

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

It is generally the biggest bubbles that get to the top. And it is certainly so under capitalism.

By the way, the rotundity of Taft expresses the real Republican idea of the full dinner pail. Think of the many that must be famished under the capitalist system in order that one may be well fed!

This is a good time, Mr. Workingman, to get up in meeting and ask the Republican spellbinders and platform monkey-workers where that "full dinner pail" has gone to, and why the Republicans did not keep it in evidence! And then watch 'em squirm!

It was high time the American Federation of Labor woke up to the political situation. This helping to elect capitalist representatives to make the laws and then going on one's knees to them begging for labor legislation and systematically getting left, cannot suit the working class very long.

Down in Buenos Ayres, in benighted South America, there is a main business street on each side of which extends a mosaic sidewalk for block after block. What a taxpayer howl such an improvement must have raised! Or, perhaps there was graft in connection with it, which would tend to sanctify it in the eyes of a certain type of business men.

A leaflet issued by the Chicago Brass Mfg. Co. says the union label is "un-Christian." How the capitalists do like to "use" religion in the interests of their right to pluck labor to the bone. They would have us believe that the Lowly Nazarene had no sympathy for the struggle of the toiling masses for better life and citizenship. Everything for human right is not only unconstitutional in the eyes of the labor skinners, but "un-Christian!"

"The day of great industrial combinations has arrived. The great combinations, whether of labor or capital, are not to be broken up. They are not to be given control of the industries of the country. What then? They are to be made to serve the public welfare by being made subject to the power of a still greater and stronger combination, namely, that of all the people acting in and through the Federal government." So says the N. Y. Outlook, a non-Socialist magazine.

The proposal by Archbishop Messmer that immigrants be subject to a definite distributive process, so as to keep them from congesting in some places and not going to others, is all right from the standpoint of the nation's interests, but where does the principle of personal liberty, to walk upon the "Lord's footstool" wherever one pleases, come in? As a matter of

Capitalism's Inferno!

Hunger Causes Theft.

Milwaukee: One of the most pitiful cases ever brought before the police is that of the Ragic family who live in two squalid little rooms in the rear of 288 Fifth Street. The father is out of work and a family of nine, the youngest being but four weeks old, is threatened with starvation. For some time rolls and milk have been missing each morning from in front of a grocery store on State Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. A patrolman was detailed to watch the place and early yesterday morning he saw a small 14-year-old boy steal up to the doorstep and take the milk and rolls. Investigation showed that the boy was barefooted.

The License of Wealth.

Vienna.—(Special Cable).—A domestic drama of working class life at Arad, with a tragic ending, has caused a sensation throughout Hungary. The young wife of Wilhelm Mezey, foreman in a gas works, is one of the beauties of the town, and many rich men desired to pay court to her, but in vain.

Among her admirers were Lazar Tonescu, a wealthy Servian landowner, and Asna Mezey refused to listen to his proposals he induced Frau Lipos, a friend of hers, to help him. Last Tuesday, during a temporary absence of Mezey's husband, the woman Lipos invited her friend Anna to her house and made her drunk. Whereupon Tonescu accomplished his purpose.

When Frau Mezey became conscious of her disgrace she resolved to revenge herself on her false friend Lipos and shot her dead. Then she gave herself up to the police. Her husband, on returning home and learning what had happened, went to Tonescu's house and killed him, whereupon he also surrendered.

Brides Sold by Weight.

Budapest.—Brides may be bought by weight at Kolked, Hungary, where the local mayor, a cattle dealer, has decided that a man should pay for his new wife at the rate of 60 cents a pound.

The local custom is that a bridegroom should and must pay to the bride's parents a certain sum for the privilege of marrying their daughter. Jan Koetvoes was engaged in a dispute with his fiancée's parents as to the amount he should pay them, and so the mayor was called in to arbitrate. After the girl's weight had been ascertained—it was eighty-six pounds—Koetvoes handed over \$52.50 and was soon married.

IS IT A DISGRACE TO SERVE THE WORKING CLASS?

MR. David S. Rose, four times mayor of Milwaukee and the man who has put our city so prominently on the grafters' map, is now again a candidate for the mayoralty nomination on the Democratic ticket.

But the time when he could put on a slouch hat a few weeks before election and go from factory to factory, be introduced by the owner or the superintendent, make a short speech in honor of Saturday night dancing halls, let a "labor leader" pass some two-for-a-nickel cigars, and then have everybody shout "Rose for Mayor"—those days have passed forever in Milwaukee. The workingmen of the Cream City are socialistic and are becoming more so every day.

That makes Rose "sore" at organized labor in Milwaukee.

Rose now is making speeches against the trades unions. He calls their representatives "blatant demagogues." He claims that they live upon the "sweat of those whom they delude."

He declares that the Social-Democrats have frightened away capital. And he is even willing to swear that the Socialists brought about the industrial panic.

Says Dave: "It was lack of confidence, nothing more, nor less!" And "no agency contributed more to the disastrous result than this same spirit of Social-Democracy which has found root here in Milwaukee."

And "the spirit of confidence will never come as long as such blatant demagogues as Victor Berger and Frank Weber and a few more of that stripe, are permitted to dominate the action of the ten to fifteen thousand voters of Milwaukee who elect to follow the play of Socialism with them as standard bearers."

Now Mr. Rose is very much mistaken about the numbers. And also about the "stripe." No Social-Democrat wears stripes. But some of Rose's closest pals did, and still do.

However, similar things to what he says have been said before and said better. Capitalism has many cleaner, abler and more honest defenders than David S. Rose. Otherwise capitalism could not exist twenty-four hours longer.

And the "panic" has been laid at the door of President Theodore Roosevelt by men like Harriman, McCurdy, Rockefeller and Pierpont Morgan. And now comes David Rose and claims that Victor Berger and Frank Weber have made it. Of course we and many others with us

fact the congestions in population are altogether a result of capitalism, and are inevitable as long as the system lasts in its present intensity.

A vote may seem a mighty small thing to some people, but some terrible consequences have followed bad voting in this country, just the same.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, under capitalism! The capitalists are now making good use of the out-of-work crisis to reduce wages all along the line.

Comrade J. E. Nash, state secretary of Minnesota, writes that he has never noticed so much interest in Socialism as at present, and that he has his hands full answering questions coming in from all sides.

A Socialist in Carmen, Okla., H. A. Boyce, has just made a bet that Milwaukee will send a Socialist to congress this fall. He says that if he wins the money he intends sending it on to help pay the Milwaukee campaign expenses.

Keir Hardie, M. P., will return to England next month from his trip around the world. The trip was taken to better his health, which seemed to be breaking down. It is said that travel has proven beneficial, and that he will be able to return to parliament and to take up with renewed force the battle for Socialism and the workers.

According to the Year Book of the Gas World of London, thirty-one per cent of the gas works of England are owned by the people collectively, while in Scotland the number so owned is eighty-three per cent. The Public remarks that in the light of these facts, and also considering that the municipal plants are increasing right along, the people of Britain seem to be singularly obtuse to the claim of the American corporation press that municipal ownership in their country is a failure.

This newspaper item concerning the public water works system at Kenosha, Wis., shows the state of things that would not exist if this public necessity was in the clutches

of private dividend hunters: "Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 14.—The annual report of the municipal water company shows that, notwithstanding water is being supplied to patrons cheaper than in any other city on the lake shore, the profits for the year amount to more than \$23,000. Besides meeting all demands for the year, \$16,000 was spent for the erection of a standpipe, \$9,000 for extension of the mains and \$3,000 for other permanent improvements. Ten years ago the plant was purchased by the city, and the total cost has been \$247,000. Of this amount all but \$82,000 has been paid by the profits.

But we are not responsible for the panic. Not any more than is Theodore Roosevelt. Panics are inherent in the capitalist system. Panics are the outcome of the fact that the working class does not get and cannot get under the capitalist system the full value of what it produces. Therefore the workmen cannot buy back the products with their wages. And being the chief consumers of the nation—naturally an artificial "over-production" is the result. The factories stop and the workmen have to go hungry and ragged because there is too much on hand.

We had half a dozen such "panics" during the nineteenth century. And even Dave Rose would not blame them to Victor L. Berger and Frank Weber.

But evidently Mr. Rose is speaking pro domo, for home use—for himself and his friends.

And it is true that David Rose and his gang—Mike Dunn, "Skinner" Murphy and others had "pretty good times" here in Milwaukee in the city hall. Then came the Social-Democrats, and by their constant agitation, "destroyed confidence" and brought about four grand jury investigations and over two hundred indictments. This scared some capitalists badly, and otherwise "besmirched the fair name" of our beautiful city of Milwaukee.

About twenty-two of the men who needed "confidence" in their game were found guilty so far, and some of them were furnished employment in the house of correction. However, we will admit that the heads of the gang of thieves in the city hall were not caught. They are still going scot-free, although four grand juries have tried hard to catch them. We can refer to Mr. Rose's speeches for proof whether this is so or not.

So much for the motives of Mr. Rose's hatred of the Social-Democratic party and the unions which are closely allied with it.

As for Rose's statement that the labor leaders live upon the sweat of the working people—that is true. But all classes of human society live upon the products of the working people. The working class is the only one that produces. And the manufacturers, the merchants, the bankers, and, last but not least, the lawyers, have to live upon the sum total of that product.

The working class produces it all.

The bonds are being retired as fast as they fall due. All this profit which now stands to the city's benefit would have gone into private pockets if the city had not taken over the water works. And a private company, bent primarily on squeezing profits out of the business, would have paid the lowest wages, worked its men long hours, charged as high prices as the traffic would bear, and corrupted old party aldermen to increase its privileges. And even better results would be had, doubtless, were the city run by Socialists instead of by men with the sordid ideals of the capitalist parties and lax

ideas of accountability to the public good. International labor officers returning from the conference just held by labor in Washington bring back the news that the decision has been reached to go into politics as a labor body after this year, and the opinion expressed is that something would have been done this year for the presidential election had the time not been too short.

The supreme court decisions have stung labor to the quick, just as the Taff Vale anti-labor decision of the courts in England woke the organized workers of that country from

the surplus value and the profits go to the capitalist class and its various sub-divisions, of which the lawyers and the politicians form a very numerous contingent. And they do not cost pennies, either, from that sweat—only dollars for them.

As for the labor agitators; of course they are getting paid for their work. They are getting about a union wage.

They are getting little enough, because the working class has not much left to give. And it is very hard and unpleasant, although very useful and grand work which these organizers and agitators are doing.

Every step of progress made during the last one hundred years has been gained by the life blood of agitators. It was gained in deadly combat against the ruling class and its tools—the politicians and lawyers.

Truly, not only on the battle field one dies the death of a hero, for one's country. The slow death by hard pressure, by calumny and misery is a death by inches, and a thousand times harder than the death by a bullet.

Without the work of the agitators and organizers of the working class, this country would long ago have been on a level with China. The capitalists were even willing to introduce Chinamen and have them take the places of white men. Some employers were willing enough to compel their white fellow-citizens to accept the Chinese standard of living or get out of existence entirely.

If the employers were left full sway, the most heartless and most greedy among them would set the pace. The others would have to follow or go to the wall. Such is the iron law of competition.

And what would have been the fate of this country? What would have become of our merchants, of our professional men, etc? They are all dependent on the working class in the last analysis.

Here I will give away a secret to Mr. Rose and his followers.

Victor Berger has never received any salary from any trades union. I have never held a paid union office. My weekly wage is paid from the labor papers which I edit—a modest wage indeed. About as much per week as Mr. Rose gets for a half hour's consultation with a bankrupt merchant who wants to settle with his creditors at ten cents on the dollar.

On the other hand, no honest per-

son will consider it a disgrace for a man like Frank J. Weber to serve the working class on a salary of \$19 a week. Why should it be a disgrace to serve the working class, but an honor to serve the capitalists? Why should it be a disgrace to work for \$19 a week to shorten the hours of labor and raise the wages of the laborers, but be considered honorable to help a crooked merchant to cheat his creditors in a bankruptcy case and receive for that a thousand dollars?

I, for one, would rather be a business agent at \$19 a week for fifty years than be the mayor of the city of Milwaukee for half a day when the street car franchise was given away. And I would rather die a poor man as an editor of a labor paper—than leave to my heirs all the copper mines of Twin Buttes purchased with the money "saved" as mayor when the street car franchise was given away.

But, says Mr. Rose, we have frightened away capital. How did we frighten it? The Milwaukee working class has the best organized political movement and one of the best trades union movements in the country.

Has a single factory been removed on that account? Not one. On the contrary, manufacturers have come from other cities and have started plants here.

And that is readily understood. Organization always means order. And the city of Milwaukee, thanks to the political and economic organization of its working class, is known to be the most orderly and peaceable town in the United States.

There is less slugging and rioting here than in any factory town of only fifty thousand inhabitants. The great bulk of our workingmen are students of the economic question. They know exactly what they can expect and what they can enforce under the capitalist system.

But Mr. Rose says that we have "denounced the accumulation of property." He is mistaken. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan do that. We consider the "accumulation of property," or rather the concentration of property in a few hands, the natural outcome of the capitalist system. And we have never denounced that result.

What is natural, cannot be denounced by sensible people. All we do is to draw our logical conclusions from that fact, and say that the outcome of this concentration must be Socialism—the people must own the trusts—or we shall soon relapse into barbarism.

their political lethargy and sent them into politics and gave them some fifty members of parliament, where they had none before.

Organized labor in this country has avoided making use of its ballot as a weapon for labor's betterment; until it can pursue that course no longer. The trend of events will not allow it.

The labor men went into the British Parliament non-Socialists to a large extent, and already, in a recent convention or congress, they have come out flat-footed for Socialism. The same result will be had here, once labor has to battle against capitalism in the American Congress. Even the capitalistic Civic Federation will not be able to interfere successfully in the shaping of labor's policy.

Before the Social-Democrats entered the city council Milwaukee stood helpless before the miserable street railway service. The people did nothing because they had come to regard the situation as hopeless. Then the Social-Democrats entered the arena, and immediately hope began to revive. They gave battle to the street railway in the name of the people and they began to smoke out the old party aldermen who were corporation men (some simply because the corporations owned the old parties) and to expose them.

Some of them were so afraid of the light of publicity that beat upon their heads that they sought safety by voting against certain corporation interests, and this in two or three instances brought out an angry scolding from Beggs, who let it out that they had secured money or financial aid from him to help on their election.

