist were elected to 53 of the other parties. In twelve smaller towns, 103 Socialists were elected.

It cost the government one hundred thousand dollars to convict Banker Walsh of Chicago. And the cost of this ultra capitalist to the government does not end with conviction. One hundred thousand dollars would have built one hundred fairly good homes. The capitalist system is itself costly, and it is costly when it tries to sit in judgment on the distorted character of its own making.

The groans and tears that the master class draw out of the wealth-makers the globe over are enough to turn even a heart of stone. The fearful tortures in Russia, and other countries, the cries of hunger in one nation after another, all proclaim that the followers of the "Prince of Peace" have had one thought for his spirit and ten for mammon and place. No wonder Social-Democracy is international!

A Milwaukee priest told an audience of Catholics that "Socialism proposed that the children may be farmed out to the state, branded like cattle." It is hard to know whether to smile or to feel annoyed at such outlandish misrepresentation. If the Catholic clergy wish to retain the trust of their own followers they would do well to stop "stringing" them as though they were too ignorant to know the difference.

Back of the Night Raiders down in Kentucky is the predatory work of the Tobacco Trust. It got the tobacco raisers where it could itself fix the price of tobacco and bring ruin among them. It was all done so "legally" that they were powerless to defend themselves—it is even reported that the trust, through congressional manipulation, forced the buyers for foreign countries (where the preparation of tobacco is a government monopoly) to buy in certain restricted districts so that their buying could

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENT

By Frederic Heath.

When capitalism is sick capitalism "a monk would be," but a few fleeing well moments will find it fleet as the old stand!

A Socialist organization has just been started in Vana, Turkey. How we do crawl round the globe and into most unlikely places!

The death of the Poet Stedman got small space in the daily press. News is news, and the smutty Thaw case, in our present capitalist inferno is better "news."

Capitalism exploits and exhausts the workers and then when it can exploit and exhaust them no further tosses them out upon the charitable mercies of the professional charity givers.

A Chicago society girl has announced herself a Socialist. She is a Miss Winterbotham and is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College. Her father is a millionaire merchant.

"Socialism Made Plain" will say just what you want to say to that other fellow, if you do not feel quite prepared to handle the subject. It has run through four editions, and is still in big demand.

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The Pennsylvania courts have declared the two-cent railroad fare law "unconstitutional." The people do not rule. They may make laws, but the interests, through the courts, do the vetoing. And the right to veto is a bigger right than the right to make laws. But the day is not as far off as some may think when the upper courts will have to reckon with the people. They may ride their high horses now, and may block progress and democratic rule. But the people are getting better posted on their rights every day, for we are more a reading nation than we were, and that can mean only one thing: that the people will before long take control of their government and run it in their own interests.

We do not know why we single out this particular item from the daily newspapers, for they are filled with lots of others like it. But this one is as good as any to call attention to the immoralities of the rich. For it is just these kind of people who love to point accusing fingers at the Socialists when the latter demand a better environment for the institution of monogamy. They are afraid we will upset "existing conditions" and this clipping shows what existing conditions amount to. We want a clean manhood and womanhood. We want economic conditions such that young men and women can afford to embark in matrimony, and not be forced into prostitution, and for this the soiled souls of capitalism seek to put upon us the brand of immorality. But we understand their game.

The Washington Post complains that the 500,000 or more immigrants who left our shores last year carried the money they earned away with them. But they left the fruits of their labors, didn't they? The above from the editorial columns of the Milwaukee Sentinel was undoubtedly a slip. Undoubtedly the paper did not mean to throw out a rather Socialistic argument, but even a capitalist editor will get off his guard at times. After capitalism had exploited the 500,000 out of the great bulk of their product, it greedily mourns, via the Washington Post, that it is not able to get it all and that these workers are able to escape from the game with the pittance represented by their wages—less, of course, what they had to hand over out of those wages to live, in this era of high capitalistic prices. The Washington Post mourns, but the Milwaukee Sentinel sees a ray of comfort. "Let 'em go," it says in effect, "Don't you see we've got the fruits of their labor, anyway! Permit us to smile!"

The beauty of the capitalist system, which is built upon the conscienceless exploitation of the working class, is well shown in the case of the mine disaster at Monangah, W. Va., where, through the money-squeezing policy of the mine owners and their refusal to install safety arrangements, four hundred miners lost their lives in an explosion. By this one accident one-half the bread winners of the town were blotted out, leaving untold distress behind them. The mine owners, with characteristic irresponsibility, threw the burden of the distress on the town and the citizens had to raise a fund to relieve the immediate poverty of the families. They had been sucked so dry of resources by the capitalists through the wage system that they were left in an awful plight when the disaster destroyed their protectors. Two hundred and fifty widows and a thousand children were left penniless and practically homeless. For, while the company "generously" agreed to allow the families to remain for a time in the company houses, it took pains to remind the town that the longer they stayed the longer it would be unable to bring in more working cattle to take the place of those killed, and that that would interfere with the town's "prosperity." Monangah is merely a type. Monangahs exist all over the country, and the spirit of Monangah is everywhere where there is capitalist industry.

AN OPPORTUNITY, NOT AN APPEAL.

A tremendous change in public sentiment toward Socialism has taken place in the last four years. The people are beginning to shake off their stupid optimism and take notice that there is something wrong in the present system. So far they have advanced. What the remedy is they don't understand as yet. Is it Socialism? They don't know. In fact they are still asking, what is Socialism, anyway?

We must tell them. That is our business. And there is no better way to tell them than through the Socialist press.

The size of the Socialist vote next fall will depend, not on the number of dissatisfied persons in this country—their name is legion in this year of unemployment and high prices—but on the number of dissatisfied persons whose ears we can reach with the Socialist message.

This is what the Wisconsin State Executive Board is trying to do. It is trying to reach the ear of 1,200 dissatisfied men in Wisconsin who are already inclined toward our party. We want to show them that there is just one way out of their troubles—by the Social-Democratic road. We want to send them the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD for six months. If this is done we shall probably land 1,200 new Social-Democrats.

Will you help in this good work? This list of 1,200 can be relied upon as a good list. It has been furnished us by our members throughout the state. By supplying these men with the HERALD, we are not firing into the air.

But at present we do not have the funds to send the paper to these men. That is why we are asking you to contribute to a fund for this purpose.

Here is a splendid chance for you to make Socialist propaganda, without stirring out of your house. Your dollar will keep on talking for six months to these semi-Socialists till at last it will convert them to Social-Democracy.

The response to our appeal last week was very encouraging. The subscription to this fund has begun to march. Keep up the line comrades! Keep the army moving right forward!

Wisconsin State Executive Board.

To the State Executive Board Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin: Please place the enclosed sum (\$.....) to the credit of the Wisconsin Literature Fund, and oblige

- Wisconsin Literature Fund. Previously reported \$14.25 Ed. Kluckow 5.00 Frank Foot 50 Edmund Kelly 10.00 \$20.75

HOW WEALTH IS CREATED

IT IS LABOR THAT CALLS IT INTO BEING.

The Welfare of the Workers Therefore Deserves First Consideration, But Does Not Get It from Capitalist Government.

By Will R. Shier.
From an unexpected quarter comes confirmation of the Socialist contention that labor is the source of all wealth. From an editorial in the Toronto *Globe*, a paper which is circulated chiefly among the well-to-do classes, the following paragraph is culled:

Australian legislators are determined that the colony shall remain a white man's country. This attitude is due to the domination of the working classes, who seem to be united politically for their own benefit. There is consequently a willingness to pay the price as well as to enjoy the benefits of all that is implied in the maintenance of a white man's country. If those who create the wealth of a country by manual labor enjoy the mental and social advantages of short hours and a high standard of living there is less surplus to create large fortunes for men of greater enterprise. There is but one source of wealth, and that is labor, and as the workers enjoy more of the comforts and luxuries of life the less is remaining for the employing and enterprising classes. Where the wealth is created by the labor of men of inferior races, content with a low standard of living, there is proportionately a greater surplus for the more fortunate classes.

The editorial goes on to point out that the larger the wages of labor the smaller the profits of capital, providing, of course, that the price of commodities remains stationary. This is a necessary provision, for wages is a relative term, that is, wages are large or small in proportion to the quantity and quality of goods they will purchase. For example, wages in Chicago may be one-fourth as high again as in New York, but if the cost of living in Chicago is half so high again as in New York, the workers in the Western metropolis are actually receiving smaller wages than the workers in the Empire City. Likewise labor today, though nominally receiving higher pay than labor half a decade ago, is really receiving lower remuneration, because the cost of living has increased thirty per cent and wages only twelve per cent.

Assuming, however, with the editorial writer on *The Globe*, that the Australian workers are able to secure a relatively high rate of remuneration for their labor, thereby reducing the profits of the employers, will such a condition of affairs retard the industrial development

of Australia? *The Globe* urges that it will, upon the ground that capital is accumulated out of the surplus wealth produced by labor. (Surplus wealth being the wealth which labor has produced but does not own), and if the surplus wealth is small, capital also must be small, and if capital is small no great industrial enterprises can be undertaken. To that the trades unionist can make but one reply, namely, that the comfort of the workers is of greater importance than the industrial development of the country. If commerce is to be placed above life, and cheap labor is essential to the expansion of commerce, then the labor movement in Australia and in other countries should welcome the Asiatics into the white man's country in order that capitalists may amass immense fortunes for new enterprises—and the indulgence of their passions.

But must the welfare of the workers be sacrificed to the needs of commerce? Is there no other alternative? Under capitalism there apparently is not. Either the workers must suffer or industrial enterprise come to a standstill. It is not to be expected that the employers will follow the advice they give the toilers to be abstemious and "save" in order that they may carry out their industrial projects. Yet industrial enterprise is a desirable thing, for it increases the volume of wealth in the world, but in this increased prosperity the workers are not to share. No, they are to consent to work long hours for little pay under bad conditions in order to pour into the coffers of the employers an ever increasing amount of surplus wealth. If the workers came in for an adequate share of this additional wealth they might consent to accept low wages for a few years that they might enjoy more later on, just like a tradesman, say, who stints himself for a while, saving instead of spending his earnings, that he may move into a larger store. But the tradesman has the assurance that his new venture will prove profitable to himself, because he owns the capital with which the new business is begun and all the profits accruing from it belong to himself. With the workers it is different. They allow a large fraction of the wealth which they produce to pass into the hands of another set of men, the capitalists, who use it for their own aggrandizement alone. In the highly complex industrial system of today a circulating capital is a very necessary factor in production and distribution. Surplus value must be produced and harvested in order to facilitate further wealth production, but it is not necessary for this surplus value, or capital, to pass out of the hands of those who make it. Of course, it cannot be retained by the workers individually, but it can be retained by them collectively. When this is done the profits accruing to capital will redound to labor, for labor will then control capital. This is the other alternative the editor of *The Globe* fails to see or consciously ignores. This is the alternative which would secure the welfare of the workers without retarding the progress of industry.

But how is the desirable end to be attained? Simply enough when one comes to think of it! The workers today are robbed because

(Continued on page 3.)

DISTRESS IN OTHER LANDS

THE SCOURGE OF CAPITALISM INTERNATIONAL

The Cost of Living Advances All Over the Civilized World and the Usual "Reasons" are Advanced.