Since that day the number of Social-Democratic aldermen has increased in the council and the people have seen a steadily growing attempt to curb the corporations and their hold on city government. And the public conscience has been so thoroughly stirred up that the old parties have had to pretend that they were on the people's side. What Milwaukee needs is more Social-Democrats in the city government so that the fight for honest

Mr. Rose further claims that we have "clamored for a per capita distribution of the wealth of the world." Now that story was exploded one or two years ago. The Socialists do not want to divide the wealth. Mr. Rose—they stand for the collective ownership of the production.

The Social-Democrats want to stop the division that is now going on. They want to stop one-half per cent of the people from dividing the wealth in such a manner that they get over 70 per cent of the total production every year. They want to stop the division which gives untold millions to a few and offers \$1.75 for shoveling snow for a day or two to those who are facing starvation for a whole year.

But if we could divide common honesty we would do it, and make our ex-mayor the greatest gainer in Milwaukee thereby.

Mr. Rose is unemployed, as I understand. He has lost the position of president of the Twin Buttes. He seeks employment in the city hall as mayor. But he has shown that he cannot be trusted with "that job" and we cannot recommend him for it.

But why don't he take the pickaxe and shovel to clean the streets from ice and snow for \$1.75 a day? I am sure his friend, Commissioner of Public Works Vincenz Schoenecker would be "delighted" to hand him a pickaxe and a shovel. Rose is an able bodied man—although probably not as strong now as he was in 1886—when he came here as a lieutenant of the Darlington Rifles to shoot down some poor Polish strikers.

I will only say in closing that the greatest good the Social-Democratic party has thus far accomplished in this city was the awakening of the civic conscience, the awakening of the social conscience.

We expect to accomplish infinitely greater things in the future, but this we have already accomplished. And the vituperations of David S. Rose and his kind are the proof positive of our achievement. Therefore we feel much honored that David S. Rose attacks us individually and collectively.

And the workingmen—and all honest men—cannot give a more telling answer to that gentleman of leisure than by voting the Social-Democratic ticket—and voting it straight.

Victor L. Berger.

and decent government can go on by those determined to provide it instead of having the official positions filled by old party pretenders and political tricksters.

An interesting report is that put out by the health authorities of South Africa, covering the facts of 1906. Some quotations are given from it in a recent consular report to this government. After a reference to "blown" tins of American beef, we come to this paragraph:

"A large shipment of jams from Natal (evidently old military stock) was stopped at the docks and, after extensively sampling the same, some 1,750 cases were condemned as unfit for human food and ordered to be taken out to sea and destroyed. A large proportion of the tins in this consignment were leaking, and the contents having escaped over others made them a most uninviting lot of goods, and one wondered who would purchase such stuff. Many of the undamaged tins were examined. The contents of these were found to have corroded the inner surface of the tins to such an extent that the jam contained quite a perceptible amount of tin and lead."

"Evidently old military stock!" What significance lurks in that observation! For where were the soldiers of a country ever protected from the hellishness of the capitalistic contract system, by which the army is made a place for the disposal of food abominations at prices that fill the pockets of the contractor that has a stand-in, and makes him soon rich and therefore powerful and eminently respectable. A soldier's stomach is not his own; it belongs to his government, and it must take in any old stuff that the crooked contract system provides for it. It's a fine thing to be a soldier.

Archbishop Quigley has been interviewed by the Socialist daily in Chicago, and among other things he says: "What shall a man do who is out of work during a financial crisis and is starving? I answer, take that which will satisfy his necessities." He took up a Catholic book dealing with morals and read some passages from it.

"It is implied there that in such cases the state may confiscate private property to a certain necessary extent and administer it for the public good?" He was asked, and replied, "Not exactly; the state should levy taxes for that end. That is what the city of Chicago should be doing now for its unemployed. Government is founded for the good and protection of all the governed. In this same book you will find that wealth is regarded as a trust and that the man who possesses it cannot use it as he pleases without regard to the rest of society."

On being asked if there was not a good deal of Socialism in that statement, the archbishop smiled and replied, "Socialism is a beautiful dream made impossible by human cupidity."

The archbishop used to fight Socialism; it will be remembered, but now he says it is beautiful, only impossible because of human cupidity.

But human cupidity is produced by the promptings of the capitalist system, which Socialism would supplant. And it might also be said in reply to the archbishop that true Christianity is also "made impossible by human cupidity."

THE REASON FOR SOCIALISM

By H. ESELI.

We shall begin next week the publication of this work by H. Eseli, and it will run through approximately twenty-five numbers of the HERALD. The chapter heads are as follows:

- Chapter I. Industrial Evolution—A Reason. Chapter II. The Preservation of Society—A Reason. Chapter III. Economy—A Reason. Chapter IV. Education and Increasing Intelligence—A Reason. Chapter V. The Christian Religion—A Reason. Chapter VI. Man's Destiny—A Reason.

This is going to be just what you have felt the need of in general propaganda work among non-Socialists and even anti-Socialists, and we urge you as a Socialist duty to take advantage of the opportunity offered. For the period during which the installments will run we will make a special subscription rate of twenty-five cents for the national edition, and fifty cents for the Wisconsin edition, the subscription to run a half year and as much longer as it takes to complete the installments. This will be a good chance to get your doubting neighbor for a trial subscription. Do not let the chance pass by.

NOW WATCH THE FUND GROW!

Comrades, the good work of placing Socialist literature in the hands of the "near Socialists" of Wisconsin is already bearing good fruit! We have received a cheering letter from Comrade Moen, of Cashton, Wis., who writes:

"I wish to tell you that a Norwegian Lutheran minister at this place called on me yesterday and told me that he had read several copies of your paper and that he is well pleased with it, especially with Mr. Berger's writings. He also said that it had become clear to him that we must choose between private monopoly and Socialism, and that it is every man's duty to study up on Socialism."

This is the sort of work that will be accomplished by the Wisconsin Literature Fund. Probably no other form of Socialist agitation will bring such quick and sure results. And do not forget that Wisconsin is now a strategic point. Every recruit mustered into the ranks of Socialism in this state means a soldier right on the fighting line to swell the national ranks and vote!

What is done in Wisconsin this year will count tremendously in the battle against capitalism. Will you not become a recruiting officer for this advanced guard of the Socialist movement? Just here is where your help will tell. We have had a splendid response thus far to our appeal for just here. Keep up the good work. Send in your contribution according to your means, and drive one more nail in capitalism's coffin.

Wisconsin Literature Fund. Previously reported \$50.50. A. E. Wochele 1.00. E. J. Palmer .25. W. W. Passage .25. John Carlson .50. John Bohmbach .25. Chas. Hickethier 1.00. Willis Brandon 1.00. H. C. S. .50. S. M. Holmann 2.00. John H. Richards .50. No Name .50. W. R. and C. M. Roselius 2.00. Socialist Friend .20. Lamm L. Dock 5.00. W. P. Metcalf .50. Eugene Benthal 5.00. J. Kronenberg 1.00. Harlem Agitation Committee 3.60. No Name .25. W. W. Harris 2.00. James Beattie .25. John Schoenhorn 1.00. Henry Erb .25. No Name .25. No Name .25. No Anderson .50. C. B. Hamilton .25. A. Z. Heulse .25. No Name, Cincinnati .25. R. E. Snuth .50. C. J. Schmidt 1.00. Wm. H. Meyer 1.00. Thomas P. Turner 1.00. Chas. Jaeger 1.00. Dr. P. S. Beck .50. Perry Engel .50. Arthur Kahn .25. Wm. Bross Lloyd 5.00. R. McBeath 1.00. O. E. Anderson .25. E. C. Marsentine .25. H. A. Boyce 1.00.

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.

THE HUMBUG OF PURE FOOD

HOW THE CAPITALISTS ARE JUGGLING THE LAW.

The Government is Owned by Capitalism and It Allows only the Very Least of Reform that an Awakened Public will be Appeased With.

Washington.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, has before him one of the most complicated pure food situations that have yet developed in the history of the law. It will be necessary for him, within the next two months practically, to decide what is going to be the outcome regarding pure food in the United States and whether the law will be virtually nugatory in some important aspects or not. He has before him for prompt settlement the question of the use of sulphur in dried fruits and molasses, the problem how far benzoate of soda may be used in catsups and preserved articles and the question of labeling "corn syrup" or glucose. In addition, the whiskey situation has developed in a way that presents unusually trying problems. Unless each one of these matters is decided according to correct principles there will be most injurious results.

Postponing the Law.
The interests which are adverse to the food law and its strict administration have been unexpectedly successful in deferring its time of going into effect. First they got Congress to omit any appropriations for administering the law. Then civil service technicalities caused several months of additional delay. Next certain classes of interests maintained that they were entitled to a suspension because "this was so sudden," and the immediate application of severe regulations would injure their business. Then politics was resorted to and pressure was brought to bear on the administration. This was done notably by the whiskey people, but also to a marked degree by other interests. Now the time has come when further equivocation seems to be nearly impossible, and the question is being flatly raised as to what the department of agriculture is going to do. If it stands out for the rigid enforcement of the law the interests involved will have to go to the courts if they do not like the situation.

But there is the very reluctance to having the interior working of food factories aired in courts, or to dragging out the peculiarities of labeling patent medicines and whiskeys into the light of day. The

interests affected do not mind very seriously a private hearing before the board of food and drug inspection with "reporters" excluded. Even when the hearings are public they are too technical to arouse very much general interest. Over and over again they have protested to the administrative authorities that they will do whatever they are requested provided only they can steer clear of judicial investigation. The trouble is that in most cases this is merely lip-service, for when the time comes they are not willing to do what they are ordered, but they either violate the law and regulations directly or else they pull every wire in order to get the time of application postponed. Meanwhile the old schemes whereby it is sought to discredit the authorities who have charge of the law are again being put into operation.

A great deal of the current food discussion proceeds upon the assumption that the department of agriculture is absolute and that there is no remedy for its rulings. So far has this discussion gone that even some officials of the department at times talk as if there were no appeal from their decisions. This is far from being the case. But the pressure on them to act as the manufacturers desire is tremendous. Every suspension and postponement has made the pressure greater.

Our School Teachers. They Are Entitled to Good Wages as an Incentive to Earnest Work

What shall we do with our public schools? Make them serve the best educational interests of our children. But this necessitates, first of all and above all, an efficient and enthusiastic teaching force; and no teaching force can be either efficient or enthusiastic if turned over to a masterful business administration. Leadership, not mastership, is what is needed. Leadership alone, however, is not enough. There must be funds in order to make leadership effective. To rob the school teachers of honest wages is to rob the children of a good education.

Public school teachers, let it be remembered, are the public servants who come directly in contact with our children. Soldiers may be compelled to serve for poor pay and to drill in unison at the word of command; rule-of-thumb factory "hands" may be made to turn out cargoes of pots and pans all of a pattern for starvation wages and at the will of masterful superintendents. But children cannot be educated by a slavish or under-paid teaching force.

Children are not pots and pans to be shaped by patterns sent down from a central office. Teachers are not drudges to be ordered about by a master mechanic. Since school children have individual minds to be developed it is the teachers who in the end must be depended upon to develop them. This is something that slavish teachers, fearful of despotic administrative favors, cannot do. Slavish teachers are too intent upon pleasing the master to be able to educate the child. It is something that the underpaid teacher cannot do; underpaid teachers are menaced continually by that harrowing fear of poverty which paralyzes the mind and deadens enthusiasm.

If we would make our schools effective we must abolish despotic administration and provide adequate pay for the teaching force. With

school boards of public spirited citizens instead of sordid "business" men to control general educational and financial policies; with an administrative force ambitious of educational leadership instead of educational dominion, and with an efficient, contented and enthusiastic teaching force, all co-operating—board, administrators and teachers—the public schools can be made to serve the best educational interests of our children, and in no other way can that be done.—The Public.

DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE Three Ways of Acquiring Property.

I had a few bonds placed in my care to convert into money; that is, the owner wanted money and depended on me getting all they were worth for him. They being of an issue of which I knew but little, it was necessary to pick up information as best I could. The first few inquiries sent out brought in no information indicating any merit, but they brought in a wide-awake "business man," who evidently suspected from inquiries that I had some for sale.

He is one of those characters in whom we readily place so much confidence (that's why he is a successful business man). Well, when he left he had purchased two of the \$1,000 bonds for \$500 each, which was his estimate of their value, in which opinion I concurred after listening to his reasoning.

The next day I chanced on information which convinced me that they were worth par, consequently I lost \$1,000 for my client, through the business sagacity of my broker friend. It was a shrewd bargain which business ethics tolerate today.

He evidently told others of what an "easy mark" I was, in consequence of which another came in to assist me in disposing of those bonds. He was disappointed, however, to learn that I had become wise, and held them firm at par. He purchased one for \$1,000.

A few moments after his departure I discovered that he must have taken two, although he bargained only for one. I was quick to get out a warrant, and a search found the two bonds in his pocket. I admit, he took no more for the money paid than the first purchaser, but his manner of doing it, where done by poor people, is called stealing, that the law enabled me to have him punished and return one of the bonds.

The next evening I was at my club—I never visit common saloons, or participate in toe turkey raffles which our ministers' associations declare to be immoral; I am a member of an exclusive club. It costs considerable to be thus respectable. It is wise, however, to stand the expense because the authorities never disturb "respectable places."

Well, this evening I felt determined to make good for my client the \$1,000 I had let go to the business man. Young Jones, who is always ready for a game with a pocket full of money, sat down opposite me, I put the bond recovered by the police in "the pot," which Jones "covered with a \$1,000 bill." It was an exciting game. I lost by a single point. The third loss of \$1,000. Of course, by law I was not compelled to let the bond go, but a gambling debt you know is a "debt of honor," if incurred between "gentlemen of respectability" and the "standing" of my club would be lost if I "peached."

You see, there are three modern ways of getting something for nothing. I am told that a Socialist believes that to take something for nothing is always wrong, whether by law, custom or force.

I have been pondering over this matter for a long while, so much so, that my appreciation of the capitalist is on the decline. Am I foolish? Help me to solve the problem. Shall we vote the Socialist ticket next April? They seem to be evolving toward better practices. Chicago. Banker.

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FIGURES OR FACTS.

By C. E. Reeves.

We learn too many facts that are not so. We are taught to believe wealth is created by issuing watered stock and destroyed by panics and bank failures. Then we are told that labor creates all wealth. We have scores of economists explaining in as many ways the panic. Most of them are wrong, possibly all of them. The condition that confronts us must be a result of facts rather than theories. Economic facts must be stated by figures, for figures express quantities. Wealth is something desired which can not be obtained without labor. Quantity of wealth can only be expressed by comparison of one form of wealth with another form. When one form of wealth, as gold, is arbitrarily adopted in which to express the price or quantity of wealth of all other forms. Gold is called the standard of price, and a unit of gold becomes the unit of a money system.

This gold standard has been likened to a yard-stick, or pound weight, but the comparison is not good. The yard stick and pound weight always measure the same. Gold varies with every change of time or place; and all other forms of wealth vary without regard to gold. But gold is the recognized unit and only common term for all values.

In the counting up the wealth of the nation we omit the human labor part and add together the things a human laborer must pay for by labor or starve.

These things are of two kinds: actual products of labor and opportunities to exploit labor or to secure surplus value.

The actual products may be put in two classes: those completed ready for use or consumption, and those used to complete them. The opportunities cover all such things as yield income without human labor. The forms of such income are known as rent, interest or profits. These triplet kids, born of monopoly and privilege, caused the panic, and like a cancer of the stomach, or a tapeworm, will bring starvation and death if not soon cut out.

To illustrate, take approximate facts:

Total wealth of the United States, 120 billion dollars. Take off 40 billions for watered stock, franchises and monopolies. Take off 40 billions more for farms, factories and crops and material in process. That means 80 billions of profit-earning wealth. The other 40 billions is made up of homes, furnishings, personal belongings and commodities on sale. The highest estimate of farm products for 1907

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

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

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

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

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new 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 public and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

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

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

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Socialist Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make the 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 races, which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which they 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.

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Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A fight 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.

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?"
Ex-Senator E. K. Taylor, mayor of Alameda, Cal. Republican, writes: "I have read your very interesting pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' and believe you have stated the case more briefly and more fully than any other author whose works I have read on the subject. A great difficulty with Socialism is a widespread ignorance and prejudice concerning it."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for an 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.

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PRIVATE PROPERTY AND STOCK COMPANIES

translated from the French of Jean Jaures by Mildred Min'ern Scott.

With the stock companies all personal ties between the proprietor and the object of his proprietorship have disappeared, or, at least, the ties have been infinitely relaxed. The shareholders, the proprietors of enterprise, take only the most indirect and distant part in its management. They select, or at least they may select, the directors; but even if they attend the meeting of the shareholders once a year, what an immense difference between this periodic and distant control and the permanent act of proprietorship performed by the peasant farmer or the manufacturer who owns and manages his factory!

As a matter of fact, the shareholders often know nothing whatever about the true workings of the enterprise they own. They have never seen it in operation. They are perfectly ignorant about its technical and economic mechanism. They know and they ask only one thing: "How well does it pay? What are the dividends? What is its standing on the stock exchange?" They see it through the medium of the dead paper of its directors' official statement. Often they live far away; they have never seen with their own eyes the horizon blackened by the smoke of their factories.

The property of a peasant is part of his life; it bore his cradle; it is near the cemetery where his ancestors sleep and where he will sleep in his turn; and from the fig tree that shades his door he can see the express that will protect his last resting-place. His feeling for property is a part of his immediate patriotism, his local patriotism, it is a symbol of his love of country.

Between the shareholder and his distant property all these ties have been broken. He does not know the part of his country in which the spring of his dividends rises; often that spring rises in another land. How many foreign securities are mixed with the national securities in the capitalist strong box that cannot be discovered by any smell of the earth?

I open the year book of statistics that the labor bureau has just published for 1920, and I look at the table of securities included in all gifts and inheritances in 1890. I find that one-third of all the securities in the hands of French shareholders or bondholders bear their fruit in foreign countries. I am not in the least annoyed about this. I will leave denunciations of inevitable movements to the nationalist and anti-semitic demagogues. I even congratulate myself from some points of view on this expansion of capitalism that helps on the mutual penetration of races and people. I only note how entirely all personal relation between property in stocks and bonds and the proprietor has ceased to exist; they are no longer even compatriots. And, moreover, when a capitalist of Toulon owns shares in the mines of Pas de Calais, there is almost as little personal relation between the proprietor and his property as if the capitalist owned foreign securities.

It is even because within the boundaries of a nation itself property has begun to be foreign to the proprietor that the owner sees no difference between all his securities, whether they are called national or called foreign. Now, before the growth of commercial companies and especially of stock companies, men only read the papers to learn about things that did not concern their personal lives. They did not buy the paper to see how rich they were, or what their income was

going to be. At most those that had national bonds—and this was already a beginning of share property—bought the papers to see what reaction the trend of public affairs would have on their private fortunes. Now there is no bourgeois owner who is not obliged to read special papers, financial papers, to know the state of his own fortune. Property has become so foreign to the proprietor that the possessor gets news of his possession through the medium of the press.

But to have created stock companies is not enough for capitalism. The shares give to their possessor, at least if he has enough of them, the right to take part in the meeting of shareholders that elects the responsible directors of the enterprise. This is a remnant of personal authority, of individual intervention. Capitalism wipes this out: often having created the share, it creates the bond.

The bondholder is not, for his part, an owner of the enterprise, he is simply its creditor.

He has lent it a certain sum, for which he receives a fixed interest which is stipulated beforehand. If the undertaking went bankrupt, he would have the assets of the company as a guarantee of his credit, that is, the value of the shares themselves. So he is in a safer position than the shareholder. If disaster comes, the shareholder touches nothing until the owner of bonds, that is, the creditors, have been repaid. The holder of bonds is still exposed to many risks; but he will not go under till after the stockholder. Only, he has no remnant of influence; he is not even represented in the councils of the undertaking; he is the passive receiver of income, who has no vestige of relation with the source of his income. Here we have reached so abstract, neutral and indifferent a form of property, one so impersonal in all its characteristics that we have to remember that after all the individual does receive interest on his bonds in order to justify calling it personal at all.

Well, a large part of the working capital of stock companies consists in bonds; and it is an increasing one. Stock companies, which are founded in the first place by shareholders, grow oftenest by borrowing, that is by issuing bonds. Of the \$7,200,000 of securities of industrial and commercial companies, more than half is in the form of bonds. In 1899 the 4 per cent tax bore upon all incomes from other than real estate investments, national bonds alone excepted. The incomes from commercial shares that were taxed amounted to \$145,400,000. The incomes from bonds and loans amounted to \$175,400,000. So that the wholly passive part of capital, that which no longer carries with it the least personal energy, is one-sixth larger than the share capital, which is itself so feeble a tie between the individual and his property.

Finally, the individual no longer even burdens himself with the care of the piece of paper that represents his property, rights in the mines of the Transvaal or Siberia, in the English railroads or the Spanish looms. More and more now, the titles to real estate bonds, shares and other securities are placed in the vaults of banks and safe deposit companies. The trust company collects the dividends as they fall due; it reinvests the money, and all the movements of private property consists in this: to have a running account in the immense ledger of an immense trust company.

Not only does the direct personal relation between the proprietor and his property not exist in the stock companies, but also whereas the owner of a piece of real estate alone disposes of his estate, and the manufacturer alone disposes of his factory, the owner of a share can do nothing whatever alone. As an individual, he cannot give the enterprise this or that policy. The general meeting of the stockholders is the sovereign, and here private property, ceasing to be the instrument of the will of an individual, falls under the law of the majority. If a stockholder is in the minority, his property is managed against his will. The separation between the individual and his property is such that it is impossible to infer the desire of the possessing individual from the management of his property. It is quite possible that personal property will go counter to the personal owner. And it is strange, to say the least, to hear the radicals preaching against Socialism, which will be the regime of democracy and the rules of the majority applied to production, when capitalist property itself, in its supreme expression, the stock company, is already forced to admit the democratic form and the rules of the majority.

Here is a curious fact that shows clearly the tremendous difference between the elementary form of private property and its completest development, in the stock company. When a manufacturer is the real owner of his factory, when he is personally the proprietor and the head it is only when he goes bankrupt that his property comes under democratic rule. Immediately after the failure a democracy of creditors is formed. Article 507 of the Commercial Code says this:

"The creditors in council and the bankrupt debtor can only come to the settlement after the following formalities have been fulfilled. The settlement can only be made by the action of a number of creditors forming a majority and representing moreover three-quarters of the total amount due."

And article 529 stipulates: "Unless some other agreement is come to, the creditors shall be legally in a state of association." And from that moment the majority decides. The assets are put under the control of the association. And the majority can order the receiver to continue the working of these assets, for instance, to keep the factory going or the business running. So the rule of the majority, which is the normal life of stock companies, only interferes in the case of really personal property at the moment of disaster. When personal property goes under, then the method of treatment applied to it reminds one, in certain aspects at least, of the regular management of share property. What a difference between the several kinds of private property, what a gulf separates them!

In really private property the owner is wholly responsible. In stock companies, the responsibility of the owner is reduced to the lowest possible proportions. Article 33 of the Commercial Code says, on the subject of Limited Liability Companies: "The members are only liable for the amount of their interest in the society."

The shareholder does not answer for the obligations of the company with the whole of his fortune; he is only responsible to the amount of the shares that he has in that company. It is a separate lot of property that has no relation to the mass of private property of the stockholder. Even if the shareholder has been guilty of the gravest faults, even if, through neglect or incapacity he has allowed stupid or dishonest directors to compromise the interests of a third person, he is only liable to the amount of his stock. All the rest of his fortune, all the rest of his economic personality is, so far as that business is concerned, as if it were not.

And better still, the liability of the directors themselves, of the men who have been given the responsibility of managing the business by the general meeting of stockholders, and have accepted it, is strictly limited. Article 32 of the Code says: "The directors are only responsible for the sum they have received. They do not incur any personal obligations for the indebtedness of the company by reason of their management."

I am really amazed at the people who tell us that the regime of democratic communism and universal cooperation will, when applied to industry, diminish responsibility to the vanishing point, when the very evolution of private property has resulted in its abolishing full and effective responsibility of the managers and owners and substituting for it the fragmentary and limited responsibility of the stock companies.

And what suppleness, what an almost indefinite faculty of metamorphosis this supreme form of private property displays. Compare the provisions that facilitate the transformation of property in stock companies with the difficulties of every kind, legal and economic, that complicate the transmission of real estate or personal business enterprises.

Article 34 says: "The capital of a limited liability company is divided in shares and even in coupons of equal value."

Article 35 says: "The share may take the form of securities payable to bearer. In that case they may be transferred by the transfer of the security."

A change in owners of the property is made legally valid by the simple handing over of a security from one person to another.

But the most noteworthy thing is this. Since there is no personal tie whatever between the proprietor and his property, between the shareholder and his share, what difference can it make to him whether his property is in the form of railway stock or shares in a mine, or any security whatever in any industry whatever, provided only that he can hope for the same dividend?

So that at any moment every form of property in stock companies is ready to be transformed into every other form. This almost infinite mobility is the reason for speculation. One only needs to spend a minute in the stock exchange to see how securities are exchanged for securities and how many and various forms a piece of property may assume between the opening and closing of the market. Speculation mingles the golden leaves from all the varied kinds of hu-

man labor as the autumn wind mingles in one vast whirlpool the leaves torn from all the trees of the forest.

By this unlimited possibility of exchange, this infinite mobility, securities belonging to a given enterprise practically cease to belong to that enterprise; they become a sort of lien on the whole mass of social wealth, of definite quantity, but indefinite quality. The shareholder, no matter what particular name his security bears, is at bottom a shareholder in a single vast social enterprise, of which the different stock companies are simply subdivisions in close communication with each other, and of which the different capitalistic undertakings are only mutable and indefinitely interchangeable forms. In this way, by the extreme evolution of private property, a social capitalist estate is created, a capitalistic collectivism which works for the benefit of one class, but which is the bourgeois forecast of the communism toward which we are tending.

And as the shareholder, instead of being prisoner to a given form of property, virtually possesses a share in the whole social property, he also influences the whole mass of social production—or at least he could influence the mass if he wished to. Capitalists often divide their fortunes between several different stock companies, for greater safety and in order not to risk them in a single venture. They have railway shares in their safes, mining stock, steel shares. With these goes the right to attend the stockholders' meeting in a number of industries; they may then take part in the management of production in its many forms and over nearly its whole extent.

Whereas in really personal property the activity of the owner is limited to the form of property and is sovereign there, in stock companies, the activity of the owner is extended, or may be extended, over a vast field of production, touching a great number of enterprises; but in each one of these, it is limited and enveloped by the rights of the other shareholders, the other owners. The movement of bourgeois and capitalist property itself tends then to universalize the rights of the owner, but it does this by taking from him his effective power at each point of his enlarged estate. His power is exercised everywhere, but everywhere it represents an infinitesimal part of the whole power; he is everywhere a partner, nowhere sovereign.

Well, if we suppose democratic communism to be a reality, if we think of the great body of industry as a universal co-operative society then each citizen, each producer would have vested in time a right to the whole mass of production. But at no matter what point of the co-operative estate he exercises this right in practice, he will only exercise it under the law of the cooperative democracy itself, which, by making a harmony of wills the condition of activity, establishes, and at the same time limits, the right of every individual will.

When therefore the radicals, with an unpleasant and abstract monotony, give out that they are the guardians of private property, we have the right to ask them: "Do you accept the movement by which capitalist private property tends to pass beyond its own boundaries? Do you accept the law of evolution that creates a sort of oligarchical communism within capitalist property itself; and do you forbid the proletariat to interfere in order to transform it to a universal democratic communism?"

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

"Birds of a feather flock together" it is said, and the truth of the statement we cannot doubt when we see a former secretary of the treasury advocating that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan be elected president! Former secretary Shaw, of Iowa, has recently expressed himself in favor of Mr. Morgan, giving as a reason for so doing that Mr. Morgan is a successful business man and would give the country a business administration. It seems the country is now suffering from too much business administration in consequence of which there is no business. When I first came in contact with Mr. Shaw I was living in Des Moines, Iowa, while he was governor of the state. The reputation he had then was that of a country banker in western Iowa, who was one of the greatest "note shavers" and "farmer skimmers" in the state. Mr. Shaw has grown. He is now a skinner on a national scale. And yet workingmen will throw up their hats and shout when he comes to them next summer and tells them of the usefulness of the United States Senate and the improved banking system. Mr. Shaw may be a great Republican possibility, but from an intelligent working class standpoint he is simply impossible. Likewise is Mr. Morgan.