Consul George Nicholas Ifft, of Annaberg, under date of Nov. 20, furnishes the following information concerning the decreased harvests and the increased prices and cost of living in Germany:

From all parts of Germany sharp advances in the prices of the necessities of life, especially in foodstuffs and fodder for livestock, are reported. The result is a strong upward movement in the prices of all foodstuffs. Meat is the only exception. It shows a slight tendency to lower prices, but is still above the figures of two years ago, and the slightly lower prices of today are, perhaps, due to the constant agitation for cheaper meat, which have continued uninterruptedly for two years past. In some instances municipalities have gone into the butchering business and have sold directly to the people, while in many places meat prices have been fixed by municipal enactment. Prices of milk, butter, and other dairy products have advanced in sympathy with the price of fodder, and the Imperial Bureau of Statistics notes, as well, advances in prices of tea, herring, vegetable oils, petroleum, tobacco, cotton goods, linen goods, woollens, etc. In fact, from this latter authority only two items, sugar and potatoes, are quoted as being cheaper today than they were a year ago.

During a recent debate in the Saxon Landtag, figures furnished by the Statistical Bureau of the City of Dresden were quoted comparing the average retail prices of the principal foodstuffs for the years 1903 and 1906. They showed that, during that time foodstuffs had advanced as follows, per kilogram (2,204.6 pounds): Beef, 4 cents; pork, 6.2 cents; mutton, 5.5 cents; veal, 5.7 cents; bacon (speck), 4.9 cents; lard, 3.6 cents; bread, 0.6 cents; beans, 1.7 cents; lentils, 4.9 cents; coffee, 5.2 cents; butter, 2.6 cents; eggs, 2.9 cents per dozen. From these figures it was estimated that the cost of living for the average workingman's family of four to seven persons had for 1906, as compared with 1903, increased about \$11.19, and that of this increase \$4.05 was on account of the higher price of meat. During the same debate in the Landtag, figures compiled from reports from 60 cities and towns in Saxony were quoted, showing increases in rent (for dwellings renting for from \$71.40 to \$238 per year) of from 10 to 13 per cent. Coal prices from the cities of Leipzig, Dresden, and Chemnitz, the principal cities of Saxony, showed increases of from 10 to 20 per cent, according to the kind and grade of coal.

Expenses in Paris Much Higher. Consul-General Frank H. Mason furnishes the following information concerning the increased cost of living in Paris and the causes assigned for such increase:

No one who has visited or lived in Paris for any length of time during the past year can have failed to notice a marked increase in most of the ordinary expenses of life therein. Prices at hotels and restaurants have advanced; marketing of nearly every kind, meats, fruits, and vegetables are dearer than ever before; even the cabman, who was formerly content with a tip of 3 cents, is now aggrieved if it is not at least 5 cents or more. These facts should be known and taken into due account by students and other Americans who, relying upon traditions of cheap and comfortable living in Paris, plan to make a more or less prolonged sojourn in this city.

A careful study of the markets, both wholesale and retail, which has been recently made by a trustworthy authority, shows that the following percentage increases in the cost of 23 articles of daily utility:

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?"

Rev. Edward J. Ward, of the board of education of Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Your pamphlet 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' is just what we need. Please send me 50 worth of them."

Hon. D. W. Higbee, attorney-at-law, Creston, Iowa, writes: "I am not a Socialist, but I think your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' is probably as strong a statement of Socialist doctrines as can be made."

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have taken place in Paris during the past five years: Bread, 15; beef, 22; veal, 14; cheese, 25; fresh fish, 50; preserved fish, 35; edible pastes, 20; confectionery, 25; edible oils, 15; petroleum, 10; gasoline, 30; coal, 34; charcoal, 24; chocolate, 25; candles, 10; household ironware, 25. This amounts to an average increase of 23.4 per cent on the whole list of articles named.

American Influences → Rent Advances. It is a favorite theory of the native Parisian that much of this general advance in the cost of living, which bears so heavily upon the small-salaried and wage-earning classes, is due to the influence of foreigners, especially Americans, who come to visit or live in Paris and spend money in the lavish, easy-going way that they are accustomed to at home. There is, no doubt, more or less of truth in this. The prices of the great modistes, milliners, jewelers, and furrriers of the Rue de la Paix and its vicinity, reflect directly the extravagance of English, Russian, and, notably, American women.

Rents of rooms, apartments, and houses, which advanced from 15 to 20 per cent during the exposition year of 1900, have never receded since that time. The building of apartment houses and tenements, and the replacing of old buildings by new and more commodious ones, goes on steadily from year to year, but the number of people, both native and alien, who prefer to live in Paris increases even more rapidly, so that the hotelkeepers and landlords are masters of the situation, and point to their increased taxation and the growing cost of food materials as the best justification for increasing or stubbornly maintaining rents.

The House-Servant Problem. A French servant who has been employed for any length of time in an American family is considered by the better class of French people as spoiled for their service. Partly as an effect of this cause, partly in consequence of the Socialistic ideas which prevail so largely among the working classes, and partly on account of the insistent readiness of the servant class in French cities to take advantage of every chance to increase their income, the cost of domestic service of all kinds has advanced at least 25 per cent since the spring of the year 1900.

The case is still further aggravated by the development of the "sout system" which has become the despair of frugal housekeepers in Paris. Under this system the cool or other domestic servant who does the family marketing is entitled to receive from the dealer a sou, or 1 cent, for each franc expended, that is, a commission of 5 per cent on the cost of all supplies purchased, which is naturally added to the price paid by the housekeeper.

This, however, is not all nor the worst feature of the system. The greed for commissions is an incentive to extravagant purchases, the waste of food and the paying of first-class prices for second-rate meats, fruits, vegetables, fuel, and other supplies. In some households the system is extended so far that the servants claim a deceptive standard commission on gas, electricity, outside laundry work, and other essentials, with the provision of which they have nothing to do, except to make the consumption and monthly bills as large as possible.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 6, 1904.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the main wish is 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 propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have been practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the rights 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

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 itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into a subordination to its own interests.

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

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

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

II. As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Socialist 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 level of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results.

The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism, which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

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

III. The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development 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 two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. 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 who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is the present source of society's division into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

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

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

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

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 women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for the 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 on-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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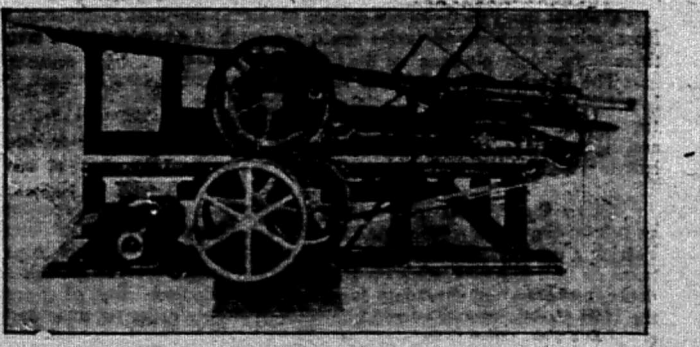
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As to the Asiatic Menace

On the Pacific Slope all the conditions of life for more than a generation have been dictated by a certain combination of railroad and mining interests. These interests have controlled all the avenues of intercourse with the rest of the world, and they have charged what the traffic would bear in every dealing they have had with the population of that region. Long ago when the railroads were building, these corporations brought into that Western country the Chinaman as a laborer, and thereby they made the oriental world acquainted with the economic opportunities of this Western world, and currents of immigration started hitherward. Then, when the roads were built and when the grip of the corporations was on the mining properties and the larger ranches, and the charge for every service was put at the highest possible notch, and every dollar of profit that could be taken from the people who work was taken from them and put into the treasuries of these corporations, it became necessary for the California ranchman, and small mining operator and trade manufacturer, if he would live at all and have any profit, to get the very cheapest labor he could command, and so he, too, began using oriental immigrants and the current this way became stronger and stronger.

And now, what is the thing that happens? I have taken pains since I began working on these lectures to obtain from a gentleman familiar with the facts, a man absolutely fair, a man without foolish prejudices of any kind, who has given me this statement. This, he says, is the process:

The Japanese go into a ranching region of California and offer their services at prices which no white labor will compete with; the white labor is soon gone from the entire region and the Japanese are in possession of all of the labor opportunities there. Once in possession of the field, they strike for higher wages, and there being no other labor to compete with them, they get higher wages. They then begin systematically, deliberately, the process of making themselves as obnoxious as workmen as they can, until the owners of the ranches offer to lease the ranches to the oriental workmen. The lease is signed and the Japanese, once in possession of the soil, begin then a process of skinning the land, not fertilizing it, not keeping up repairs, taking every dollar, every bit, that can be taken from it, until the owners, in deeper despair than before, offer to sell the equipments at prices that were unheard of a few years before. The sale completed, and the Japanese in possession of the land as owners, they show marvelous power of skill, of industry, and begin to make those ranches they have skinned the most productive of any in the land; and so systematically they are obtaining possession of the soil wherever it is permitted. Are we going to blame them for this? Not at all. It is what we ourselves would do, it is what anybody looking out for their own advantages would do, but is it to the interest of the American people, that a land like California should become a province of orientals, as it will be if we permit unrestricted immigration to that shore? That is the question the American people must answer. I, for the most part, have very great respect for the Chinese and Japanese. I count many of them among my friends, and I do not share in the prejudices against them; but at the same time, I believe there is a limit beyond which the amalgamation of races cannot wisely be carried. I believe it would be infinitely better for the welfare of mankind, if the Chinese live in Chinese territory, the Japanese in Japanese territory, English in their territory, and the American people in their territory. I believe friendly and helpful relations would be fostered by such separation into nations, and I believe this will ultimately be the verdict of the American people. I believe we shall maintain the general policy of exploitation of oriental people from American soil, and that we shall do it in all friendliness, without prejudice or ill feeling towards any people, and simply because that is the best thing for us to do.—Prof. Franklin H. Giddings.

Lincoln at Gettysburg.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.—Address of President Lincoln at Gettysburg.

Court Lawlessness.

The Central Law Journal, which is a lawyers' weekly paper, of Jan. 10, 1908, contains a copy of that notorious injunction issued by Federal Judge Dayton, of the Northern District, West Virginia, in which John Mitchell, as president of the United Mine Workers of America, and others were enjoined from conspiring together to unionize plaintiff's coal mine without plaintiff's consent and against plaintiff's will, and in so doing, and in trying to effectuate such unlawful object, and from resorting to the usual expedients of compelling or inducing by persuasion, etc., plaintiff's employees to become members of the union, and also to the effect of enjoining them from representing to anyone that it will mean loss to him to work as a non-union man.

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THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

foot of the copy of that infamous injunction which reads as follows: "We are publishing the above decree, a copy of which we received through the courtesy of Geo. R. E. Gilchrist, attorney for corporation, of Wheeling, W. Va., as the most extensive and far-reaching writ of injunction ever employed in preventing the 'unionizing' of a shop. Such decrees have been refused by some courts, but to our mind it represents the advance ground to which all the courts of the land are steadily advancing."

Well, now workers, what do you say to that? Do not you think it is time that the judiciary be elected by the workers? Did you ever stop to consider that every time an old politician and a corporation hireling votes for a law that seems to be for the benefit of the working class, that he is almost cock-sure that the courts, which is composed of fearless (?) judges, selected by the corporations, will declare such law unconstitutional because it will fail to pass the judicial test?

HOW WEALTH IS CREATED.

(Continued from page 2.)
they do not own the tools with which they work. The means of employment are owned by a class of men who are engaged in manipulating wealth instead of producing it. To these men the workers must pay a heavy tribute, a tribute amounting to two-thirds of the fruits of their labor, for the privilege of a "job." The capitalists and the landlords have the people at an advantage, for the people to live at all must work for these "lords of the earth" or starve. Their position somewhat resembles that of the chattel slave who had to work for his master or be whipped. The remedy lies in the people, through the executive of government, forcing the capitalists to abdicate their sovereignty over the factories, the mines, the railways, the shops and the land, and operating industry for their own rather than for another's profit.