Wisconsin. W. A. Jacobs.

Snap & hot.

If you want work, more money, more happiness and prosperity, vote for Socialism!

Don't give the long end of the even to the strong horse. That is what the laborer does when he votes for an old party judge. Horse sense condemns it.

Socialism is the "Mene, mene, tekel repharsin" writing on the walls of the modern Bellshazzars.

All wealth should belong to him who creates it, not to some high-up chief.

When God created the earth, did he intend it for all, the same as sunshine and air, or did he create it for a few fleecers?

Trades Unionists must learn to put their trade mark on their ballots. Then we will have better judges and no anti-labor injunctions.

Jowa. Perry Engle.

Belgium has found out that it is cheaper to give a man work than it is to give him charity. In fact, Belgium is now a land without a poor asylum or workhouse. The government has three large farms, to which men are sent if they are out of work. On the largest of these farms there are on the average 4,000 men in summer and 5,000 in winter. There are workshops on the farms, so that city mechanics are not compelled to work outdoors if they are not used to farm work. The colonists make their own clothes, shoes, furniture, etc.; they

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF YOUR MONEY IS STILL OPEN.

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 bear 5 per cent interest, 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 and other assets against which the bonds are to be issued, and upon which they will be a first mortgage lien, amount to nearly \$20,000.

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.

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- 1—Why Europe has four hundred Socialists in its national congresses and America has none?
- 2—Why Wisconsin has over fifty elected Socialists in office and all the rest of the United States less than a dozen?
- 3—What these Socialists in office can do and HAVE DONE for the working class and for Socialism?
- 4—The program, tactics and methods by which these results have been accomplished?
- 5—The actual concrete measures introduced and carried by the Socialists in the city councils and the state legislature of Wisconsin?
- 6—And the same as regards the Socialists in cities, states and parliaments in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden—in all countries where Socialism is strong?

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LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES "The trade union is that organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workingman's condition on the field of the present order of government and society... but must carry on workingmen's politics—class struggle politics." —Extract from the book. By August BEBEL, the Great Socialist Leader of German Reichstag. Single Copy, 5c 25 Copies, \$1.00 50 Copies, \$1.75 100 Copies, \$2.75 Urge Your Union to Order 50 Copies SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 6th St., Milwaukee

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of Its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

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.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Program of International Social-Democracy: 1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities. 2. The democratic management of such collective industries and utilities. 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration. 4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age. 5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment. 6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor. 7. Equal political and civil rights for both men and women. Emancipation of women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

Recent HERALD Calls: Henry T. Jones, New York; Dr. John E. Worden, Minocqua, Wis.; M. B. Emanuel, Chicago.

The national committee has killed the Lee motion looking to a parley with the DeLeonites, by the decisive vote of 38 to 17, nine not voting. The King motion on the same line met an even worse fate, the vote being 44 against to 11 for.

The S. L. P. trade union wreckers who want us to join with them in forming a new party, sent out their resolutions without a label. They did not dare expose their game by using their "Industrial Workers" dual label, and they would not go back on their feelings by using the regular printers' label.

The following are the thirty-six highest in the recent national referendum to elect seven members of the national executive board of the Socialist party:

- Victor L. Berger 5004, A. M. Simons 4080, John M. Work 3852, Morris Hillquit 3824, A. H. Florent 3719, Carl D. Thompson 2578, J. G. Phelps Stokes 2526, James Cary 2326, Jos. Medill Patterson 2312, John Spargo 2250, Arthur M. Lewis 2006, Chas. H. Kerr 1882, Lena M. Lewis 1781, Herman Titus 1666, Barney Berlin 1561, Geo. H. Goebel 1448, E. E. Carr 1372, Josephine Kaneko 1264, Seymour Steidman 1110, Gertrude B. Hunt 1058, Gustav A. Hoehn 906, Frederic Heath 984, Guy Miller 801, John M. Slayton 888, Frederick Strickland 851, Geo. H. Strobell 790, J. O. Bentall 745, Jos. Clark 741, B. Feigenbaum 707, Dan Hogan 707, J. G. Maatalla 651, Schwartz 627, Nicholas Klein 620, H. H. Wilkins 589, Wm. Arland 546, J. H. Brower 544.

The Socialists of Los Angeles, California, are having to fight for the right of public assemblage. Recently Organizer Jack Wood and several others were arrested for speaking on the streets. There is

SUFFERERS From VARICOCELES attention! Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common and often neglected, dangerous disease. My treatment, of the cure that usually follows it, surprise a thousand patients and physicians. If you are looking for the treatment that has cured in thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention. J. H. GREER, M. D., 82 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Constructive Socialism (BY H. L. NAHIN, M. D.) The author says: "To intelligently understand the subject we must have a clear conception of the principles of Socialism. These are definite and concise. In principle we stand apart from all of the old political parties and have nothing in common with any of the other parties. Economic systems do not appear spontaneously, but they develop in accordance with well defined economic laws. To hasten the realization of the economic administration of Socialism, we must begin to lay its foundation. We must erect the structure from below upward. In other words, we must show PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION. It is a beautiful little book—pocket size—to inspire every worker for the cause. We can very highly recommend it to our readers. Price 5 Cents per Copy—Thirty Copies \$1.00 Social-Democratic Publishing Company 342-344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

THE HOAX OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT

The House of Representatives and How It Misrepresents. The People Do Not Rule.

The Constitution expressly gave to the qualified voters of the various states the right to control the House of Representatives. It was because of this fact, as explained in the preceding chapter, that this body was subordinated in our scheme of government. Even the most perfect control over this branch would have given the people no possible control over the government as a whole. At the most, it conceded to them merely a negative on a part of the acts and policy of the government. Yet popular control over this branch of government has become less and less effective as our political system has developed.

Under the law as it now stands the members of the newly elected House of Representatives do not meet in regular session until thirteen months after their election. Moreover, the second session does not begin until after the succeeding congress has been elected. The evils of this arrangement are thus described by a member of the House:

"The lower branch of congress should at the earliest practicable time enact the principles of the majority of the people as expressed in the election of each congress. That is why the Constitution requires the election of a new congress every two years. If it were not to reflect the sentiments of the people then frequent elections would have no meaning or purpose. Any evasion of that rule is subversive of the fundamental principle of our government that the majority shall rule. No other government in the world has its legislative body convened so long after the expression of the people.

"As an election often changes the political complexion of a congress, under the present law, many times we have the injustice of a congress that has been repudiated by the people diametrically opposed to the last expression of the people. Such a condition is an outrage on the rights of the majority. . . .

"Under the present law a representative in congress who has been turned down by the people legislates for that people in second regular session.

"A man who has been defeated for re-election is not in a fit frame of mind to legislate for his people. There is a sting in defeat that tends to engender the feeling of resentment which often finds expression in the vote of such members against wholesome legislation. That same feeling often produces such a want of interest in proceedings as to cause the members to be absent nearly all the second session. . . .

"It is then that some are open to propositions which they would never think of entertaining if they were to go before the people for re-election. It is then that the attorneyship of some corporation is often tendered and a vote is afterward found in favor of legislation of a general or special character favoring the corporation. . . .

To appreciate the magnitude of the evils above described, it is necessary to remember that upon the average only about one-half of the members of one congress are elected to the succeeding congress. This large number is, therefore, influenced during the second regular session neither by the hope of re-election nor the fear of defeat. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the second regular session should be notoriously favorable to corporation measures.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

Charity. A method by which mammon relieves the sharpest distress of those it robs.—I. R. L. Charity. An ointment offered to the injured after being run over by the capitalist juggernaut.—J. R. Lough, Farmersville, Tex.

Prosperity. A capitalistic monstrosity to pull wool over the eyes of the ignorant.—S. D. H. Reader. Prosperity. A money tower of Babel built by the capitalists in their vain effort to reach a heavenly state over the distress of others through their ownership of material wealth.—I. R. L.

Don't forget! A cloth bound copy for your library of Benson's "Socialism Made Plain," for the best definition to the term Charity. Dear Comrade: Urge your readers to inquire for Socialist song records from the different talking machine companies. Help create a demand for them. It will do good. I want some, too. Could not sing without them. J. B. Gay. This is not a bad idea, particularly as the only Socialist records available so far have been masked advertisements for certain papers. The Marseillaise hymn can now be had from any of the phonograph companies, or their agents.

both the time of electing a congress and the beginnings of its sessions it could easily remedy the evils described. The present arrangement which makes the House of Representatives largely an irresponsible body, while not provided for or perhaps even contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, is nevertheless the logical outcome of their plan to throttle power of the majority. But although in harmony with the general purpose and spirit of the Constitution, it is a flagrant violation of the basic principle of popular government.

This tendency may be still more clearly seen in the growth of the committee system by which the division of power and its consequence, political irresponsibility, have been carried much farther than the Constitution contemplated, especially in the organization of the House of Representatives. No standing committees were provided for by the Constitution and few were established by the House during the early years of its existence. The system once introduced, however, has gradually developed until the House now has more than fifty-five of these committees.

Every legislative proposal must, under the rules, after its second reading, be referred to the committee having jurisdiction over that particular branch of legislation. Theoretically any member has a right to introduce any bill whatever. But as it must be referred to the proper committee and be reported by it to the House before the latter can discuss and adopt or reject it, it is evident that the right to initiate legislation has in effect been taken from the individual members and vested in various standing committees. Under this method of procedure no proposed legislation can be enacted by the House without the consent of the committee having that particular branch of legislation in charge. The fact that a measure must be referred to a committee does not imply that that committee is obliged to report it back to the House. This the committee will of course, do if the proposed bill is one which it wishes to have passed. But if it views the proposed legislation with disfavor, it may revise it so as to conform to its own wishes, or it may report it so late in the session as to prevent its consideration by the House, or it may neglect to report it altogether. This virtually gives a small body of men constituting a committee a veto on every proposal. The extent to which this system diminishes the responsibility of the House can not be fully appreciated without bearing in mind the manner of appointment and composition of the committees. The Constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers," but it makes no mention of the speaker's powers. The right to appoint the committees is not conferred on the speaker by the Constitution.

The selection of committees which he makes is naturally enough influenced by various considerations of a political and personal nature. It is largely determined by the influences to which he owes his elevation to the speakership. In return for the support of influential members in his own party certain important chairmanships have been promised in advance. And even where no definite pledges have been made he must use the appointive power in a manner that will be acceptable to his party. This does not always prevent him, however, from exercising enough freedom in making up the committees to insure him a large measure of control over legislation.

All the chairmanships and a majority of the places on each committee are given to the members of his own party. As the speaker's

right to appoint does not carry with it the power to remove, he has no control over a committee after it is appointed. The committees, as a matter of fact, are in no true sense responsible either to the speaker or to the House itself, since once appointed they can do as they please. They are in fact just so many small, independent, irresponsible bodies, each controlling in its own way and from motives known only to itself the particular branch of legislation assigned to it. A system better adapted to the purpose of the lobbyist could not be devised. "It gives facilities for the exercise of underhand and even corrupt influence. In a small committee the voice of each is well worth securing, and may be secured with little danger of a public scandal. The press can not, even when the doors of the committee rooms stand open, report the proceedings of fifty bodies; the eye of the nation can not follow and mark what goes on within them; while subsequent proceedings in the House are too hurried to permit a ripping up there of suspicious bargains struck in the purlieus of the capitol, and fulfilled by votes given in a committee."

Both the committees and the speaker have what is for all practical purposes an absolute veto on legislation. A motion to suspend the rules and pass any bill that has been reported to the House may be made on the first and third Mondays of each month or during the last six days of each session. "In this way, if two-thirds of the body agree, a bill is by a single vote, without discussion and without change, passed through all the necessary stages, and made law so far as the consent of the House can accomplish it. And in this mode hundreds of measures of vital importance receive, near the close of exhausting sessions, without being debated, amended, printed, or understood, the constitutional assent of the representatives of the American people. This system, which so effectually restricts the power of the majority in the House affords no safeguard against local or class legislation. By making it difficult for any bill, however worthy of consideration, to receive a hearing on its own merits, it naturally leads to the practice known as log-rolling.

A system which makes it possible to defeat the will of the majority in the House by preventing on the one hand the enactment of laws which that majority favors, and by permitting on the other hand the enactment of laws to which it is opposed, certainly does not allow public opinion to exercise an effective control over the proceedings of the House.—From Prof. J. Allen Smith's notable book: "The Spirit of American Government."

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To the Editor: Watch the proposed national nine-hour law for R. R. operators, passed by the last National Congress and scheduled to take effect March 1. This law was enacted in small part by the efforts of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, but mainly by the pressure of the middle class, who, as usual, care not a whit whether the operators work 24 out of 24 hours, but see the danger to their precious hides in wrecks occurring from working minor, underpaid, inexperienced and overworked telegraphers. For months the railroads have been carrying on a secret and concerted movement to thwart the enforcement of the law, discharging operators with the apparent intention of creating a surplus of operators in the United States in order to counteract any action on the part of the operators' union in their non-compliance to the law. It is estimated there are now 10,000 unemployed telegraphers in the United States. The railroads have a bearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on February 27, for an "extension of time." It is evident that they have final hopes of entering the courts, ending the matter in the United States Supreme Court, where they bank the outcome with that capitalistic-minded body in the hope of applying the oily "unconstitutional" dodge. If the law is set aside it will be one of the most flagrant pieces of underhand work accomplished by the "law and order" gang in years. Socialists and the Socialist press should watch developments in this matter closely. Decatur, Ia. H. Lynch.

The speaker's power of recognition is another check upon the majority in the House. This power, which he freely uses in an arbitrary manner, enables him to prevent the introduction of an obnoxious bill by refusing to recognize a member who wishes to obtain the floor for that purpose. Moreover, as chairman of the committee on rules he virtually has the power to determine the order in which the varying measures shall be considered by the House. In this way he can secure an opportunity for those bills which he wishes the House to pass and ensure the defeat of those to which he is opposed by giving "no many other matters the preference that they can not be reached before the close of the second session.

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(Continued from page 2.)

is 8 billions. If we allow 3 billions for rent, interest, taxes, insurance and wear and tear, we have 5 billions to support 50 millions of people.