We said through the executive of government, and would emphasize the phrase, for a political movement is the only practicable means of carrying out this program. Those who would organize the workers on the economic field, and by a general strike or a violent upheaval force the master class to abdicate, are reckoning without their host. The sinews of warfare are possessed by the enemy. They control the army, the courts, the police and the food supplies. Starvation and bullets are insufficient answers to such methods as these. Plainly we must get control of the government before we can hope to realize our ideals. This is the message of the Socialist party. The Socialist party is seeking to organize the workers into an effective political movement with the end in view of transferring to the people at large the ownership of the means of employment. When this is accomplished those who produce the world's wealth will be the ones to enjoy it. Labor will no longer grovel at the feet of parasites, and industry may be extended without necessitating the sacrifice of anyone.

Remove the Load!
"A heavy gray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the gray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Monopolists. A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the gray. They stayed so long and discussed so hard that the people slowly created them into a Legislature. They called in a lot more men, called Political Economists, who decided that the man had always been so crushed; it was his natural condition and it was useless to think of releasing him. "Other professors said it would overturn civilization if let the man get out from under the gray—and so it would. "Next, chairs were endowed in universities to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much overproduction, or top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking. "Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the size of the gray be taken off. Finally, that if his heart could be good right he need not have the weight taken off at all. "And the Theologians secured a life job for centuries, just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was. "Finally a man came along and said: "Why, take the stuff off and let the man go. "That man was a Socialist."

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MILWAUKEE CELEBRATES

CARNIVAL OF SOCIALISTS A GREAT EVENT

Over Four Thousand Maskers and Spectators Crowd the City's Largest Auditorium, and Find It Too Small. The Political Groups and the Wonderful Masks.

Milwaukee: It is the Saturday night of the great Socialist carnival and Social-Democracy has the town. Under the blaze of the street lights there is a noticeable movement toward that part of the downtown district where is located the largest auditorium of the city, the Hippodrome. You catch snatches of conversations about carnivals and masks and prizes as you hurry by the moving people. And getting off the cars and mingling with the throng you cannot help noticing some who are done up in mysterious packages, so to speak, people who have been elected to be leading performers in the carnival of frolic and fun and frivolity. They slink along to avoid prying eyes, with added furtiveness as the Hippodrome's great blazing front is reached, then disappear into the capacious interior there to come forth like butterflies from their crysals for the admiration of the spectators.

As we approach the great looming building we are besieged by the ticket brokers, who seem to spring up out of the very sidewalk. "Cost you a dollar at the door—here's your chance," runs their appeal. And some of them look as if they certainly belonged to the ill times that are upon us, and some have desperation in their voices. There is solace in the fact that it is for such as these also that the great movement back of the carnival stands.

We finally get into the crush at the doors and past the ticket-takers and have our first look. What a bewilderment of color and form and brilliance! What a kaleidoscopic sight! It charms the senses and one catches the spirit of the fun at once.

The great floor is already filled with maskers, comic, grotesque, artistic, political. Social-Democrats could not let such a chance slip to drive home their criticisms and their principles! The floor space cleared for the maskers takes up all but the outer edge all around the hall, and this outer-space is packed with lookers-on, moving back and forth to get a better view, jostling each other good naturedly and with faces a-shine with enjoyment. And up above is the big gallery running around three sides of the auditorium, and it is already black with humanity.

But the maskers are in motion, while the strains of music fill the air. They are moving slowly around the hall in regular orbit and we get a view of them, feature after feature. Here comes an enormous rooster, and near by a telephone on legs, and a little fat fellow with a placard on his stuffed-out paunch labeled "For Alderman at Large."

And here comes a group! The Twentieth Ward is responsible. First his Satanic majesty, tall and stately, with red robe and black bat-wings, and in his hand a staff with a sign "Milwaukee's Fallen Angels—Capitalism means Devilism." And in his wake come the fallen angels, all robed in white, with great white wings looking like a fleet of yachts, but with great stains all over them and each stain properly labeled. There is Milwaukee's Frank Bigelow, former "leading citizen" who is now doing time at Ft. Leavenworth for bank looting, there is our own soiled Dave Rose with his stains carefully brought to light, and the city calf, Milwaukee's toy mayor, and the chief of police, also properly stained—"Olssen," "Ward," "gambling trust," etc.—and the fire chief, the perjurer expert who got a jury bath, and Frank Woller, now doing time for his thirty thousand dollar steal, and Honest Graebner, who fattened his pockets on interest money and is still explaining about those blank checks, and Bechtner and Tom Neacy, with a reference to Chicago boodle. It's a ripping group and well worked out as to detail.

And then another group comes along—also a political lampoon, and we drink it all in with relish. The Second Ward Branch gets it up. Six workmen are drawing with a crimson rope a car of state beautifully ornamented with snowy asbestos and colors, and rigged with electrical effects that change here at the will of the goddess who sits within and at whose side is a switchboard. It has chariot wheels and one of the electric signs reads, "Politicians to the Rear," and in the rear they are—five of them, with Mayor Sherbie tagging on behind. One foot is bound up and he is limping along just as he limped when Weston made fun of him. In front of him is ex-Mayor Rose, with a placard "The walking is good in Arizona," and there, among the rest is Bechtner, with a halter round his neck, with Beggs in front leading him!

On comes the throng! There are hoboes and hoodlums and Pan-handle Petes galore, and a buxum Irish washerwoman (who lands one

of the prizes). And there are tramps—one labeled "A product of modern conditions"—and sailors, and bakers, and milkmaids, and Buster Brown girls, and football players, and scissor grinders, and harvest girls, and Robinson Crusoes, and scarecrows, and Humpty Dumpty, and German students and soldiers, and Sis Hopkinses, and a cowboy who is an expert at rope spinning, and a Vice-President Fairbanks, and a group of coal miners with lighted lamps on their caps and a sign "Original Gold-field Miners, Local No. 8," and yokels, and wooden shoe dancers, and a Skygag, true to life, and German bands, and Columbinas and Harlequins, and—but the list might be extended indefinitely! Pretty as a picture is a group that now passes, made up of women in colored lace and tinsel, with tinsel strands running from one to another, and each with butterfly wings gleaming with bright hues—and later they get a prize, too. And now approaches a group of red cross nurses bearing between them a stretcher on which rests a capitalist who is sick unto death; "Hurrah for Socialism," reads the sign they hold aloft, "All others are sick!" And a very fetching group consists of girls in glowing red following a banner, "Proletarians of All Countries, Unite." Each maiden bears over her shoulder a scarlet ribbon upon which in gold letters is given the name of the country she represents and the size of its Socialist vote. And here comes an old Diogenes-looking astronomer with his telescope over his shoulder. And right in his wake a Socialist newspaper girl, with a dress entirely covered with headings cut from the Socialist papers of many languages and nations: from America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Mexico. Not far away is a group of girls to delight the eye with their pretty red costumes and cock hats. On each hat are the headings cut from the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD and Vorwarts, and aloft they hold the defy: "Our Weapons." And here's a droll one—a "Prosperity" group. Dangling under the sign marked "Prosperity" are some remnants of bread, herring, sausage skins and the like, and the group has a decidedly trampish look. It gets a laugh from all sides, especially as there are also placard pokes at the Republican and Democratic prosperity-makers. Another girl group follows "Queens of the Social-Democracy," pretty in their red and gold costumes. And here comes the misguided working donkey with a "full dinner pail" suspended just beyond his nose to lure him along, and in the cart behind him figures representing the Republican party and the Democratic party and their good friend, John D. Rockefeller and his rocks. And so goes the gay procession!

But we must not forget the stationary exhibits. Up toward the front, with scalp-lifting yells and a full-fledged tepee is a band of redskins (boys from the University settlement) so true to life that it is only a pity that they cannot show themselves all along the trail. There's an air-ship, also a patriotic group, with Goddess of Liberty and attendant maids, lighted up with small incandescents, and a variation on the smug patriotism that has been given us so long: "Socialism in 1912," glowing forth from a crimson banner. And the fishers and their tub of minnows must not be

(Continued on page 4.)

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So much is now being said about the banks and their stability. This is a good time to think about your money affairs. Is it invested safely? Is the security sufficient? Better be sure. Why not take some of your funds and buy bonds of the HERALD?

The value of these bonds must not be confused with value of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. This stock has never been held out as an investment. On the contrary, most, if not all of it, has been purchased just to help the HERALD, and not with any idea that it would ever pay dividends. Not so with the proposed bonds. We believe we are perfectly safe in recommending them as a sound and excellent investment. They will bear 5 per cent, more than banks ordinarily pay. And as for security, it is certainly every bit as good and better than that usually offered by savings banks. Banks loan money to just such concerns as ours, and accept this kind of notes as security. If, then, such security is good enough at the banks to loan deposits on, the depositors getting only 3 per cent, aren't they just as safe and just as good when accepted from us at 5 per cent?

The actual tangible property against which the bonds are to be issued, and upon which they will be a first mortgage lien, amounts to \$165,000. To this must be added more than \$1,000,000 of accounts due us in excess of what we owe others, and \$1,670,000 cash, the amount left after everything is paid, making a total of about \$1,900,000 of assets behind these bonds. This shows that the bonds are well and amply secured. In fact, this valuation is based on a very conservative estimate. A none too high figure would place the value of our assets at \$25,000.

Our readers are offered these bonds, to give such as care to invest an opportunity of as good, safe, sound and substantial an investment as deposits in savings banks ordinarily offer, but with a higher rate of interest. Under these circumstances don't you think it will pay you to withdraw at least a part of your savings account, and invest some in these bonds? Or, if you have no bank account, take as many bonds as your means allow.

If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, see him at once on this proposition. Or, if you do not wish to attend to this personally, send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned.

Decide at once! Don't delay! Further information will be cheerfully furnished on application.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.,
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Social-Democratic Herald

Nevada to Legalize the Gun Men.

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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

Carson City, Nev., Jan. 17.—At noon on Tuesday, Jan. 14, both houses of the legislature convened in this city in extra session.

and a law regulating the police powers of the state. War! War! Force! nothing but war against the slave!

capitalists of Nevada to fix up the "morals" of the state. The appearance of a labor reporter at the sessions of the legislature has occasioned some little flurry in both houses.

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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.

But the boom left Carson as all booms do, and now it is only a sleepy little country town that wakes up semi-occasionally when the periodical legislative graft is due.

Never was there a more flagrant exhibition of the fact that both political parties are simply divisions of the ruling class. These political representatives frankly declare that there is no politics in this, that the only question is what to do with these obstreperous miners.

Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 14.—If the operators and Gov. Sparks can have their way with the legislature they intend it to simply legalize the gun men already employed by the companies about the mines.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. National Edition, 4 pages—One year, 25 cents; six months, 15 cents. Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee) 8 pages—One year, \$2.00; six months, 1.50 cents.

Program of International Social-Democracy: 1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.

Whip the Slaves into Obedience. The governor's message was short and dealt almost entirely with the Goldfield business, although "reserving the right to call your attention to other legislative business while in session."

There is a committee on corporations—and even one on morals. Fiesler is Ely is the chairman of the committee on morals. He ran the Palace saloon and gambling house at Goldfield with all the appurtenances.

But the most ludicrous feature of this hocus-pocus that the mine owners are indulging in is the attempt of old Tommy O'Brien to organize a dual miners' scab union.

Farmers and Unionists United.

Eau Claire, Wis., Jan. 20.—Resolution presented by Sec'y Fred Brockhausen of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and adopted by the Farmers' Society of Equity in State Convention at Eau Claire, Wis., Jan. 17.

Recent HERALD callers: Daniel W. Hoan, Chicago; H. J. Ammann, M. J. Wirth, Kjel, Wis.; M. B. Emanuel, Chicago.

He also asks for a military post here and was sorry that not one of the comrades from Wisconsin was present.

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But a black cloud hangs over Tommy's past career. In 1900 he belonged to the Butte Miners' Union. At that time the Butte Union was raising funds to assist the anthracite coal strikers.