This gives \$400 for each family of four. The output of all industries for 1905, including handicrafts and repairs not given in the census, is 7 billions. The wages paid to support 25 million, counting four as dependent on each worker, was 3 billions (including the salaries of clerks and officials). This gives \$480 to each family of four. The proprietors receive 4 billions as rent, interest or profit on about 15 billions of capital. The products are dumped upon the market. Here profit after profit is added until the producers, with their 8 billions, can scarcely buy one-fourth of their own products, the three-fourths going to pay for advertising, drumming, duplicate service and profit. Now it so happens that the average value of the 15 billions worth of finished products begins at once to decline. Rust, rot, decay and shrinkage begin deadly work and the more they work the dearer the goods become. The 10 millions of people supported by our clumsy merchandising probably consume one-fourth of the annual output, and the other three-fourths go to decay or are lavishly wasted by the prices of finance. The first duty for the co-operative commonwealth is to secure to the worker the largest possible part of his product. Workers may be roughly classed as makers and menials. By menials is meant all who serve but do not produce. All officers, attendants, accountants, teachers, janitors and domestics are menials. They constitute more than half the workers. Farmers and citizens with their helpers produce. Children, home-keepers, invalids, aged and infirm,

are not workers. Each producer must supply at least four, which would entitle each family to the full product of at least one. Government is trying to regulate railroad rates. Let it also regulate profits by entering as a competitor in the commodity market and half the Socialist battle will be won. One government commission house or general store could do all the business of 20 or 50 little credit shops, and do it at one-tenth the present cost and enable millions of workers to get above the poverty line.

I hereby notify the public that the "Story of John F. Dietz," written by Erickson & Phillips, is a book, and the copyright of said book was, in my opinion, obtained unlawfully. John F. Dietz, Cameron Dam, Wis., Feb. 22.

Indiana.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 24, 1908. —To the Comrades: Vote for convention to be held at Indianapolis, 9 a. m., March 15, carries 276 votes for and 10 against. Delegates should be selected at once and they should come thoroughly prepared to do all that can be done for our cause. Representation will be according to Sec. 3, Art. 8 of state constitution. Each local and branch is entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof. By Sec. 4, Art. 8, the average membership shall be as represented by the number of stamps purchased during the six months preceding the 60 days previous to date of convention. Convention will be called to order at 9 a. m., March 15, at Mansur Hall, Indianapolis. S. M. Reynolds, State Sec.-Treas.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

Just a grand old Beverage for people who appreciate a mild stimulant that is at the same time nutritious and healthful. Always the Same Good Old Blatz. BLATZ BEER REMEMBER THE TRIANGULAR LABEL MILWAUKEE. Blatz Beer may be on sale from the keg, or bottled—or both. You may be sure of the very cream of quality if you insist on BLATZ. In many places where Blatz signs are not displayed, their bottled brands are on sale. Whether in Club, Cafe or Dining Car, ask for "Blatz." Telephone Main 2400. VAL BLATZ BREWING CO MILWAUKEE

SAY! NOW IS THE TIME—NOW during these hard and pressing times—to make appeal to your friends, and the voters in general, and to show them that the incentive capitalism places before them is a base one. It only teaches one to get something for nothing, at the expense of another—simply a desire to "get there." INCENTIVE UNDER CAPITALISM is a pamphlet showing, in a clear and practical way, what a farcical thing it is to speak of "pure incentive" under capitalism. It will enable you to present these facts to others with telling effect, and thus it will not only be instructive to you but will place you in a position to enlighten others who are still in the dark. The people are open to conviction, desirous of getting at the facts if presented in a proper way. Let them have the truth! You cannot afford to be without this little booklet. Price Only 5c—25 for \$1. AT THIS OFFICE, 344 6th St.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE STREET
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

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

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN HANDELY, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDRICK HEATH, 34 Sixth St.
Treasurer—HENRY HOPPE, 218 Chambers St.
Sergeant-at-Arms—MICHAEL WEISENPLUGH, 1571 Loomis Ave.

Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—John J. Handley, Charles E. Jeske, William Coleman, Victor L. Berger, William Schwab, Frank E. Neumann, Otto Fischer.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, at 318 State St. Frank J. Webster, c. o. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank E. Neumann, 144 1/2 St., Chairman

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 318 State St. Henry Runzet, Fin. Sec. Fred Heise, 318 State St., Rec. Sec. Otto Fischer, Chairman.

ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT CAMPAIGNING FOR THE UNION LABEL WILL PREVENT STRIKES
Those who condemn organized labor for using the strike (often absolutely necessary) can lessen the frequency of its use by insistently supporting the label, thus making for a nobler manhood, a more beautiful womanhood and a happier childhood. Easy to try, to prove.

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Feb. 19, 1908.
—Bro. Jos. Wittmann in the chair;
Bro. Max Grass, vice-chairman.
All officers present. Minutes read and approved.
New delegates seated from Steamfitters Helpers, Hodcarriers, Carpenters No. 522, Mr. I. Polishers, Carpenters No. 1447, Lake Seamen, Upholsterers, Bartenders, Theatrical Stage Employees, Printing Pressmen No. 7, Coopers No. 35.
Bro. Emanuel, representing the Retail Clerks was granted the floor and reported having had good success in Milwaukee.
Carpenters No. 1053 reported that they had voted to disapprove of the plan of an assessment of 25 cents because there were too many of its members out of work at the present time.
The Label Section reported a discussion over the question of better affiliation from label unions and it was decided to ask the Trades Council to request all such unions not in other sections to send delegates to the Label Section. The section re-elected the old officers. Report approved.
Bro. Melms reported that the new telephone company had now a permit from the city under its state franchise and was willing to make a new union agreement. Moved to appoint a committee of three to see Mr. Critchfield, Carried. Bros. Griebling, Daly and Handley were appointed.
Bro. Weber reported for the committee of 100 and told of the reception accorded labor's representatives by the mayor.
Bro. Grass said that the committee's work Monday had had its effect already as the city council committees on finance, streets and alleys and public buildings and grounds were scheduled to meet this week instead of next, to take up the Trades Council petition.
The Executive Board repeated a communication from the Central Federated Union of New York, asking the council to request Wisconsin members of congress to vote to have all battleships built at the government navy yard. The board recommended that the request be complied with, but that at the same time it be stated that it was our belief that the millions spent on creating engines of destruction could be infinitely better invested in building canals, irrigating and reclaiming waste lands and in reforesting hills and cut over lands. The board ordered read to council a notice as to a correspondence school established by the state university. On motion this was referred back to the board for further consideration. A communication from the Women's International Label League was referred to the local Woman's Label League. A communication from the Birmingham, Ala., Trade Council, asking the council to urge Wisconsin congressmen to favor government savings banks and parcels post was concurred in and council ordered secretary to so notify the congressmen. The board recommended that credentials be supplied to Social-Democratic speakers holding cards, to speak before unions on economic and political questions as recommended by the A. F. of L. Report concurred in.
Bro. Weber reported having made a number of addresses before unions, on request, on economic and political questions. He asked that unions wishing such addresses notify him promptly.
Moved that a committee of five be appointed to appear before aldermen at the unemployed committee hearings at the city hall. Carried. Bros. Berger, Schad, Handley, Fischer and Schwab appointed.
Receipts for evening \$124.65; disbursements \$50.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

Organized Labor

Albert C. Miedler, shoes, 527 Twelfth Street.
Phil. Thimmes, shoes, 495 Mitchell Street.
Halm Clothing Co., corner 12th and Walnut Streets.
Geo. A. Schick, shoes, Grand Avenue and Third Street.
Remember this: When purchasing goods in their line, ask for Clerks' Union Store Card.

LOST MANHOOD.

The Eastern capitalist dailies have been giving big write-ups to the strike-breaking agency of Waddell & Malion, of New York City. This concern claims to have a correspondence list of 225,000 men in different trades throughout the United States, and can throw an army of strike-breakers into any industrial center almost instantly. Every known trade is said to furnish its quota of traitors and there are also myriads of representatives of lost manhood who act as special "guards" to harass strikers, so that another band of prostitutes known as lawyers can begin legal proceedings against honest workmen. Even photographers are supplied to take snapshots of strikers for court purposes. One would think that in this age of enlightenment such shameful acts of prostitution would not be paraded in jubilee, but the vicious scoundrels engaged in that sort of work glory in their own infamy. Beautiful system, that produces ideal and humanitarian impulses, does capitalism!—Cleveland Citizen.

Organized Labor

employs the spare time of the student, and gives him an interest besides his daily work. It can be done at home and thereby gives the home a new influence and charm. Correspondence work, moreover, throws a man upon his own resources and makes him self-reliant and self-determining.
"For Whom Intended. There is scarcely a man or woman to whom the benefits of correspondence work may not apply, but it is especially helpful.
"First. To those who are compelled to labor for daily subsistence, yet wish to advance themselves in their own lines of work. To quote the editor of the *Metal Workers* "If it is of sufficient importance for people to know how to read and write and calculate, . . . is it not equally important that they should be taught some method of earning a livelihood?" Dr. Richard T. Ely says: "Industrial training, not for the few, but for all people, is the chief economic demand of our time."
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"Seventh. To housekeepers and homemakers who seek practical adjustment to the changing conditions of our times.
Eighth. To practical men in business and the profession, to those in public service—in fact, to all who are eager for knowledge, who are reaching out for mental stimulus, and who desire to keep abreast of the times, the work of the Correspondence study department must appeal.
"To meet these needs the university has organized this new department. It is ready to answer the demands of the people if they will but make them known. Do you want to rise in the world? Do you want to become a better mechanic? Do you want to come in closer touch with the world? The opportunity is yours. Write to us, tell us your needs.
Additional literature on the subject matter can be obtained from the undersigned at 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee, or by writing to the University Extension Department, Madison, Wis.
Fred Brockhausen.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

UNFAIR LIST
GIMBEL BROS., Dept. Store, Milwaukee.
The Atlas Bread Co., Milwaukee.
The F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
Aug. Rohm, Merchant Tailor, 254 W. Water St., Milwaukee.
Chas. Folschek Bros. Co., 155-154 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co., Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee.
Carpenter-Skiles Bakery, Milwaukee.
Wiggenhorn Bros., cigar mfrs., Watertown.
Fangerin & Wiggenhorn (better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co.), La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Janesville Clothing Co.
The Black & Germer Co., manufacturers of the "Rialto" Home line stoves.
The Cargil Coal Co., Green Bay, Wis.
The Koehler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
The Ranger Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co., West Bend, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDRICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec'y-Treas., 553 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. HANDELY, 206 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
WAMES SHERHAN, 548 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
WM. KAUFMAN, 50 N. W. Main St., Kenosha, Wis.
WM. LAURENCE, 225 W. Dayton St., Madison, Wis.
JOHN J. WILKE, 732 Mead St., Racine, Wis.

Union Barber Shops

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

UNION HACK DRIVERS.

The following livery men in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their hacks are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:
Miller, Sam R., 539 Market St.
Crocker, C. J., 277 Milwaukee St.
Strandt, Richard G., 1105 Fourth St.
Tegen, William, 699 Tenth St.
Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth St.
Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth St.
Junega Park Livery, 417 Marshall St.
Schmidt, 2425 Vliet St.
Mock Livery, 256 Hamilton St.

Buy union label goods. Patronize union clerks. Ask for clerks' union store card.

Watch the *HERALD* advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

ADAM'S SHAVING PARLOR

THE MODEL UNION SHOP
609 Chestnut St.

ADAM FREY BARBER

1330 CHERRY STREET

Watch the *HERALD* advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

Al. F. Baganz HOT AND COLD BATHS

A Good Line of FINE CIGARS
SHAVING PARLOR
1002 Kinnickinnic Ave., Cor. Lincoln

FRED. GROSSE

577 E. Water St.
SHAVING Parlor

You Are Pleased

Men's Furnishing Goods?

Let Your Present Satisfaction Be an Index to Guide You in All Seasons. Mr. Ed. Erickson's Policy is "Everlasting the Best of Its Kind, the Best at Its Price." No Shop-Worn Back Numbers Here.

UNION-MADE HATS
ALL THE LESSER THINGS MAN'S WARDROBE REQUIRES.

ED. ERICKSON
465 Eleventh Av.

J. N. GAUER SHAVING PARLOR

865 Kinnickinnic Avenue—Opp. S. Bay St.

"KWITCHER KICKIN'" AND COME TO Hammer's Barber Shop,

141 NORTH AVENUE

Let Your Present Satisfaction Be an Index to Guide You in All Seasons. Mr. Ed. Erickson's Policy is "Everlasting the Best of Its Kind, the Best at Its Price." No Shop-Worn Back Numbers Here.

H. KUHN'S Barber Shop

First-Class Work Guaranteed
452 REED STREET, Cor. SCOTT

LANGE & WELLS BARBER SHOP

221 Third Street, Corner State. Under Kurts Bros.

Let Your Present Satisfaction Be an Index to Guide You in All Seasons. Mr. Ed. Erickson's Policy is "Everlasting the Best of Its Kind, the Best at Its Price." No Shop-Worn Back Numbers Here.

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING PARLOR

168 LLOYD ST. Fin Line of Union Cigars

H. SCHIRER Barber Shop

Fine Line of CIGARS
1203 Chestnut Street

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ST. CHARLES HOTEL Barber Shop and Bath Rooms

EMIL TRIEBL, Proprietor

A. W. HAAS

Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats—Poultry & Game
311 HOWELL AVENUE

Let Your Present Satisfaction Be an Index to Guide You in All Seasons. Mr. Ed. Erickson's Policy is "Everlasting the Best of Its Kind, the Best at Its Price." No Shop-Worn Back Numbers Here.

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Conferences, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc. We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

German Job Department
West Water and Wells Streets

Better BUY IT HERE IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR Unionmade Clothing

AT THE RIGHT PRICE BUY IT FROM

LEOPOLD HIRSCH

Prop. of American Clothing Co.
Cor. 3d & Chestnut Sts.

OTTO E. FISCHER HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER

Successor to Geo. Seiders
Thirtieth and Vliet Sts.

JOE BECKER UNION-MADE SHOES

281 Third St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BORCHARDT BROS. TAILORS and GENTS' FURNISHERS

347-349 Grove Street MILWAUKEE, WIS. Phone 9, 1428

SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY

The Reliable Clothiers and Furnishers
2043 TEUTONIA AVENUE Near Center Street

FRANK KORSCH Tailor

661 Muskego Avenue SALOON and Sample Room

Caspar Hach BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

927 Kinnickinnic Av.

A. E. KIENH D RUGGIST

All Prescriptions Carefully Filled
603 MITCHELL STREET

GLASSES

we save the sight. My glasses are made by C.W. NEBEL 406 TWELFTH ST. BETWEEN CHERRY AND GALLES STREETS

A. W. STREHLOW Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Gilding and Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1193 Teutonia Avenue MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REINHARD

208 GRAND AVE.

J. W. NIEMANN Funeral Director

Successor to Bergstrom & Niemann
Phone South 310 101 KENNEDY AVENUE

F. Tows OYSTERS, CRABS FISH

Phone S. 101 675 FIRST AVE.

Organized Labor

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"First. To those who are compelled to labor for daily subsistence, yet wish to advance themselves in their own lines of work. To quote the editor of the *Metal Workers* "If it is of sufficient importance for people to know how to read and write and calculate, . . . is it not equally important that they should be taught some method of earning a livelihood?" Dr. Richard T. Ely says: "Industrial training, not for the few, but for all people, is the chief economic demand of our time."
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"To meet these needs the university has organized this new department. It is ready to answer the demands of the people if they will but make them known. Do you want to rise in the world? Do you want to become a better mechanic? Do you want to come in closer touch with the world? The opportunity is yours. Write to us, tell us your needs.
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SOMETHING NEW

in the line of composition and printing is our constant aim. . . . Attractive printing always pleases—and it does more: it catches the eye that it holds the attention of the reader who wants to interest in what you have to say. . . . Our intimate knowledge of the requirements of present-day printing and our facilities for turning out the work guarantee you printing that spells satisfaction.

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PHONE GRAND 5564 445-446 SIXTH ST.

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Eighth. To practical men in business and the profession, to those in public service—in fact, to all who are eager for knowledge, who are reaching out for mental stimulus, and who desire to keep abreast of the times, the work of the Correspondence study department must appeal.
"To meet these needs the university has organized this new department. It is ready to answer the demands of the people if they will but make them known. Do you want to rise in the world? Do you want to become a better mechanic? Do you want to come in closer touch with the world? The opportunity is yours. Write to us, tell us your needs.
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Fred Brockhausen.

Organized Labor

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Milwaukee County Notes.

Edmund T. Melms, Organizer.

About 45,000 pieces of literature were disposed of last week at the factories, in the union meetings and by the branches; 60,000 pieces of literature have been ordered for distribution tomorrow, March 1, and each and every week from now until the ballots have been counted, orders will be placed for similar amounts every Sunday, and all the branch secretaries are once more requested to see to it that their respective branch orders literature and has the same distributed Sunday mornings in their respective ward, town or village.

Comrade Emil Seidel delivered a lecture on the good morals of the child, before the Eleventh Ward Branch, at Siefaff's Hall, corner Muskego Avenue and Mitchell Street, last night.

The Eighth Ward Branch held a very successful card party and sociable at the South Side Turner Hall, last Sunday afternoon and evening.

Quite a number of tickets have already been disposed of for the Paris Commune celebration to be held at the Bohemian Hall, corner Twelfth and Vine Streets, Sunday afternoon, March 22, under the auspices of the Bohemian Social-Democratic Section.

The Eleventh Ward Branch has placed two hundred neat posters in circulation, announcing their prize schafskopf tournament to be held at Henry Schmidt's Hall, corner Twenty-first and Rogers Streets, Sunday afternoon, March 22; \$25 in cash prizes and \$25 in merchandise prizes will be given.

A large number of valuable prizes have been solicited by the Twenty-second warders for their prize schafskopf tournament which is to be held at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue, Sunday afternoon, March 8. Admission tickets will be 50 cents, including refreshments, and the play will commence promptly at 3 o'clock.

The Vorwaerts Singing Society is arranging for an evening, entertainment and ball Saturday night March 21, at the Barden Maennerchor Hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago Streets, and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

A number of branches have sent in reports during the last two weeks saying that from present indications it appears that the monster concert which has been arranged by the various Socialist singing societies for Sunday afternoon and evening, April 12, at the South Side Armory Hall, First Avenue, between Mitchell and Lapham Streets. One of the comrades intimated that he alone had sold thirty-five tickets, and that he would be able to sell a similar number between now and the concert. At any rate we hope that the hall will be entirely insufficient to house the gathering on the day of the concert, and we request those who are going to attend this celebration to purchase their tickets early in advance, so as to

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

ALDERMEN.

- 1st Ward—James Davis. 2d Ward—Fred Koll. 3d Ward—Albert H. Hunter. 4th Ward—James Johnson. 5th Ward—Martin Mikkelsen. 6th Ward—Fred. Dannefelder. 7th Ward—Louis Hallback. 8th Ward—Edwin Scalf. 9th Ward—Henry Ries. 10th Ward—Wm. F. Koch. 11th Ward—Edmund T. Melms. 12th Ward—Max A. Grass. 13th Ward—Paul Bringe. 14th Ward—Frank Tafelski. 15th Ward—Ernst Rost. 16th Ward—George L. Binn. 17th Ward—Louis A. Arnold. 18th Ward—Alfred A. Weise. 19th Ward—Jacob Kummel. 20th Ward—August W. Strehlow. 21st Ward—Charles L. Weicy. 22d Ward—John Hassmann. 23d Ward—Emil Ruhke.

For Mayor—Emil Seidel Comptroller—Chas. V. Schmidt Treasurer—Chas. B. Whitnall

For Circuit Judge—Adolph Huebschmann (Notice: The judges are to be voted in non-partisan division of voting machine. Vote the party ticket and also for Huebschmann for judge.)

For Aldermen at Large—Bernhard Baumele Victor L. Berger Robert Buech Thomas Feeley Winifred G. Gaylord John J. Handley Frederic Heath George L. Knapp Nicholas Petersen Ferdinand Rehfeld William Schwab Dr. W. C. Young

SUPERVISORS.

- 1st District—William Leadly. 2d District—Andrew Buehler. 3d District—Edward Bauserberg. 4th District—Joseph Renner. 5th District—Martin Mies. 6th District—Max Wrege. 8th District—Albert Moorbeck. 9th District—Frank Bonnes. 10th District—George Mensing. 11th District—James Heim. 12th District—George Moerschel. 13th District—Albert E. Gumz, Sr.

Subject to Primary Election, Tuesday, March 24 14th District—Joseph Heim. 15th District—Arthur Urbanek. 16th District—Charles E. Jeske.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

- 1st District—Peter Jennings. 2d District—Paul Stein. 4th District—William H. Gladding. 5th District—Otto Schwarz. 6th District—Richard L. Elsner. 7th District—Gilbert H. Poor. 8th District—Richard A. Beyer. 9th District—Carl P. Dietz. 10th District—Joseph Cordes. 11th District—John C. Kraemer.

CONSTABLES. 1st District—Charles M. Hopwood. 2d District—William J. Gilboy. 5th District—Joseph Baloun, Jr. 7th District—Jacob Cambier. 8th District—George Kirchner. 9th District—Herman Kanitz. 10th District—Frank Korach. 11th District—Edward Buschkowsky.

DELEGATES TO CHARTER CONVENTION.

- Victor L. Berger. Ald. E. T. Melms. Frederic Heath. Ald. Emil Seidel. Winifred G. Gaylord. Assemblyman C. D. Thompson. Senator J. Rummel. School Director A. J. Welch. Justice C. P. Dietz. Park Commissioner C. B. Whitnall. Assemblyman F. J. Weber. Richard Elsner. Supervisor Jas. Sheehan. Assemblyman F. Brockhausen. John J. Handley. Supervisor Chas. Jeske.

State Organizer's Department.

SUPERIOR. At the meeting of the local last Sunday a full city ticket was nominated for the spring campaign. Comrade Ellis B. Harris is the candidate for mayor. Comrade Harris is a veteran in the labor and Socialist movement. He was in the great A. R. U. struggle of years ago, being at that time a railway engineer. Since then he has taken an active part in the Socialist movement for years. More recently he has acted as district organizer for our party in Superior.

Candidates have also been nominated for the other city offices. M. E. Rahja for treasurer, and Andrew O. Sarell for city comptroller. For alderman of the first ward, W. H. Vouniham; supervisor, James Bachleitner; fourth ward, alderman, Joseph T. Kennedy, supervisor, Felix Waterbury; fifth ward, alderman, Oscar W. Wilcox, supervisor, Otto Arlund; eighth ward, alderman, John Lumponen, supervisor, Isaac Hill.

The city central committee will name the candidates in the other wards where it is considered practical. The comrades in Superior are preparing for a strong campaign. MOUNTAIN. Comrade Jensen writes that the ideas of Socialism are growing up in his part of the state. They expect to have Comrade Sandburg up there soon.

WASHBURN. Comrade Bryan writes that all you hear talked of these days there is Socialism. He expects to see the vote double next fall. He says the sentiment for Socialism is especially strong among the workers at the big dynamite plant. There are some 200 men there who work every day face to face with death. At the last session of the legislature Comrade Thompson introduced a measure providing for an eight-hour day for these men. The representatives of the plant of course were on hand and

their lobby had more influence in the legislature at this time than the representatives of the workingmen. However, a strong fight was made, and it is likely that some improvement will be secured. Comrade Bryan has spoken for at least two dates for the fall campaign.

BELOIT. Comrade Downes is working hard to take advantage of the awakening among the laboring people. He says he is sure there will be a great change in the vote in that vicinity. SANDBURG. Comrade Sandburg is certainly a hustler. You hear from him one day at Manitowoc, the next at Fond du Lac. He says "will be here Monday and Tuesday of next week; in Appleton the 27th and 28th." On the 27th he is to give a lecture on Bernard Shaw for a literary society of which some of our comrades are members. On the 28th at the Trades Union Hall, "I shall do some building," he says. At Appleton a prohibition trade unionist, who seemed to be quite impossible a while ago, joined the branch, and is making a worthy addition. Three others have been admitted, among them a former president of the trades council. The comrades are distributing the leaflet by Comrade Sandburg on "Labor and Politics." Some use is also being made of Bebel's pamphlet on "Trades Unions and Political Parties."

"I have written the nobler persistent comrades up in Oconto County," says Sandburg, "that I will be in Claywood the 5th, and at Mountain the 10th of March."

JACOBS. Comrade Jacobs is sending out a letter to the locals in the southern district which we hope every comrade will give special attention to. Comrade Jacobs is anxious to get the work of organization started in this district in preparation for a big campaign next fall.

Southern Wisconsin District Notes.

W. A. Jacobs, Organizer.

RACINE. Last Sunday was Polish day in Racine. At city headquarters standing room had to be made use of while Comrade Henry Anielewski of Chicago was speaking. At the close of the lecture a number of questions were asked by the listeners and answered to their entire satisfaction, proof of which was seen when the men asking the questions went forward and made application for membership in the branch. Altogether twenty-two names were added to the membership, which brings the total to 43. Not so bad for a new organization we are thinking. We hope the interest may continue and that the Polish Branch may increase to such proportions that capitalism, which is deceiving our comrades in Russia and inducing them to come here and freeze and starve during a financial crisis, may be pushed and jolted to such an extent that even American born workmen may be able to notice it, and they receiving encouragement may join in the great movement for the overthrow of the system of wage-slavery.

At the close of the meeting Comrade Anielewski made the statement that he never addressed a more intelligent audience in this country. This is quite encouraging and it leads us to believe that we have at last established a center for Socialist thought and agitation which will prove permanent and powerful. The next time comrade Anielewski has a Sunday to spare the Racine comrades will be glad to welcome him and give him even a better audience than he had on last visit. The Italian comrades will have a meeting in Racine this week with the view of forming a permanent organization. They now have 13 names to begin with and hope to double this at the next meeting. Seven names were secured for a branch at West Racine on last Sunday. The application for charter

will be circulated for a few more days after which it will be formally presented for acceptance. The comrades in Kenosha are at it all the time. They will have a full ticket in the field and are going to make the capitalistic minded politicians feel scared before long. The papers required for the primaries are being filled this week and such other preparations made as are necessary. Comrade H. D. Brown's Sunday lectures are improving right along, both in quality and attendance. Those comrades and friends living in Kenosha who enjoy dancing are invited to attend the Workingmen's Educational Society's dance at Schlitz Hall, Monday evening, March 2. The Socialist Orchestra will furnish the music, and good music it will be too. Just as good as you can get it in Kenosha. Comrade Tanke and the other members composing the orchestra are entitled to much credit for their services. If each local only had an orchestra, what music we could have, and how much more could be accomplished in the way of furnishing entertainment and securing funds. Let the musically inclined comrades in the southern district give this matter careful consideration at an early date.

RACINE. As a result of the work done by the county chairman, Comrade Nielsen, a branch of the party will probably be organized at West Racine this week. A number of comrades who were active members in Racine at one time, are now living at West Racine and are anxious to get in-line again, so we may expect to find them "up and doing" this year, it being election year. (Note: This item was crowded out last week.—Editor HERALD.) If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

A Milwaukeean named Wm. Cutler writes the press to propose that Milwaukee make all beverages contraband that contain over four per cent of alcohol.

The Platform Convention.

The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee city will assemble in a platform convention this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at Erie Gemeinde Hall, 250 Fourth Street. The allotment of delegates by wards is as follows:

- 1st, 3; 2d, 6; 3d, 2; 4th, 3; 5th, 6; 6th, 7; 7th, 4; 8th, 6; 9th, 12; 10th, 11; 11th, 15; 12th, 11; 13th, 10; 14th, 10; 15th, 6; 16th, 4; 17th, 7; 18th, 5; 19th, 8; 20th, 16; 21st, 12; 22nd, 9; 23d, 7.

Delegates are asked to be promptly on hand, as the meeting will move on schedule time and be opened sharp at 8 by County Sec'y Carl P. Dietz.

Public Comfort Stations at Last!

More Socialist ideas beginning to bear fruit! Before the council committee last Monday, Ald. Seidel's resolution in favor of comfort stations for the down town streets was favorably passed on. The resolution proposes that the board of public works advertise for plans and specifications for a station to be used as a model for those to be subsequently erected. When the Socialists introduced a like measure over two years ago the old party aldermen hooted it down as "Socialist nonsense."

Carnival Ticket Receipts.