WHEREAS, We deem it highly essential to our interests as farmers to attain a condition of our social system whereby the wage-earners of our state and county are steadily employed at wages that will secure to them a strong purchasing power.

WHEREAS, An efficient Socialist press responsive to the laws of the party and desires of the membership, without dogmatism, is indispensable; therefore, be it RESOLVED, That so far as possible the party press should be owned and managed by the party organizations and members, but no particular publication should be designated as an official exponent of Socialist philosophy or party laws.

At Stuttgart. We take the following from a letter from an American comrade now in business in Germany, with regard to the Stuttgart congress:

Dear Sir and Comrade: Here is the bourgeois moral down to a point: "The New York Court of Appeals, that holy bulwark of criminal corporations, and refuge for rich rascals, rendered a decision the other day which claps the Sunday Closing lid down on New York City with a bang."

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WHEREAS, The time has arrived for the American Society of Equity and the organized workers of Wisconsin to inaugurate an aggressive union label campaign, and

WHEREAS, The Socialist movement is opposed to anything autocratic, proclaiming equality of rights and opportunity under democratic management, and as the local party membership should best understand climatic, industrial, commercial and political conditions, also the nature disposition and motives of local members and

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE STREET
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742
Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State



OFFICERS:
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FREDERICK HEATH, 244 North St., Sec. Secretary.
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LABOR'S FRIENDS CAN BEST HELP BY DEMANDING THE UNION LABEL
IT WORKS WHILE YOU SLEEP—IT CURES TO STAY CURED—TRY IT

Regular Meeting, Jan. 15, 1908. Bro. Max Grass in chair. Bro. Wm. Griehling vice-chairman. All officers present. Minutes approved.

New delegates seated from Interior Freight Handlers, Broom-makers, Boot & Shoe Workers No. 351, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 8, Metal Polishers No. 10, Teamsters No. 700, Bakers No. 205, Carriage and Wagon-workers No. 25, Molders No. 121, Coopers No. 30, Carpenters No. 1748, Carpenters No. 1447, Barbers No. 50, Painters No. 160, Stone Cutters, Garment Workers No. 71, Federal Labor Union No. 8002, Carpenters No. 188, Railway Machinists Helpers No. 12548, Truck Teamsters No. 749, Core Makers No. 446, Carpenters No. 1053, Carpenters No. 522, Steamfitters No. 18, Iron Molders No. 166, Steam Fitters Helpers No. 43, Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Coopers No. 35, Printing Pressmen No. 7, Cement Workers No. 95, Boiler Makers No. 347, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 170, Machinists No. 300, Carpenters No. 1585, Painters No. 1066, Painters No. 222, Brewery Workmen No. 9, Upholsterers No. 29, Beer Bottlers No. 213, Brewery Engineers and Firemen, Maltsters, Brewery Teamsters, Electrical Workers No. 83, Hod Carriers, Cigarmakers No. 25, Carpenters No. 1519.

On motion all delegates were seated, including those whose credentials had miscarried.

Resolved, That the Federated Trade Council extends to the officers and members of Musicians' Union No. 8, of the American Federation of Musicians, a vote of thanks for the musical selections furnished gratis at the massmeeting held Dec. 9, 1907, in the Liedertafel Hall; thereby contributing their part of the labor which made the gathering pleasant to the great body of earnest ambitious and achieving working men and women that attended the same and the lecture of Brother John Hodge, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, to the American Federation of Labor convention.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Musicians' Union No. 8, and also to be printed in the official paper.

Adopted. A communication from the Akron, O., Eight-Hour Committee was referred to the Label Section. A communication from the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers of Troy, N. Y., calling attention to unfair brands, was filed. The board reported auditing the books, which, with one correction, were approved. A communication from the Commercial Telegraphers was read to the council and approved. A communication was read from the metal Polishers and other crafts of Kenosha asking aid in their lockout by the Badger Brass Mfg. Co. Donations are to be sent to W. F. Ohme, sec'y and treas., Box 132 Kenosha, Wis. Delegates asked to report back. The board reported an appeal from the Iron Molders and urged the unions to contribute as liberally as possible.

That board presented long resolutions on the unemployed situation providing for an assessment and a salary officer to extend aid to deserving brother unionists. Moved that the resolution be referred back to the executive board for further consideration. Amended to send the matter to a referendum vote of the locals. Amended withdrawn. Motion carried. Moved that secretary have copies printed to send to all locals at once. Amended and carried to have same printed in both English and German. Moved to appoint a committee of five to visit the unions in the interest of the assessment. Lost. Report of executive board approved as a whole, and unions asked to send their donations for the Molders to the Iron Molders Conference Board.

The special committee on the Millwright-Machinist controversy reported, holding that the calling of a strike by one union against another was deserving of censure and reporting that the trouble had been arranged by having the machinists now employed on the job in question remain on same and a millwright put to work at once to do the millwright work.

A communication was presented by the millwrights' local, endorsing the stand Business Agent Griehling had taken in the matter and discussing other points. A communication was also presented by the Carpenters' District Council asking that the censure in the committee report be stricken out. Moved to adopt the committee's report. Amended to strike out Division showed 53 for and 67 against. The motion was then put and carried.

The tellers reported as follows on the election of executive board: Handley 118, Jeske 108, Coleman

93, Berger 91, Neumann 85, Schwab 85, Rader 76, Basenberg 72, Britt 61, Wittmann 39, Scharnek 28, Berst 26, Hermann 21. Total ballots cast 105. The first six were declared elected. The newly elected officers were obligated.

The Building Trades Section reported selecting Bro. Fischer as its choice for building trades section member of executive board of council. The nominations for officers of the section was put over to the next meeting. Report of section approved.

Receipts for evening \$101.08, disbursements \$177.75.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

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OUR UNION DIRECTORY
In the following list name and number of the union to give first, date and place of meeting following the date and place given in that of the union's secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the secretary of the Federated Trades Council is at all times kept informed of any change in time or place of meeting, or of secretary on his or her address.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE and Vicinity—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Freie Gemeinde Hall, 209 4th St. John Reichert, 318 State St., Sec'y.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION OF THE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St., John Kolasek, Sec'y.

LABOR SECTION OF THE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St., John Reichert, Sec'y.

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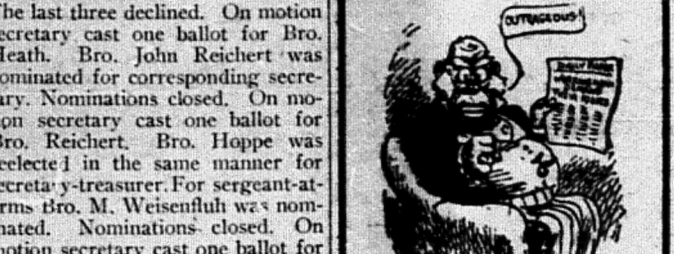
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SHOE WORKERS, No. 179 (I. P. P. and U.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St., John Reichert, Sec'y.

Organized Labor



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Organized labor: I'll get an injunction."

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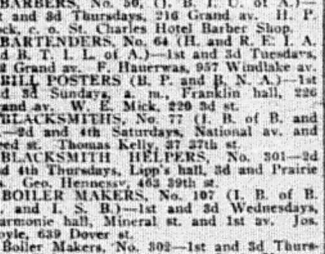
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Organized Labor



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Organized labor: I'll get an injunction."

93, Berger 91, Neumann 85, Schwab 85, Rader 76, Basenberg 72, Britt 61, Wittmann 39, Scharnek 28, Berst 26, Hermann 21. Total ballots cast 105. The first six were declared elected. The newly elected officers were obligated.

The Building Trades Section reported selecting Bro. Fischer as its choice for building trades section member of executive board of council. The nominations for officers of the section was put over to the next meeting. Report of section approved.

Receipts for evening \$101.08, disbursements \$177.75.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

We will guarantee courteous treatment if you mention this paper to our advertisers.

OUR UNION DIRECTORY
In the following list name and number of the union to give first, date and place of meeting following the date and place given in that of the union's secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the secretary of the Federated Trades Council is at all times kept informed of any change in time or place of meeting, or of secretary on his or her address.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE and Vicinity—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Freie Gemeinde Hall, 209 4th St. John Reichert, 318 State St., Sec'y.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION OF THE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St., John Kolasek, Sec'y.

LABOR SECTION OF THE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St., John Reichert, Sec'y.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS, No. 9 (I. T. U.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St., John Reichert, Sec'y.

STENOGRAPHERS, No. 99 (S. and E. L. U.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St., John Reichert, Sec'y.

WEB PRESSMEN, No. 25 (I. P. P. and U.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St., John Reichert, Sec'y.

FEEDERS, HELPERS AND JOBBERS, No. 18 (I. P. P. and U.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St., John Reichert, Sec'y.

SHOE CUTTERS, No. 251 (I. P. P. and U.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St., John Reichert, Sec'y.

SHOE WORKERS, No. 179 (I. P. P. and U.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St., John Reichert, Sec'y.

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. HANDLEY, 300 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

Federated Trades Council.
Regular Meeting, Jan. 15, 1908. Bro. Max Grass in chair.

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Lake Shore and Fox River Valley Notes

By Chas. Sandburg, Care Daily Tribune, Manitowoc.

A good propaganda wave swept over Fond du Lac one day last week. The Twilight Club there is a sort of bourgeois organization composed of "extra heavy" citizens, professional men and business men. They gather over the festive board every other month and discuss topics of the day considered of moment. The topic on Thursday evening was "Socialism." The leader for the discussion was S. D. Wyatt, a real-estate man and prominent capitalist, who, in opening, cited the facts that Socialism is not anarchism, nor does it propose "dividing up." The first paper was entitled "Principles and History of Socialism" and was presented by city editor Holford of the Daily Commonwealth. Holford is a Social-Democrat and gave a good, comprehensive survey of the development of Socialism and its present attitude toward the problems of civilization. The next speaker was Attorney Morse, who styled himself an individualist. He read a translation from Isocrates, a Greek who lived about 2300 years ago. Isocrates, way back there in the fog of history, was opposed to Socialism! "Gentlemen," said Mr. Morse, "Socialism has been tried. It has been tried over and over

again, and whenever it has been tried has proven a failure!" Pausing after having hurled this startling declaration, Mr. Morse removed his left hand from his trouser pocket and pointed us backward again on the long road of time. This time he did not go back so far as Isocrates. He called our attention to a community right near Fond du Lac, which had been born and died, which had sprung up and flourished and then withered and passed away, even as the grass. Mr. Morse then narrated that weary, hoary, platitudinous tale of the Irishman who was willing to "divide up" if he didn't have to divide the goat he owned. The lawyer who followed was Mr. Chadbourne. His subject was "Is It a Menace?" Mr. Chadbourne observed that there was nothing menacing in Socialism as it was presented by Editor Holford. He had his fears however, about equal suffrage, and felt tumultuous doubts about extending the right to vote to his mother or sister. Mr. Chadbourne then took a hard swipe at the internationalism of Socialism. "Think," said the speaker, "of the Anglo-Saxon race, with all its abilities for great production, being compelled to divide with the Fiji Islander. It is preposterous." It was here that one of the most luminous flashes of the evening was emitted. Mr. Chadbourne announced, "WE ARE ENTITLED TO WHAT WE MAKE!" The Social-Democrat who followed took this declaration for his text. He confessed to feeling some pleasure at the general acknowledgment that the ideal of Socialism is beautiful and worthy, and he went on to say the Social-Democrats are offering definite, practical propositions right now, for the improvement of social and industrial conditions; whoever is not working for such measures as the abolition of child labor, old-age insurance, sick and disability benefits for workers, higher wages and reduced working hours, such individuals are fatuous and insincere, preposterous and absurd in daring for a moment to assert that Social-Democracy is impractical. Bishop Weller of the Episcopal Church followed with a discussion of modern conditions, taking an attitude much the same as that of John Graham Brooks. Judge O'Neil of Eau Claire said that he is a half-way Socialist himself, but his subsequent definition of a half-way Socialist was rather vague and ineffectual. The evening's discussion was the principal feature of the daily papers on the next day and several thousand Fond du Lac people got partly straightened out on what Socialism is and what it is not.