- Previously reported \$964.45 Gustav Hintz 1.50 Frank Waechter .50 W. Ferber .50 Charles Heinriche 1.50 J. W. Froening 1.00 Charles Rebolz .50 Federal Labor Union .50 Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers .30 Finnish Branch, S. D. P. 2.70 Charles Knuti 2.00 Peter Berens 3.00 Dave Stevens .50 Aug. Friederich 1.50 Henry W. Schroeder .50 George Raiser .50 B. Starke .50 Axel Hansen 1.50 George Seifert 1.50 Carl P. Dietz 1.50 Peter Kuenze 1.50 Chas. Schlueter 1.00 Charles Limpel .50 Joseph Wiesner .50 R. G. Bernhardt 1.50 E. Bernhardt 1.50 Herman Kanitz 1.50 Louis Jungman 1.50 William Carstensen 1.50 William H. Spiering 3.00 Steam Fitters' Union No. 18 2.10 John Hull 1.50 F. Henrice 1.50 Otto Stieler 1.50 John S. Jantz .50 John Stittgen 1.00 John Limburg .50 Richard Vogt .50 G. S. 1.00 A. von Ernst 1.50 John Knerppath 1.50 Nic Petersen 1.50 William Baumann 1.00 Christ. Bochert 1.50 A. Buth 1.00 J. Ulrich 1.50 Otto Raasch .50 Joe K. Miller 3.00 Albert Multerer 1.50 A. Goetz 1.00 Louis Manz 1.00 C. De Karske 1.50 Fred Grosse 1.50 Fred Koerschner .50 Geo. Fehrenkamp 1.50 Jacob Jerpertinger 1.00 E. A. Cornellie 1.50 Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 170 2.70 C. B. Lukoski 1.50 Theo. Tiegs 1.00 Gustav Lambrecht .50 Ernst Radtke 1.00 Albert Bartsch 1.50 Joe Korbel 1.50 Joseph Spert 1.50 William Jordan 1.50 \$1,047.35

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State Secretary's Financial Report for January. Receipts. Dues from state: 1 of Superior \$10.65 1st ward of Superior 7.45 1 of Silver Spring 3.00 2 of Milwaukee 9.00 1 of Milwaukee 3.00 1 of Grand Rapids 2.70 1 of Prentice 3.00 20 of Milwaukee 15.00 1 of Town of Milwaukee 3.00 17 of Milwaukee 15.00 Jewish Branch, Milwaukee 11 of Milwaukee 12.00 8 of Milwaukee 1.50 12 of Milwaukee 35.10 1 of Town of Wauwatosa 2.55 1 of West Bend 3.45 1 of Rhinelander 4.00 5 of Milwaukee 12.00 22 of Milwaukee 25.00 Danish Branch of Milwaukee 3.00 1 of Kiel 8.10 11 of Milwaukee 27.00 2 of Milwaukee 6.00 1 of Superior 6.15 Women's Branch of Milwaukee 9.00 10 of Milwaukee 6.00 1 of West Allis 3.00 6 of Milwaukee 6.00 9 of Milwaukee 12.00 Finnish Branch of Ashland 1.00 Finnish Branch, Brantwood 4.00 Finnish Branch, Ironbelt 1.05 Finnish Branch, Superior 6.60 Finnish Branch of Waino 1.65 3 of Milwaukee 3.15 9 of Superior 1.65 1 of Wausau 4.05 Jewish Branch, Milwaukee 3.00 Members at large 4.05 Total \$285.60 Dues from South District: 1 of Racine 5.00 Members at large 2.75 Scandinavian Branch, Kenosha 2.25 7 of Racine 3.00 5 of Racine 6.00 4 of Racine 4.05 Danish Branch, Racine 7.20 Polish Branch, Racine 4.05 1 of Brodhead 9.00 German Branch, Kenosha 6.00 1 of Montfort .90 10 of Racine 6.75 Scandinavian Branch, Kenosha 1.00 Dues from Lake Shore District: 1 of Sheboygan Falls 8.10 1 of Sturgeon Bay 1.50 1 of Schleisingerville 1.80 1 of Kewaunee 5.40 1 of Appleton 1.35 \$18.15 County Central Committee, for stenographer 11.25 Sale of pocket banks 1.80 Sale of secretaries' cards .25 Steamfitters' Union, for typewriting .50 Stonecutters' Union, for typewriting .10 Sale of buttons 2.50 Martin Mies, loan 250.00 Campaign fund: Wm. Pracht 50c Herman F. Schramm 50c 1.00

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Classified Advertising FOR SALE RECEIPT BOOKS, 30 in a book, with the label suitable for unions, branches, etc. each, or two for 50c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHERS CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants in a book for 50c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHERS CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. OWNS YOUR OWN HOME - I will build you a home, either on the North, South or West side, for which you can make payments on any terms, small payment down, balance monthly. I have plans for inspection at my office. OSCAR ALBERT, 101 Wisconsin St., Tel. N. 3103, Res. Tel. West 77. EXPERT CHIROPYDIST CORNS and ingrown toes, nails cured, H. SCHUCHMAYER, 114 North Ave., near Hudson. HATS CLEANED AND REMODELED LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS CLEANED and retanned, Wagon Hat Wks., 104 1/2 N. W. Ave. SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED 539 Market St. PHONE Main 2720 Phil-Chas CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS... CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS \$3 Carriages Are All New and Hauled to Call, Wash, Ave. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

PROF. A. C. WIRTH'S DANCING SCHOOLS SPRING TERM
 For Lady and Gentlemen Beginners Will Commence
 North Side Turn Hall, Tuesday, March 3
 Recreation Club Hall, Wednesday, March 4
 Armory Hall, Thursday, March 5
 Recreation Club Hall, Saturday, March 7

LOBSTER SOCIAL Week of March 9th AT ALL THE HALLS.
 The LATEST New York Novelty SOCIAL STUNT LOTS OF FUN.

Phone Grand 2207. PRIVATE LESSONS.
 Prof. Wirth, Residence 114 Fifteenth Street.
 Ex-President American National Association Masters of Dancing

Lake Shore and Fox River Valley Notes
 By Chas. Sandburg, Care Daily Tribune, Manitowoc.

The Fond du Lac comrades will have candidates for aldermen in two wards. The chances are strong for electing one of the candidates. The city got a rage for "representative government" a few years back and now has 16 wards and 32 aldermen. The Social-Democrats are pointing out that if this ratio of increase in representation continues, it will soon be easier to have a referendum in the whole city than to put a proposition to the city council. The aldermen get \$60 per year, which is about what Fond du Lac pays for it gets its money's worth. The comrades formulated a strong platform and its publication by the Fond du Lac dailies makes good propaganda. A public meeting was held in Greenwood Hall on Feb. 25, at which Edward Damrow discussed the local issues and Charles Sandburg spoke on "Social-Democracy and the Panic."

Appleton is coming along strong, the branch membership having been doubled in the past two months. A former president of the Trades Council and other good union men have been coming in. A mass meeting will be held in the trade union hall on Feb. 28. District Organizer Sandburg will speak on "Trade Unions and Politics."

Comrade Joseph writes from Green Bay that candidates for aldermen have been named in three wards and that a city ticket will probably be put in the field.

Manitowoc, as usual, is thoroughly alive. Candidates have been nominated in all wards.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON
 Mr. Wilton Lackaye comes Sunday night to the Davidson for five performances in Mr. Hall Caine's latest play, "The Bondman." The book was originally published in this country in 1888. "The Bondman" was the annual Drury-Lane Theater production of last season, and ran in that big playhouse from Sept. 26 until forced off by the advent of the holiday pantomime on Dec. 26, when it was transferred to

ALHAMBRA
 "The Honeymooners" comes to the Alhambra for a week, beginning with a matinee Sunday, with the original Broadway production. It will be presented, it is said, by a cast of metropolitan favorites, assisted by forty of the cleverest and prettiest chorus girls who ever left New York. This latest Cohan song show is said to be a typical Cohan piece effervescent with action and bubbling over with humor and



the Adelphi Theater, where it ran until late in May last.

Seats for Mr. Lackaye's engagement—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday afternoon—will be ready next Thursday morning.

"The Road to Yesterday," with Minnie Dupree and the original company, will appear at the Davidson Theater for three nights and a Saturday matinee, beginning Thursday. The piece, only recently closed a most brilliant run of almost a year at the Herald Square Theater, New York City.

laughter and the joy of life. It combines melodrama and music, there being a strong story and no less than twenty musical numbers. It is said by many critics that "The Honeymooners" is the strongest musical production on the road this year. In the cast are such prime favorites as Willie Dunlap, leading comedian; Ida Burt Laurence, Maud Norris, Rose Gildea, Bessie Marlowe, Andrew O'Neil, George Maye, Albert Stewart and Dan Sullivan. The costumes and staging are said to be magnificent.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—CUNTY COURT.
 In Probate. State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County—In the Matter of the Estate of Alfred E. Decker, Deceased.
 On this 26th day of February, A. D. 1903, upon reading and filing the petition of John E. Decker, executor of the estate of Alfred E. Decker, late of the county of Milwaukee, died intestate on or about the 15th day of February, 1903, and praying that Gottlieb W. Decker be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.
 It is ordered that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof to be held at the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, on the 29th day of April, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.
 And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.
 By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.
 Widale & Menning, Attorneys for Estate.

BIJOU
 It has been several seasons since Ralph Stuart appeared before a Milwaukee audience. The play, "Strongheart," in which he returns to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon enables him to portray a character unusual upon the stage—that of an American Indian who has been educated. Although the play is



YOU WILL LIKE THEM

Those New Spring Suits

Made up of Fancy Weave Blue Serge in soft fabrics..... Just the thing for a smart dresser.

\$25.00 UP

Made by Union Tailors

Walter P. Strousser
 299 State St. The Tailor

STAR THEATER
 The "High School Girls" Burlesque Company will be the attraction at the New Star for the coming week. Matt Kennedy, one of the best comedians on the burlesque stage, is the central figure. He appears in his happiest creation. Two farces "The Mavor From Nowhere" and "Willie Taylor" will be presented. Both of these are handsomely staged. In the olio will be found pretty Madeline Franks, Robert Athon and Jeanette Young, in "A Night Out"; Harry and Kitty Sutton, "The Rube and the Living Pumpkin," the Big Four Quartette and the Three Wiora Sisters.

CRYSTAL
 At the Crystal next week a big bill, headed by the Great Alpine Troupe of wire walkers, will be presented. Other features are the Columbia Four, comedy quartette; Zelah Covington Co., in a comedy sketch; the Mascagnis, singers and dancers; Della, in the illustrated song "Captain Baby Bunting" and the Crystalgraph.

GAYETY.
 Next week, commencing Sunday afternoon, Al Reeves' "Beauty Show" will hold the Gayety stage. This season he has surpassed all previous efforts and has surrounded himself with the most elaborate and costly productions he has ever owned in his managerial life-time. This is the fifteenth annual tour. Mr. Reeves has a reputation for putting his shows together for laughing purposes.

Campaign Fund.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| D. C. Luening | 5.00 |
| E. V. K. | 15.00 |
| V. L. Berger | 5.00 |
| C. C. McDonald | 1.00 |
| Books (Dr. Nahin) | 1.25 |
| W. Leadley | 1.00 |
| James Petersen | .25 |
| First Ward Branch, literature | 2.00 |
| Hugo Klann | .25 |
| Geo. Neff | 1.00 |
| Ninth Ward Branch, literature | 6.00 |
| Ninth Ward Branch, Nahin's Books | .40 |
| Headquarters | .33 |
| James Davis | 1.00 |
| T. Tieg | .25 |
| O. Brueckner | .25 |
| P. Hoerter | .25 |
| F. J. Kirch | .25 |
| C. Woelley | .25 |
| Wm. Lambrecht | .25 |
| W. Lambrecht | .10 |
| H. Lambrecht | .10 |
| P. Lambrecht | .10 |
| G. Schiebinger | .10 |
| C. Maack | .25 |
| A. Bartell | .25 |
| E. Disher | .25 |
| B. C. Nienow | .25 |
| W. Maas | .25 |
| H. Langham | .50 |
| C. Niemus | .10 |
| G. Krueger | .10 |
| E. Lambrecht | .25 |
| H. Seemann | .25 |
| W. Fell | .25 |
| G. Unkeln | .25 |
| P. L. Siegel | .50 |
| A. Schulze | .25 |
| J. Jonas | .25 |
| W. Schubert | .25 |
| Geo. Masche | .25 |
| A. Wiesel | .25 |
| A. Kuenze | .10 |
| W. Schonecker | .25 |
| L. Liebmann | 1.00 |
| A. Heymann | 1.00 |
| S. H. | 1.00 |
| Mas. Rensennem | .50 |
| F. V. Dietz | .50 |
| J. F. Haussmann | 1.00 |
| H. Ironmonger | .50 |
| A. friend | .25.00 |
| A. Kuchler | 2.00 |
| O. Hunsch | .50 |
| F. Krühne | .50 |

Skat Tourner.
 Milwaukee Post Office Clerks' Union will hold its second annual skat tournament Sunday, March 1, 1903, at 2 p. m., at Blatz Park Pavilion. One hundred dollars will be awarded in prizes. All skat players invited. Entry fee \$1.00.

Prof. A. C. Wirth's dancing class annual masquerade by his Wednesday night class was given the 26th at Recreation Club Hall. Hundred couples were present. Fifty couples in full costume.

Rex and his aides gathered representatives from every part of the globe to make a gorgeous array of characters. Many valuable prizes were awarded.

How to be a Socialist.

The first best qualification of a Socialist is to be a workingman; the second, to be conscious he is one of the working class; the third, to learn that the working-class is robbed in the payment of wages; the fourth, to join the Social-Democratic party of the working class, pledged to stop that robbery; the fifth, to get others to join the party; the sixth, to subscribe for the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD and consider it an honor to get others to subscribe.

No Socialist paper can be on a self-paying basis at less than twenty-five thousand subscribers. Otherwise, it is bound to live from hand to mouth and is likely to perish as so many little Socialist papers have done and are doing. We ask all who believe in the principles we stand for to join in this special effort. Let us begin to increase the

circulation, which will make this paper a power in the Socialist movement of America. This paper is death on fusion. You all know where it stands. Do you care enough for it to fight for it?

Begin today and send in your first five by next Sunday. Show the paper to your friends, neighbors, shopmates and others. You will get subscribers easy.