SIXTH ANNUAL SERIES OF Free School Lectures

WINTER COURSE—JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1928.

Given Under the Auspices of the Milwaukee Board of School Directors. No Charges or Collections. Children Not Admitted. Lectures Begin Promptly at 8 O'Clock.

Astronomy—Illustrated

BY PROF. F. R. MOULTON—On Tuesday Evenings, as Follows:
Jan. 15. "The Nearest Neighbor, the Moon."
Jan. 22. "The Earthlike Planets—Mercury, Venus and Mars."
Feb. 1. "The Great Planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune."
(Above lectures given in Fifteenth District School No. 1, Cold Spring Ave. and Twentieth St. Take Vliet St. cars.)
Feb. 8. "The Sun, Comets and Meteors."
Feb. 15. "The Nebular Hypothesis."
March 2. "The Sidereal Universe."
(Above lectures given in Seventh District School No. 1, Jefferson St. near Martin. Take Farwell Ave. cars.)

Germany—Illustrated

BY PROF. GOODNIGHT—On Saturday Evenings, as Follows:
Jan. 18. "The Rhine Region, No. 1."
Jan. 25. "The Rhine Region, No. 2."
Feb. 1. "Berlin and Vienna."
(Above lectures given in Twentieth District School No. 3, Franklin St. and Concordia Ave. Take Holtorf St. cars.)
Feb. 8. "Sweden and Saxon Switzerland."
Feb. 15. "Lening and Jena."
Feb. 22. "Munich and Nuremberg."
(Above lectures given in South Division High School No. 1, Eighth Ave. and Lombard St. Take Clark Ave. cars.)

Wisconsin History—Illustrated

BY HENRY E. LESTER—On Monday Evenings, in North Division High School, Center and Twelfth Sts., as Follows:
Feb. 24. "Indian Tribes, Legends, Customs, Migrations and Wars."
March 2. "In the Path of the Explorers."
March 9. "Forest Rangers and Fur Traders."
March 16. "Frontier Days in the Territory."
March 23. "The Making of a Commonwealth."
March 30. "Half a Century of Statehood."

Cuba—Illustrated

BY C. S. CLARK—On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 31, in Fourteenth District School No. 2, F. & B. Ave., near Clarence St. Take First Ave. or Sixth Ave. cars.

Illustrated Lectures

BY PROF. S. R. HERRICK—On Friday Evenings, in Ninth District School No. 1, Fourteenth and Galena Sts.:
Jan. 24. "Tanzers, Outpost of Barbarism."
Feb. 7. "A Journey to Paris."
BY DR. A. H. HUNDAGE—On Friday Evenings, at Tenth District School No. 8, Twelfth and Wright Sts.:
Feb. 2. "The Making of a Commonwealth."
Feb. 9. "Tuberculosis and How to Treat It."
March 6. "Emergencies and How to Meet Them."

Lectures by Prof. A. E. Winship

Wednesday, March 25. "Rescuing Rascales."—West Division High School.
Thursday, March 26. "Developing Personality."—East Division High School.
Friday, March 27. "The Making of Manly Boys."—North Division High School.

DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATIONS

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A brief and concise treatise on the Basic Principles of Economics and Government. Every voter who desires to obtain a clear and comprehensive conception of the essentials of "A Government of the People, by the People and for the People" should secure a copy.

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KEEP THE STONE ROLLING SEND ME YOUR ORDER FOR Coal Wood Coke and let the Social-Democratic Party benefit by getting the profit made on it. "Every little bit added to what we've got makes just a little bit more." H. W. BISTORIUS 342-4 SIXTH STREET TELEPHONE GRAND 2394

Millions of voters in America have no definite ideas about Socialism. When we have presented our case so that everybody knows just what we're after, Socialism will sweep the country. There are thousands right in this district who need to be told what a Social-Democrat is and they will answer, "That's us, but we didn't know it." The suit for criminal libel against Comrade Wright of the Manitowoc Daily Tribune, which was to have been tried this month, has been postponed until next June. Mr. Bill Rahr, the complainant, had a sudden attack of lumbago and was unable to appear. Lumbago, like a poor memory, is also handy to have around on certain occasions.

Carnival Ticket Receipts

Table listing names and amounts for carnival tickets, including Jacob Kronenberg, Bern. Jentzsch, John Harter, H. W. Bistorius, Sam Ruvim, Adam Schaefer, Jacob Habach, F. Tribus, Charles Spangenberg, F. W. Keller, Cash sale, P. L. Johnson, Gottfried Felber, Dr. W. C. Young, John Berger, A. Roschilde, William Gelmser, Henry Roemheld, F. Lembezder, Adolph Huebschman, C. Steger, J. Jacob Fischer, James Hendricksen, Ernst Schmidt, L. H. Lemke, Fritz Koll, L. Kranzfelder, Geo. Kirchen, John Rusch, L. Burckhardt, Edward Ziegler, Max Wenzel, John C. Kleist, Herman Taubenheim, J. Eder, Alfred Pergende, William E. Vetter, Cash Sale, M. Brandow, August Kaun, John Boeger, Louis Baier, Herman Schlorke, C. V. Schmidt, Louis Berner, J. Zimmermann, Ferdinand Koschatsky, William Arnold, F. Vahlbrush, G. Weber, John Blade, Herman Yunfert, William O. Becher, Adolph Philipp, Wood Workers' Union No 8, Journeymen Horse Shoer's Union, Joseph Wiley, William Geisler, H. C. Raasch, William Grosser, Oscar Walz, Martin Warr, W. P. Carrigan, J. Younger, William Wetzel, E. Koepfen, Alfred Schmitz, Martin Mies, Charles Wallerman, Joseph Janeczek, J. Klopfeish, Ole Moe, Jacob Waldoch, Mr. Kraemer, H. F. Storm, Cash sale, A. H. Heuter, William Wetzel, Charles Obier, Nick Peterson, Reinhard Kuntz, F. Brendroth, Cash sale, John Hassmann, F. C. F., Victor L. Berger, William Coleman, Ernst H. Hintze, Adam Armstrong, E. A. Hudson, Henry Gallun, Dr. H. M., Frank Risch.

State Organizer's Department.

More and more, the churches open their platforms to the Socialist speakers. At the First Congregational Church of Madison Comrade Thompson addressed the "Social Problems Group" last Sunday morning on "The Extent and Causes of Poverty in America." They are finding out that the Socialists know about these things and present facts without ranting and without evasion, in a scientific and rational manner.

At the University of Wisconsin. Among the notices on the bulletin there is a regular announcement that states that the Socialist Club of the University will meet so and so. They call the meeting place the "red room." How graphic!

There are fifteen members of the club, and we are told that more than twenty-five attend the meetings. In fact, it is said that the graduate students show more earnest interest in these matters than ever before. The members of this club are evidently doing some good work in preparation for public speaking. Two of them have addressed the "Social Problems Group" and one at least has been out before other audiences. These university Socialists point with pride to the library. Every book, pamphlet, leaflet, paper or document of every kind or description that has ever been published on Socialism is there. I found files of papers that I have tried in vain to get anywhere else. And a better, more complete collection of the literature of the labor movement in general I never have seen.

Not long ago the Athena Literary Society debated against the Philomathia, on the subject of state insurance. The Athena Society defended state insurance. They made liberal use of the minority report of the Social-Democrats in the state legislature last winter. And they won the debate.

Some of the college professors from "down east," who attended the recent meeting of the Economic Association, didn't know—we were surprised to learn—that there were six Socialists in the Wisconsin state legislature. Now, wouldn't that make you think of Rip van Winkle! Well, it's a good thing to have such folks come to Wisconsin once in a while.

The people were never so hungry for Socialist literature as this winter. Comrade Thompson started out this week with all the literature he could carry. And the whole armful went inside of five minutes at the first place. Something is getting ready to happen.

The state organizer speaks this week at Madison, Baraboo, Ontario, Fenimore and Montfort, thus covering the southern half of the state a second time this fall. Eternally at it!

And meanwhile two district organizers are hustling night and day in their districts. Just watch us hustle! We never sleep.

PRENTICE. The comrades in Price County are doing great work. The local at Prentice held a meeting last Sunday with delegates from the Brantwood (English) local, and a County Central Committee was organized with Comrade Carl Sandquist as secretary of the temporary organization. Eight new members were received and several others are in line. Comrade Nelson was elected literary agent of the branch, and an order was sent for a number of Socialist books. Local Prentice has, through the kindness of Comrade Hagg, secured a place for meeting without expense. The meeting will be held the second and fourth Sundays of each month at 3:30 p. m. Comrade Rose writes that he has one application already and feels quite sure of more for next Sunday.

The comrades of the county organization are now arranging to have Comrade Gauthier of Ashland do some work in organizing in their county.

Comrade Larson, who has a phonograph and gives entertainments among the workmen in Prentice and the vicinity, has secured records of Eugene V. Debs' speeches and has started out at once. So the boys in the camps will hear Debs every night.

WHITEWATER. Comrade Weaver is preparing his stereopticon lecture, and will be ready for work soon. He is to give a lecture at the Methodist Church at Utters Corners on Feb. 11.

GRAND RAPIDS. The local is arranging to rent a small hall for meeting place and they say they will try to run the local as near Wilkins' idea as possible. A correspondence is being carried on with the comrades throughout Wood County with the purpose of providing for an organizer to put in a whole month in the county. One comrade writes that there are three interested people reading the HERALD every week, and he believes they are beginning to see the light.

APPLETON. Three more new members joined at the last meeting. Others are coming. One of the comrades writes: "Sandburg delivered an address in the Fourth Ward on the south side of the Fox River, Thursday evening. The hall was furnished free by a club of young men. Comrade Sandburg's ad-

dress was fine. He gave just the kind of address the audience most needed. I never attended a lecture or entertainment anywhere at which such close attention was given to the lecture. He spoke for an hour and one half and there was not a bit of noise throughout the entire address." Comrade Sandburg visited some of the factories and talked with the workmen there. He is planning later to address the trades and labor council.

The comrades here are planning to lay siege to Neenah and Menasha as well as conduct a municipal campaign in their own city.

SISTER BAY. An up-start of an editor up this way is telling the people through his papers what he don't know about government ownership of railroads. He says that Socialism is impractical because he claims the railroads in Germany do not pay. He says that they have miserably failed that they have nearly bankrupted the government. Now, would not that make you laugh? Evidently this editor did not know there were some Socialists around or he never would have made a crack shot like that. What are the facts? Well, they stand this way: The receipts from the railroads in Germany in 1904 were \$375,000,000. And in 1905 the net surplus of the government after all expenses were paid, including interest, the cost of new equipment, extensions and improvements—the clear profit over and above all expenses, was \$120,000,000. We should like to ask you, Mr. Editor, how long it would take to bankrupt the German government. You ought to read a few pages of Mr. Parsons "The Railways, Trusts, and the People," and especially page 347.

Comrade Larson has handed a little information to this editor, and among others the following: That the receipts on the Prussian railroads in 1897 were \$28,000,000. In fact, the net income from the government railroads in Prussia furnish more than one-half of all the other government expenses. Comrade Larson suggests to the editor that if he would read in the United States Consular Report, No. 205, for Oct., 1908, page 291, he might know something about the government ownership of railroads. Or even a perusal in one of the recent magazines would have put this editor right—Everybody's for Feb. 1907, page 182, or even the Arena, either the February or March number of last year on the "Railroad Experience in Germany." Any or all of these authorities would have saved the editor his mistake.

And while we are at it, we might suggest to this editor and to people like him, that the government ownership of railroads has almost without exception throughout the world, been a tremendous financial success. The net earnings or profits of the government railroads in Australia in 1904 amounted to more than \$5,500,000; South Australia cleaned up over \$2,000,000; New Zealand, \$3,500,000, and so on through a list of fifty-nine nations that now own all or part of their railway system.

It's no use, Mr. Editor, you can't deceive the people any more. There are too many Socialists around who dig up the facts.

BARABOO. Lawyers, preachers, teachers, politicians, and other intellectuals gathered at the Presbyterian Church to listen to Comrade Thompson's presentation of Socialism. After he was through, they fired questions at him until 12 o'clock at night. Every conceivable objection to Socialism, from the old musty chestnuts down to the most recent technical difficulties in regard to the public administration of public utilities, was raised. Every one of these objections was frankly faced and answered in the usual Socialistic manner. Comrade Thompson says that encounters of this kind grow more numerous, and he observes that the questions grow more intelligent and the attitude toward Socialism fairer and more reasonable as time goes on. The people learn that Socialism has a grip on the present economic problems which is worthy of careful consideration and earnest thought.

ONTARIO. Ten miles south of the little village of Norwalk, and along the valley of the Kickapoo, that still bears the marks of last summer's flood, Comrade Thompson rode inland to Ontario. That evening the largest hall in town, greeted the speaker. Here as everywhere the interest in Socialism has become very deep. It was a splendid meeting and its effects will be far-reaching in Vernon County.

FENNIMORE. Comrade Smith has certainly shown what a woman can do when she wants to, for the cause of Socialism. For months she has been circulating literature in Fenimore, going to every business house as well as to the residences and handing out Socialist literature. She finally arranged with the help of one or two others for a meeting at which Comrade Thompson spoke last Thursday. There was a splendid audience and the interest was marked, and it is only a matter of time until another local will be added to our list.

MONTFORT. The comrades here are determined to have Grant County organized. At the meeting

The Citizens Trust Company - yielding to the general demand—did, on Jan. 2d, 1908, open a new Department of Savings paying 3 per cent. interest, under liberal rules and regulations. They also continue to place larger deposits of their clients on 5 per cent. First Real Estate Mortgage, a system which has proven eminently satisfactory to investors since 1859. Deposit Safes for Rent in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault, located on the main floor. Money to loan on First Mortgage Real Estate Security. Citizens Trust Company PERELES BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

blanks and wants them all in a hurry. And still there is more to follow.

C. D. Thompson, State Org.

A wonderful little pamphlet: "The New Emancipation." Tells how Socialism will come about. 5 cents. This office, 25 for a dollar.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Margaret Elkhart, Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Margaret Elkhart, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, bearing date the 1st day of October, 1907, and bearing date the 1st day of October, 1907, and the same's hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Margaret Elkhart, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance. It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Margaret Elkhart, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of October next, to-wit: the 1st day of October, 1908. And all creditors are hereby notified thereof. It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publication a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within ten days from the date hereof. Dated this 5th day of January, 1908. By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge. Richard Elmer, Attorney for Estate.

The Telegraph Operator's Law.

Now that we have secured the passage of the eight-hour law the next struggle is to see that it is enforced. Several of the railroads have made some provision to obey it, but, of course, as might be expected, there has been a deliberate violation of the law in order to have it tested and, if possible, to knock it out of the courts. This is always done in cases of this kind. Suits have been begun, however, by the district attorney in at least two of the most important centers against the rules to enforce its obedience. District Attorney McGovern of Milwaukee has entered suit against the C. M. & St. P., and the district attorney of Superior has started suit for \$50,000 against one of the railroads entering there, for disobeying the law. We understand that the Soo road is paying no attention to the law. But, of course, if these test cases are decided as they should be, in our favor, it will be a very simple matter to compel every railroad in the state to obey the law, and it is likely that they will not attempt to disobey it if these cases go against them. Several of the other states already have this law, and at the last session of the legislature in Texas, an eight-hour law was passed there. It rumored that the railroads will try to break down this eight-hour law by declaring that it is unconstitutional. And if they will succeed in this they will then attack the federal nine-hour law. Be that as it may, all the members and friends of the O. R. T., and the working class in general in Wisconsin, should do what can be done to insure a fair trial of these cases.

KENOSHA. Arrangements are being made for a lecture by Comrade Thompson at Kenosha. The date is not positively settled, but will probably be Wednesday, the 20th of January.

ASHLAND. Comrades are arranging for Sunday afternoon meetings. The first one is to be held Jan. 26, at which Comrades Walmley and Gauthier will speak.

ATHELSTANE. The local held a meeting here last week and the comrades are quite encouraged with the outlook for the future. A great many people are becoming interested in Socialism and several are contemplating joining the local.

RHINELANDER. Five new members in the last two weeks—my, how this local grows! Comrade Zander sends \$3.00 for twenty stamps and some application

12-Carat Wedding Rings OUR SPECIALTY Also a Full Line of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS and CLOCKS Suitable for Wedding Gifts—at the Lowest Possible Prices. August H. Stecher Co. HENRY F. STECHER Jewelers 276 THIRD STREET Third Door from 207 State St. MILWAUKEE

MASQUERADE COSTUMES! We are renting all kinds of Masquerade Costumes for less money than anyone in this city. Make us a call and investigate. WM. STAAB, 505 E. Water Opposite City Hall. STREET PHONE MAIN 8212. MILWAUKEE.

Classified Advertising

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. E. J. ADAMS, 210 W. Washington St., Milwaukee.
WANTED—Orders for imitation typewriter letters cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.
BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only 5c. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their State and Scholastic Record Cards, bearing the union label, from us. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
FOR RENT NICE FURNISHED ROOMS for one or two gentlemen. 318 Walnut Street.
HATS CLEANED AND REMODELED.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS CLEANED and retouched. Wisconsin Hat Works, 180 5th St.
FOR SALE RECEIPT BOOKS, 20 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 25 each, or two for 45c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 54 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches, 10c warrants to be used for the Social-Democratic PUBLISHING CO., 54 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
OWN YOUR OWN HOME—I will build you a home, either on the North, South or West side, for which you can make no money or easy terms, small payment down, balance monthly. I have plans for inspection at my office, 608 CANAL STREET, in Wisconsin St. Tel. Main 5108. Hgt. Tel. West 721.
EXPERT CHIROPRAST CORNERS and ingrown toe nails cured. H. SCHUBWAY, 114 North Ave., near Union.
NIGHT SCHOOL ALL ENGLISH BRANCHES HALF PRICE for 10 days—\$15 for 6 months or \$25 per year. Language (our own text), Arithmetic, Graded Spelling (our own text), Reading, Penmanship (our system), English for Foreigners, and instruction in no classes. Bookkeeping and Short-hand courses, 6 times, 5c. HOFFMANN'S, Third and State Streets.

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY Phone Main 2728 539 Market Street FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES \$3 FUNERALS \$3 CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS \$3 ONLY UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED Carriages are all new and heated during the cold weather. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

WATCH REPAIRING ONLY GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK—AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES. We Understand French, German and English Watches. THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water St. MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee County Notes.

Edmund T. Melms, Organizer.

Branch Meetings Next Week. SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M. Bohemian Section, Twelfth and Vine Streets.

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

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

Jan. 31—Eleventh Ward Branch, card party and sociable, Sielaff's Hall, corner Muskego and Mitchell.

Feb. 7—Coming Nation Club, monster mask ball, S. S. Armory Hall, Lapham Street and First Avenue.

Feb. 8. Town of Lake Branch, grand mask ball, Huelsbeck's Hall, foot of Howell Avenue.

Feb. 9. Prize schafskopf tournament, Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.

March 21. Vorwaerts Maennerchor, entertainment and ball, Barden Maennerchor Hall, Ninth and Winnebago Streets.

April 12. Social-Democratic party concert by Socialist Singing Societies, Armory Hall, First Avenue, near Mitchell Street.

Go where the crowd goes tonight, to the Balm Frei Turner Hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue. It is going to be charming.

Remember that grand concert to be held by the United Socialist Singing Societies at the Armory Hall, Sunday, April 27th.

The Eleventh Ward Branch has arranged for a grand prize cinch and schafskopf party, to be held at Sielaff's Hall next Friday evening, Jan. 31.

The Nineteenth Ward Branch will hold another one of their popular prize schafskopf tournaments, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, at Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.

The Town of Lake Branch will hold a grand prize mask ball at Huelsbeck's Hall, Tippicanoe, head of Howell Avenue.

Remember the big event! Vorwaerts Maennerchor entertainment and ball, Barden Maennerchor Hall, Ninth and Winnebago Streets, Saturday eve., March 21.

Several thousand tickets have been placed on sale for the monster prize mask carnival to be held Saturday evening, Feb. 1, at the South Side Armory Hall on First Avenue.

The Town of Lake Branch will hold a grand prize mask ball at Huelsbeck's Hall, Tippicanoe, head of Howell Avenue.

Remember that grand concert to be held by the United Socialist Singing Societies at the Armory Hall, First Avenue, near Mitchell Street.

Go where the crowd goes tonight, to the Balm Frei Turner Hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue.

Remember that grand concert to be held by the United Socialist Singing Societies at the Armory Hall, First Avenue, near Mitchell Street.

STATE SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

Receipts for Dues. 1 of Montfort \$ 9.40 Members at large .90 Bohemian Branch of Racine 3.60 Polish Branch of Kenosha 3.00 1 of Racine 3.00

Dues from South District \$ 19.00 2 of Green Bay 3.00 1 of Appleton .50 1 of Oshkosh 3.00 1 of Kiel 4.50 1 of Manitowoc 15.00

Dues, Lake Shore District \$26.00 3 of Milwaukee 6.00 German Branch of Kenosha 5.00 2 of Milwaukee 12.00 Members at large 3.55 21 of Milwaukee 15.00 1 of Town of Milwaukee 3.00 11 of Milwaukee 12.00 9 of Milwaukee 6.00 1 of Green Bay 3.00 1 of Rhinelander 3.00 19 of Milwaukee 20.55 1 of Prentice 4.05 1 of Irma 6.30 Jewish Branch, Milwaukee 1.95 1 of Town of Lake 4.35 15 of Milwaukee 4.95 4 of Milwaukee 1.80 10 of Milwaukee 6.00 6 of Milwaukee 6.00 3 of Milwaukee .30 1 of Brantwood 3.00 1 of Spring Valley 3.30 18 of Milwaukee 12.00 8 of Milwaukee 1.95 14 of Milwaukee 9.00 1 of Prentice 3.00 Finnish Branches of Milwaukee and Brantwood 5.25 1 of Lannon 2.70

Dues from state \$165.00 Pledges collected by J. Galbraith 86.15 Pocket banks 14.55 Campaign Fund. Herman Deutsch 1.00 L. O'Reilly 1.00 Wolfgang Miles 1.00 \$ 3.00

Legislative Deficit Fund. Clothing Cutters and Trimmers, No. 195 \$ 10.00 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1403 2.00 \$ 12.00

Literary department \$ 50.00 E. H. Thomas, loan 42.64 22 of Milwaukee, for Thompson lectures 5.00 Total receipts \$424.24 Cash forward from Nov. 91.69 \$515.93

EXPENDITURES. J. Galbraith, salary and expenses \$ 82.00 C. D. Thompson, salary and expenses 39.35 W. R. Gaylord, salary and expenses 28.00 W. A. Jacobs, salary and expenses 8.70 Chas. Sandburg, salary and expenses 15.35 Postage 14.45 Salary of stenographers 32.35 Sickert & Baum, supplies 16.85 Rent for two months 25.00 Telephone rent 7.50 Long distance telephone 5.00 Cleaning office 1.00 Printing circulars for legislative fund 18.50 Refund to 1 of Montfort 85 National dues 70.00 Social-Democratic Publishing Co. subs. 20 Printing and express 79.94 County Central Committee 50 per cent of proceeds of banks and pledges 17.72 Total expenditures \$462.76 Cash forward 53.47 \$515.93 E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

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 \$300.

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.

Campaign Fund. F. Kessler .50 B. Baerumle 1.00 Dr. Erler 3.00 M. Mies 1.00 J. Hassman .50 A. Hartwig 1.00

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

The common life is the life of the common people.

CITY FORESTRY

14. Final Paper.

Of the two items as yet not discussed in connection with the plan for parking the city and county, one has, no doubt, suggested itself to you.

That is a system of intersecting sewers to convey all the sewage from the terminals of the present sewers to a place of utility. This is not a new idea. A plan was made, discussed and approved years ago, and can be found in the archives at the city hall now.

The suggestions I have made dovetail with the projected plan just referred to. With such a system our rivers and creeks would not become cesspools, but would remain naturally clean.

AT THE THEATERS. DAVIDSON. At the Davidson Theater tomorrow night, Rachel Crothers' interesting drama of Western life, "The Three of Us," opens a half week's engagement, playing four nights and a Wednesday matinee.

BIJOU. People who want to be thrilled to the fullness of their heart's desire may hail with delight the arrival at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon of "The Gambler of the West," A. H. Wood's most pretentious melodramatic production.

GAYETY. Young Corbett and Terry McGovern at Gayety. Commencing Sunday matinee, Jan. 26, Young Corbett and Terry McGovern will both appear as the extra attraction to the Jersey Lilies at the Gayety Theater.

ALHAMBRA. "The Rollicking Girl" which has gained the reputation as being one of the prettiest laughter creating and catchy musical attractions on tour

claim called "The Three of Us," named after themselves, which fails to pay, but in which the girl has implicit faith, as she inherited it from her father. There are two men in love with Rhy, and it is from the ensuing complications that the main plot of the play is worked out, forming a delightful love story, told in an interesting and logical way.

Monday night will see a benefit for the Mission Kindergarten and Neighborhood Association.

The Jersey Lilies Company, with whom Young Corbett and McGovern appear, have never played in Milwaukee, but they have proved a good attraction in the East.

The Toradors Burlesque company will open a week's engagement at the New Star Theater with a matinee performance tomorrow afternoon.

A big bill is offered for the Crystal next week. The Bander La Velle Trio, the funny comedy acrobatic cyclists, will appear, and other things will be Marlowe, Plunkett & Co., in a comedy sketch; Dela-

chickens, animals, etc., to come in contact with, room to grow and time to absorb and develop.

This brings us to the consideration of the last item I want to recommend as a remedy. In the manufacturing districts recently mentioned we want the local centers just as surely as we do in the residence districts, although they should be different in their equipment. They can be smaller but closer together.

Three to four acres each will be sufficient, with a building protected by trees, etc., and verandas. They would be used almost exclusively by factory employees and the provisions should simply provide for their needs, more particularly during their noon-day lunch and rest period.

There should be the requisite dining room with facilities for furnishing, at the minimum cost, soups, tea, coffee, chocolates and other accessories to their basket lunch. Also rest rooms for those who become ill; library and reading room, with particular reference to the character of the local industry, and an auditorium for lectures. University extension courses with practical information, would not only stimulate the activity of mind, but their efficiency at labor would increase.

To attempt to describe these centers in detail would be out of place at this time, but they, being a real necessity, it is the business of a park commission to provide the suitable quarters. Such centers would become virtually a combination of high school and trade school and be made use of by wage-earner and student.

A park commission should always be mindful of the fact that "a chain is never stronger than its weakest link." Each one of us is a link in the chain of circumstances which maintain our body politic.

The weak spots are due to abnormal development. We must provide the opportunity. The growth follows automatically. Nature never loses an opportunity.

Chas. B. Whitnall.

mate comedy. The story is that of a talented young girl running away from home on the eve of her wedding to become an actress.

First group, \$20, University settlement Indians; second group, \$15, fallen angels; third group, \$12.50, car of destiny; fourth group, \$10, Social-Democratic lady group; fifth group, \$8, butterflies; sixth group, \$6, queens of the Social-Democratic party; seventh group, Social-Democratic army, \$5; eighth group, \$2.50, Goldfield miners.

The lady's prize was awarded to the dancing girl in yellow; the first lady's character prize went to the newspaper girl; the first lady's comic prize was awarded to the Irish washerwoman.

The first man's prize was given to Red Chief, the Injun; the first man's character prize fell to the colored preacher; the first man's comic prize was handed to the man who made the wireless telephone.

The judges picked eight clowns in one bunch as the winners of the first clown's, and by common consent Happy Hooligan was adjudged entitled to the prize for the ugliest costume.

What are YOU Doing? Will local HERALD readers drop us a postal and tell us what they are individually doing to spread the gospel of Socialism looking toward the coming city election?

Address: Editor HERALD, 344 Sixth Street, City, and sign your name to what you write, or a pen name if you prefer to keep your identity back. Do it today.

"Eight Letters to an American Farmer" is a fine Socialist appeal to the men who have been and are themselves now in production of food. Written by a farmer, 5 cents a copy. Send to-day for a dollar. This office.

THE New Emancipation BY POLITICUS. A great pamphlet to show your workman friend the way out of wage-slavery and into the co-operative commonwealth.

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Child Labor in the United States. By Ita B. Cross. A survey of the curse of child labor as it exists in the country today. Full of verified facts on its subject.

Bebel on Trades-Unionism. The pamphlet on trades unions, translated from the speech of Bebel.

Each of the above, 5 cents a copy; twenty-five copies \$1; your own selection. Fifty copies will cost \$1.75, and one hundred copies \$2.75.

phone, the human telephone; Daly the madman in barrel jumping; illustrated songs by Della Fox, and some side-splitters on the Crystal-graph.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION. Milwaukee: At Monday's meeting of the city council the resolution to have the people again vote for or against a municipal lighting plant came up from the committee.

This is an old party play of the silliest sort. Milwaukee having already voted three times in favor of a municipal plant and being even now in the midst of establishing one.

Ald. Buech (S.-D.) contended that the people had already voted on the question and that there was no need of taking another vote, but to comply with the wish of the people.

Ald. Melms (S.-D.) showed what a contract service is like. "Under the present contract system I can understand, why the streets are dark. The officer on the beat is to report when the lights are out, but the company does not care when it receives such reports.

The cost of a light is \$65 for a lamp to the city, but if a light only burns five minutes we must pay for an all night light, which is outrageous.

"In my ward," he said, "a light was out four nights, so that it was dangerous to pass along the street. There was something wrong with the wire, but they simply did not fix it. Finally I stopped kicking because I found that it did not help. But we will explain this condition to the people before the next election and that will help some, I assure you."

Ald. Buech (S.-D.) recited similar cases on Kinnickie Avenue where the light was out for seven nights. The complaints were not listened to until they took it to the commissioner, and he stated that the light was burned out. The resolution was passed.

The ordinance for the extension of a franchise on Lincoln Avenue to the street railway company was sent to the clerk for engrossment.

Carnival Prizes Awarded. The prizes, thirty-five in number, were awarded by the judges as follows: First group, \$20, University settlement Indians; second group, \$15, fallen angels; third group, \$12.50, car of destiny; fourth group, \$10, Social-Democratic lady group; fifth group, \$8, butterflies; sixth group, \$6, queens of the Social-Democratic party; seventh group, Social-Democratic army, \$5; eighth group, \$2.50, Goldfield miners.

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The report of the Salvation Army on suicides presents some interesting discoveries—to those who have not known the facts all along. The army's statistics show that the bent toward suicide is the possession of what it terms the "middle class" rather than of the slums.

It is found that the middle class man who tastes bitterly of the cup of adversity is soon brought to think of suicide as a means to end his torment. With the slum-ite, adversity is simply synonymous with life itself, and he takes it for granted. His spirit of resistance is wanting.

Socialists have long pointed out that progress cannot come from the so-called slum proletariat, the man so sunk in poverty as to take poverty as a matter of course.

Progress comes from discontent, from aspiration after nobler and better conditions of life.

This grand discontent and this noble aspiration is the possession of the thinking workman, be he artisan, clerk or even attached to the professions. Upon these as a class capitalism lays a heavy hand.

The spirit of resistance beats strong within their breasts and they revolt against the conditions that oppress them and the loved ones dependent upon them.

Some there are who misguidedly look on self destruction as the most tragic way of making their protest, but the great mass have clearer vision, and from them come the steady enlistments into the great army of Socialism.

Capitalism sees this steady ominous enlistment with misgivings and alarm, but it is impatient to stop it, for it could only do so by stultifying itself. Socialism is the grandest passion of the age, and men give their lives to it with a devotion that is matchless.

The future is ours! A Migration of Rats. There was a migration of rats down on lower Broadway this past week. The Wright & Joes Company, publishers of the city directory, after a long struggle to do business with strikebreakers that were brought in from all over the country, finally gave up and signed with the union printers again. The rats walked the plank.

THE SECOND SOCIALIST POSTER IS NOW READY. It is the same size as Poster No. 1, 10x26 inches, and GIVES THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, AND SHOWS WHAT THE SHARE OF THE WORKERS IS IN THEIR PRODUCT.

These figures are absolutely reliable, being prepared by a former statistician employed in the census bureau.

This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucian Sanial, with the utmost care, from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2, folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confronting an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have it framed (or posted on wall or card board), for display on the walls of its meeting rooms or at its open air meetings.

PRICE, POSTPAID: Single copies Five cents Twenty copies Fifty cents Twenty-five copies One dollar One hundred copies Three dollars

For Sale at the Office of the Social-Democratic Herald. PRICE: Five Cents a Copy; special rates for quantities of not less than 25 copies.

Address all orders to the Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Poster No. 1, shows the comparative strength in numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters to follow. Prices the same in all cases.

The Cost of Printing

should not be determined on what the printer charges, but should be verified by the actual value it has as a business getter. Cheap printing is the kind that you throw into the waste basket. The printing you read that commands attention—is what we are prepared to do.

Let us show you some samples and give you an estimate on your next printing want.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee

BE SECURE

LIFE IN FIRE INSURANCE

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

VICTOR L. BERGER 344 5th St., Milwaukee

DAVIDSON
 Commencing Sunday
 Four Nights and Popular
 Wednesday Matinee
WALTER N. LAWRENCE
 ANNOUNCES
The Three
 of Us
 WITH MABEL CAMERON AND THE MADISON SQUARE CO.
 Prices: \$1.50-\$1.00-75c-50c-25c
 Popular Wednesday Matinee
 \$1.00-75c-50c-25c

SERIOUS TIMES COMING!

The Unemployed Problem in Milwaukee Must Not be Longer Ignored!

Twenty-five Thousand Workingmen Out of Work and More Laid off Day after Day. Newspapers Suppress the Facts!

WE DO NOT WANT STARVATION AND HUNGER RIOTS. MILWAUKEE MUST DEAL WITH THE SITUATION BEFORE IT BECOMES WORSE!

The time has come when the industrial situation in Milwaukee can be no longer hidden from view. Conditions of employment and the chances of getting employment are becoming worse every day and there is no indication of improvement—quite the contrary. The daily papers have systematically or instinctively kept the people of Milwaukee in ignorance of the real situation. The real facts must be made public, lest our city be taken unawares. There can be no doubt that the tension of lack of work and lack of the means for existence on the part of the working class will force determined demands on the city government for aid and succor.

In other cities all over the country the unemployed are marching. They are marching silently through the streets to counteract the work of the newspaper suppression of the real situation. Here and there the authorities have been forced, out of fear of the situation, to take some action. In other places they have sought to meet the situation with brutality and policemen's clubs. But labor is marching just the same, impelled by a distress which knows no fear.

Thus far labor in Milwaukee has not resorted to this step. But there is hunger and distress ahead, and the people of Milwaukee should know just what the real situation is.

The daily papers are utterly unreliable in what they print about the conditions of employment in Milwaukee, and elsewhere. Instead of new work starting up, more men are discharged continually and wages are reduced.

The business agents of the various crafts say the daily papers refused to state the facts, even when asked to do so.

But the truth is that there are about TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN OUT OF WORK IN MILWAUKEE, 1,500 of whom are laid off for the winter. And this situation gets worse!

The truth is that a sweeping reduction in pay has been made at the vast Allis-Chalmers works. Some of the men have been cut as high as fifty cents a day. And those that have not been cut have been thrown out of work entirely.

The truth is that at the West Milwaukee railway shops fully fifty per cent of the vast army of men have been laid off. The recent snow storm called for a little additional work at the round house in the way of repairs, but the twelve men who were taken back last week is a mere drop in the bucket.

At the Filer & Stowell works a large number of men have been laid off and an attempt is being made to tide over the hard times by having the rest of the force work week about.

At the shipyards a 10 per cent reduction notice was posted up last week, with no guarantee that a further reduction will not be made.

At the Vilters plant a large number of men have been laid off since the beginning of the year and more were let out last Saturday.

And these are only a few items from the mass that is available in almost all lines of industry.

The labor reports from all over the country are such that no unemployed man would dream of going away from home to look for work for fear of being in worse distress among strangers. He must stay at home and starve. It is stated by good authority that scarcely any men are now coming to Milwaukee from other parts of the country looking for work, as is normally the case. The safest place in such times is where one's home is.

All of this is the truth! However, it is also the truth that thousands of families in the city are living in dread of what is clearly in store for them.

Thousands of workers who have escaped absolute loss of the right to earn bread, are having to submit to continual curtailment of their earnings, and consequently their buying power. They have helped

fact that at the last party carnival, held in the old Exposition, the police had ordered the doors barred at 10 o'clock on account of the crush. While the Hippodrome was crowded, as those present certainly realized, the doors were not locked, and besides many were turned away by these scamps on the street before the building had filled up. It is supposed that they were paid by the Rose crowd, although there is no knowing just where their pay came from.

So Steinhoggan gets his job. So far as the action of the county board goes he will fatten to the tune of five thousand dollars a year as supervising engineer of the new Grand Avenue viaduct. Steinhoggan, who has been a sort of court house hanger on these many years, set the pace for plugging for the job, and every motion that tended to diminish the size of the plum was promptly voted down. And especially prompt was the vote when it was proposed to ask the "expert" before the board to explain what he knew, if anything, about concrete work. Most experts would jump at such a chance to display their fitness, but it was not so in this case. The Socialists favored a compensation for the man doing the supervising work of \$250 a month, but were brushed aside, for it was evident that the gang was bent on getting the perpetual claimant into clover, for reasons best known to themselves. For the two years within which the Newton Company is bonded to finish the work, Steinhoggan will get ten thousand dollars. But will it end there? The feeling is current that the company is not sufficiently competent to get the work done in any such time, and there is much suspicion as to the value of the bond it has given. Under it they are to assume all further expense in supervising salaries to the county for such time beyond the

two year limit that the work lags. But if the bond is no good they could not be held to it, and if the work ran over two years Steinhoggan could put in a claim for an extra year. The effort to have the bond insured by another company was promptly voted down by the gang, also for reasons best known to their selves.

Have you noticed how the Sentinel talks for Rose one day and Bechtner the next? Which is the street car candidate, anyway, or is the company "playing both ends against the middle?"

Didn't the Rev. Daly make a fool of himself?

IT IS A DUTY.

When every citizen takes as intelligent an interest in politics as does the man who gets a dishonest living out of it, taxes will be what they should be—there will be no shortage of money for schools because all the tax levy was used up in grafting contracts, and the citizen will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is a part of the government, and that he actually is doing something to regulate its affairs so that his pocketbook shall not suffer needlessly. Even the few years that the Social-Democrats have been at work in the city council has shown results. A former Democratic tax commissioner made no secret of the fact that it was because of the watchful eye of the Social-Democrats that he went for the gas monopoly and raised its assessment several millions. The Social-Democrats are opposed to private contract work in city administration partly because of the drain on the treasury and partly because private contracts work powerfully to produce graft and graft conditions in the city council—which in the end means an enormous in-

crease in the cost of running the city, which citizens must pay. Many people don't know what good influence the Socialists brought into the city council and everywhere they appeared, and the comrades ought to get, therefore, everyone they can reach to read the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD and *Vorkeris*.

Below is a list of comrades who have obtained three or more subscriptions during the past week:

- ROLL OF HONOR.
- Dr. H. Messman18
 - F. Nash5
 - F. J. Kieser4
 - A. Kahn4
 - Fred Wittig4
 - Philip Liebman3
 - John Troxel3
 - J. A. Engelbert3
 - E. D. Palmer3
 - Fred L. Schwarz3
 - Emil Hancock3
 - Henry Bassman3

Labor Cut to the Bone!

The following was received last week too late for publication at that time:

West Allis, Wis., Jan. 16.—Dear Comrade: Carrie Nation with her little hatchet visited West Allis yesterday and did a large amount of trimming on the Allis-Chalmers Co.'s employes wages. If handled right they ought to raise a grand campaign fund for this spring. Ad next fall in this way. We all know the company is very hard up and hope the cut it made will place them on their feet again. But we hope their feet will not grow so large that they will need the whole earth to place their feet on, as we workmen would like to have a little spot left us. But take it we must, as work is very scarce at present under these good Republican times. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children are almost starving and freezing at this date. But still the capitalist class is living high. No, not up in a balloon, but high on the best that the working population can provide for them, yours truly, From a worker for the cause.

An Allis-Chalmers Employee.

BIJOU
 Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30
 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
A.H. Woods' Western Melodrama
THE GAMBLER
OF THE WEST
 WHO WENT STREET PARADE DAILY
 COWBOYS, INDIANS AND HORSES
 BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, FEBRUARY 2
 Chas. E. Hanes's Newest Military Drama
"A CHILD OF THE REGIMENT"
 A Play That is Decidedly Thrilling!

ALHAMBRA
 Commencing Tomorrow (Sunday) Matinee—Other Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
 The Favorite Comedian
SNITZ EDWARDS
 In the Remarkable Musical Success from the Herald Square Theatre, New York
THE ROLLICKING GIRL
 Book by Sydney Rosenfeld Music by W. J. Francis
 A PLENTITUDE OF Comedy, Lively Music, Sumptuous Scenery and Gorgeous Costumes
 TWENTY BIG SONG HITS 20
 PRICES—15c to 75c

NEW STAR
 Commencing SUNDAY MATINEE, Jan. 26
THE GAY Toreadors
 TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:15
 LADIES' DAYS Wed. & Fri. Mat. & Nt.

GAYETY
 WEST WATER ST., NEAR GIMBELS'
TERRY McGOVERN and YOUNG CORBETT
 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
JERSEY LILIES
 Matinee Daily—Ladies' Mat. Thurs.

CRYSTAL 8:30 to 2:30
 WEEK OF JANUARY 27
BAADER-LAVELLE TRIO
 Comedy Acrobatic Cyclists
 ADMISSION 10c Reserved Seats 20c

Grand Prize Mask Ball \$200 IN PRIZES
 ARRANGED BY THE
Milwaukee Bierbrauer Arb. Unt. Verein
 SATURDAY EVENING
 FEBRUARY 1, 1908
 At the West Side Turner Hall
 Capitalize for Prizes Must Be On Floor by 8:30. TICKETS 25c A PERSON
 MUSIC BY BELVA
 At the Door, 50c

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The Dahlmann estate candidate for mayor says he believes in clean streets. How about a certain unmentionable street that skirts the river?

If the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association is to pick out our aldermen for us, what a fine era of street and alley stealing Milwaukee would be in for!

A week ago a Milwaukee manufactory advertised for an oiler. Next morning one hundred and sixty men were at the gate clamoring, in the name of their families, for this one job!

There is a political genius out at the West Milwaukee car shops. His name is John Hennessey. When he fires a man he says to him: "You workmen are getting just what you voted for—two-cent railroad fares." And he makes no bones of it that the present out-of-work conditions for labor is due to that cause. How wise!

One of the evening papers is afraid there will not be business men enough running for alderman at large. It wants the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association to take a hand. But the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association is more interested in legislation at Madison, where it likes to lobby for its right to employ child labor in its profit mills.

To judge from the papers sent in to this office from all over the country we should think that LaFollette had all the other presidential nomination hustlers beaten in the matter of a promotion bureau. The newspapers of the country seem to be swamped with ready prepared stuff sent out by his bureau. It is thus that the office usually seeks the man in old party circles—thus and also by the much simpler and less noisy way of having the big interests quietly say the word.

That evening paper that is afraid that there will not be representatives enough of the upper classes on the board of aldermen might trot out some such left-over representatives of Milwaukee's codfish aristocracy as Ira Smith, Milbrath, and the like. Or perhaps it might bring back those professional leaders of the "leading citizen" crowd, Frank Bigelow and Henry Herman.

Government by Commission!
 "I am thankful that traction affairs in the city of Milwaukee have gotten into the hands of the railroad commission of Wisconsin, an intelligent and efficient body of men, free from local prejudices."
 "It is the best thing that ever happened to the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company."
 "The examination was satisfactory to us and should be to the people, as it certainly was ably conducted by their city attorney."
 John I. Beggs in a Thanksgiving interview in the Milwaukee Free Press, Nov. 24, 1907.

How the Social-Democracy bothers the capitalist politicians may be imagined from the fact that a number of men were employed to stand in the vicinity of the Hippodrome last Saturday night to turn people back who were on their way to the Social-Democratic carnival. They stood at safe distances from the building, and as people approached piped up a song about the building being crowded to the doors and the doors locked. "No use to go there, you can't get in," they told the people. What made this the more plausible was the feeling that was quite prevalent that the Hippodrome was entirely too small for such a carnival and also the

Don't Forget to Come and Get Your Share of the
\$100 IN CASH PRIZES
 Given Away at the
Twentieth Ward Branch T.S.-D. P. MASK BALL
 BANN PREI TURNER HALL
 2001 Turner Street and North Avenue
 Saturday, January 25th
 Tickets 25 Cents
 At the Door, 50 Cents

?

Is this a sound Clothing Argument?
 Would you consider it good business to pass up a chance to buy a straight, \$10 and \$12 mens suit (this seasons style and pattern) at \$6.75-?
 Or a \$15 suit at \$9.75- Or \$18 and \$20 suits at \$12.50?
 Next week we take inventory; Every suit and overcoat we sell now wont need to be counted - that's why we give you an opportunity to prove that you know a live clothing snap when it's put up to you.
 Mens Muskrat fur lined overcoats, broadcloth shell, Persian Lamb collar, sell regularly at \$50 and \$60, now, \$37.50.
 Mens Plush Lined overcoats big fur collar, regular \$25 and \$30 values, now \$19.50
 Mens Overcoats: now \$6.75 \$9.75 \$12.50
 Wear \$10. \$15. \$18.00
 Mens Trousers \$1.39 \$1.95 \$2.45 \$2.95 formerly \$2.00 \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
The Stumpf & Langhoff Stores
 369-371 E. Water
 Third-Lloyd Sts 11th + Winnebago.