Remember, the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD always makes Socialist voters out of workmen who read it week after week.

Go for the workers to subscribe. We don't care for the business men, though we don't refuse anybody's money.

Who will be the first at the tape? This is last week's result of the hustlers for the HERALD. They are all proud to be on the list. Try for yourself to get on this

ROLL OF HONOR.

| | |
|------------------|----|
| John D. Caman | 10 |
| J. M. Drier | 5 |
| Perry Brooks | 5 |
| J. P. Buck | 5 |
| A. Burry | 5 |
| Thos. W. Reid | 5 |
| Herman Grosklays | 5 |
| Fred L. Schwarz | 4 |
| Wm. Klaus | 4 |
| J. Watt Dyer | 4 |
| F. S. Collins | 4 |
| J. H. Wyatt | 4 |
| L. D. Joseph | 3 |
| G. N. Cohen | 3 |
| H. Burske | 3 |
| H. Hanch | 3 |
| Wm. F. Knight | 3 |
| John Nelson | 3 |
| Richard Elsner | 3 |
| F. W. Ferguson | 3 |
| T. Leigh | 3 |
| Huebschman | 3 |
| Fritz Koll | 3 |

A CHALLENGE.

Editor SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD: In the issue of the Sentinel, dated Monday, Feb. 24, I find a long letter from one Joseph P. Carney, in which he states that the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council is a political clique run by a few bosses. I have the honor to be a member of that body, and have been for the last five years, and I want to tell Brother Carney that there is not a cleaner, an honest, or abler body of workers in the United States than the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. And as member of that body and as one of the twelve candidates for alderman-at-large on the Social-Democratic ticket at the coming election I will give Brother Carney a golden opportunity to set his views before the working class. I will meet Brother Carney in joint debate in any of the large halls in Milwaukee, on any date he may select between now and election day. If he has the courage to meet a Socialist face to face in joint debate, all he has got to do is call at the party headquarters, 344 Sixth Street, and any arrangements that they make will be binding on me. And the more non-Socialists that come, the better I will like it, and I think I have a little standing in the community, at least I had the honor to represent Milwaukee in the last convention of the A. F. of L.

Brother Carney feels hurt because he was beaten in the Twenty-second Ward two years ago. I want to congratulate the working class of that Ward for their good sense in defeating a misguided brother who thinks that the exploiting class will live on the backs of the workers till Gabriel sounds his trumpet. He says in his letter that we have used a veiled threat. If he will read the Declaration of Independence he will find that those men also used a veiled threat when they said: "peaceably, if they can, but forcibly if they must." They did not have the same notion of sublime submissionness then that Brother Carney has got now. And in regard to his flag worship in his letter I want to ask him if it is not the same flag that floated over the Bullpens in Colorado and Idaho. In closing my article I will say that I sincerely hope that Brother Carney will meet me in joint debate, and if he will not, it will be one more instance of where an old party politician dare not meet a Socialist face to face and let the audience hear both sides and judge for themselves.

Signed,
 Thomas Feeley,
 429 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

Remove the Load!
 "A heavy dray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the dray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Monopolists and capitalists." "A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the dray." They stayed so long and discussed so hard that the people finally crowded them into a Legislature. "Then they called in a lot more men called Political Economists who decided that the man had to be crushed, it was his nature's condition, and it was useless to think of releasing him." "Other professors said it would overturn civilization so let the man get out from under the dray—and so it would." "Next, chairs were endowed by supernatural force to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to arrive, 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 stuff could be taken off; finally, that if his heart could be got right he need not have the weight taken off at all." "And the Theologians secured a fit job for centuries, just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere but where he was." "Finally a man came along and said: 'Why, take the stuff off and let the man free.' "That man was a Socialist."

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

MAKE YOUR UNION PAY

—Through Its PRINTING—Part of the COST of Your Fight for Better and More Humane Conditions and Higher Wages

Have the profits made on it go, not to enrich any individual, but to help carry on your UNION LABEL AGITATION—to build up your organization.

Because the Order May Be a Small One Is No Reason for Being Careless as to Where It Goes. As Pennies Make Dollars, Here Small Profits Swell the Aggregate for the Constant Advancement of Labor's Cause

Why pay an alleged friend \$5.00 for a job on which he may make a profit of 75c for his sole benefit—even if you should otherwise pay \$5.25 for the same job, on which the probable profit of \$1.00 goes, not to the individual, but to extend the influence and strength of organized labor? Pay the \$5.00 and some individual may make 75c. Pay the \$5.25 and you will contribute probably as much as \$1.00 to your cause. Which is the better way?

There may be a hidden purpose in the apparently lower prices of some of these alleged friends. These alleged friends may be antagonistic to your interests in many ways and may quote low prices just to injure or even destroy the very institution which always stands and fights for you.

Somehow these "friends"—these "good fellows"—sometimes get into the good graces of one or more of your members and your union's printing always goes to their shops, regardless of price. Why is this? Have you ever inquired?

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

is owned and controlled by the WORKING CLASS. It is YOUR institution. Therefore give it a chance, at least.

For the sake of argument—supposing you did pay a little more for your printing: What difference would that make? If there were any difference it would be in YOUR favor. It would be to YOUR benefit—because all the profits made are used in YOUR interest, for YOUR class, to strengthen YOUR influence. But, as a matter of fact, you do NOT pay more here. Our facilities are ample to turn out work as good and as cheaply as in any other well-equipped and well-established shop. In some instances our facilities are even superior. Our workmen are of the best. Such conditions do not necessitate charging exorbitant prices. But it is impossible to meet the prices of competitors who regard all above the cost of wages and paper as profit, who operate their plants any number of hours and whose office expenses are not reckoned.

Rumors are circulated just to destroy confidence in your own plant—to damage YOUR institution. Are you going to do the bidding of these enemies? Will you allow any of your members to use your funds in this manner? Surely not!

Remember that ALL the profits on printing done in this shop are ALWAYS used to help spread the wageworkers' demands for economic justice, to secure laws and legislation of benefit to YOU, and to mold public opinion in favor of YOUR cause.

Get estimates from us on all your printing, examine some of the samples of our work, and we feel convinced that you can come to but one decision—that it pays to make your printing do double duty.

Instruct Your Committees, or the Persons in Charge of Your Printing, to Place Your Orders Here—Helping Us to Help You

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY 342-344 Sixth Street
 PHONE GRAND 2304 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Who Will Be Mayor?

Have you any idea? If so, you are in line to win a \$25.00 Tailor-Made Suit of your own selection and made to your order.

What We Want to Know

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE? HOW MANY VOTES WILL BE CAST FOR HIM?

All guesses must be made on our ballot cards, which can be obtained at our store, one with each purchase.

THE PRIZES

- First—A Tailor-Made Suit of Clothes valued at \$25
- Second—Boys' Suit valued at \$5
- Third—Hat valued at \$3

This contest will close Monday evening, April 6, 1908, at 9 o'clock p. m.

Jandt & Bluemel

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

703-705 Muskego Avenue Corner Mitchell Street

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Rose is giving out little tooth-picks to influence votes, with the words: "Pick for Rose," on them. We did not suppose that the typical Rose voter ever gave the cleanliness of his teeth any thought.

Kelly's attempt to appropriate to himself the credit for the work of the Social-Democrats in stirring up the public conscience against the corporations is the quintessence of foxy lawyer gall!

Milwaukee ought to get into line with the other big cities, especially in Europe, and install public comfort stations. These stations, or public water closets, are simply a necessity in our modern city life. Let there be no doubt about the demand for them.

And doesn't it sound funny to read the moral mouthings of the Dahlmann Estate candidate about a clean town, when he draws rents from red light properties all along River street—and high rents, too, you can be sure, for his class are

DAVIDSON

COMING SUNDAY—FOUR NIGHTS Popular Wednesday Matinee

MR. WILLIAM A. BRADY Announces

MR. WILTON LACKAYE

The Bondman (BY MAIL CASE)

Prices—Matinee, \$1.00 to 25c; Evenings, \$1.50 to 25c

COMING THURSDAY—Three Nights Popular Saturday Matinee

SAM and LEE SHUBERT (Inc.) Offer

The Road to Yesterday

WITH MINNIE DUPREE AND THE ENTIRE ORIGINAL CAST

PRICES Evenings, \$1.50 \$1.75c, 50c, 25c Matinee, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c

BIJOU

Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30 Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

HENRY B. HARRIS, Manager of "The Lion and the Mouse", Presents

RALPH STUART STRONGHEART

THE GREAT COLLEGE PLAY

A Pinnacle of Success, Crowning All Previous Efforts, Surpassing Wildest Dreams of Imagination!

\$1.50 OFFERING AT BIJOU PRICES

Week Beginning Sun. Mat., March 8 Chase E. Blaney's Tremendous Offering

Kidnap for Revenge With THE FAVORITE Matinee Idol WILL H. VEDDER

always ready to tax the traffic "all it will bear!"

Dahlmann of the Dahlmann Estate and the Meat Trust, ought to raise a good deal of resentment in the ranks of Greater-Milwaukeeites, for he is making his campaign on a studied plan to give Milwaukee a black eye. He is a pretty good example of the knocker.

The Republican party now has a Gas Co. man for treasurer. And Wilmer Sieg is one of those "leading citizens" that some of the preachers think ought to be put in the positions of public trust. Back of all such men are certain big interests that always have a corrupting finger in the political pie.

Comicalities of the Campaign.

Rose is playing his old game of playing the different nationalities for suckers. To the Germans he is David Rose, with the last letter sounded. To the Scotch he is David Stuart Rose. And now he has cards out with his picture on for the Jewish citizens, printed in Jewish and setting him forth as "Our Yiddish Mayor." The plain fact is that Rose is a simon pure Yankee, only a crooked one, and that he has such a low estimate of human nature that he would play all men for suckers.

The old party representatives delight in referring to the Social-Democrats as extremists, and yet they never get an idea that they do not over-play it. Take the present attempt to remove signs from Grand Avenue and contiguous streets, for instance. The authorities are not content with doing a good thing, but they must go to the extreme and also remove the ornamental clocks that jewelry stores have erected. These clocks are ornamental and certainly useful, and why they must come down is hard to see.

Some months ago in these columns we referred to a case where a woman alleged to be insane, but whom her husband maintained was entirely competent to remain at home and care for her children, was taken suddenly "by due process of law" and rushed to Wauwatosa on the word of two doctors. The rapidity with which the "due process of law" was pulled off, suggested the sort of things we read of in stories exposing the evils of the fee system, but be that as it may, we have now the opportunity to gaze upon the beneficent work of the state in this particular case. When the woman was hurried out to the asylum last October, her two small

ALHAMBRA

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

GEORGE M. COHAN'S LATE BIG MUSICAL HIT

THE HONEYMOONERS

With WILLIE DUNLAY

and the Master and Elaborate Production Exactly as Witnessed Five Months at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York City, at \$2.00 Prices

50—The Incomparable Company and the Bisque 50 BABY BALLET

children were also rushed into the Home for Dependent Children. The father, William Brown, a Bible agent known as "Bible Brown," was refused the right to see his children, he says, and also kept away from his wife for fear he would "excite her."

The benevolence of officialdom ended last Wednesday when the wife was set at liberty and the youngest child buried. Mr. Brown gets his wife back, but one child has been lost to him forever. This little boy, one year of age, was taken with scarlet rash in the home, taken to the County Hospital, where it died just as if it were not in the realm of the doctors. The father had to pay \$15 to give it a civilized burial. And there is no claim that Mrs. Brown is any different than she was when committed. Nor will the loss of her child improve her condition. Where, we ask, has the state's interference benefited the Brown family.

The main function of the capitalist press just now is to lie about the financial and industrial situation. What would capitalism do without its press to create false ideas as to conditions?

But sometimes the press exposes its own unreliability.

On Feb. 24 we saw this headline in a Milwaukee evening paper: "Stock Advance." Next morning we picked up another Milwaukee paper and read this headline: "Market Goes to Pieces."

About as reliable as the newspaper stories about more men going to work.

When Rev. Jacobs and Ald. Seidel made the charge before a council committee that certain ward foremen were using the jobs at their disposal to help heelers instead of men in distress because of lack of employment, up jumped City Attorney Kelly and demanded to know the names so they could be dealt with. This was characteristic of Kelly's whole term as city attorney. He has neglected his own official work and attempted to run everything else. A more officious fellow would be hard to find. He has no authority whatever over the ward foremen.

That German director of an air-brake concern, who fell into Milwaukee and got caught by the self-boasting lawyer-grab of Kelly and then declared in his ignorance that Kelly was the only Milwaukeean who was alive to the local street railway situation, deserves pity.

If he had looked up the court records to see how Kelly neglected the order of the common council to prosecute Beggs for refusing to comply with the ordinance requiring him to sprinkle between his tracks, he might have had better vision.

Instead of pressing the suit the city attorney deserted his office and his duties to play the lobbyist on his own account out at Madison. That was one reason why he bungled the case. Another, perhaps, was that the measure came from the Socialists, and Kelly had no heart in helping it along.

We have secured copies of pamphlets setting forth the operation of the Mills Hotels in New York, a private benefaction, that shows what a city might do in the same line, where it so minded. There are now three Mills hotels in New York, somewhat modeled in plan of operation after the municipal lodging houses of Glasgow, which have done so much good in that wise Scotch city. The Mills hotels were erected to benefit those in moderate or reduced circumstances, but they are not a charity in any sense of the word, for they pay their own way, and even yield something on the investment. What a man or a small family pays for it gets in full measure, but not more than it pays for. So there is no loss of self-respect. The cheap, dark, demoralizing lodging houses pay, and why not one on a better and larger scale? There are four thousand bedrooms in the three hotels, baths, lavatories, etc., and the charge is about the same as at the groggery lodging houses. Meals are served in big hotel dining rooms running from fifteen to thirty cents. There are also some rooms set aside for small families, and the hotels are in easy reach of the factory and working class districts. Milwaukee will have no trouble finding models for its proposed lodging houses, if it wants them. It is true the little whiff of a mayor talks of vetoing the whole thing, but a temporary setback will not kill off the idea by any means. No little insignificant accident can block an intelligent demand on the part of the people.

If the Imperative Mandate was in force in this state so that the people could recall their officials who neglect their duties, City Attorney Kelly would have long ago lost his fat job. Some years ago the Social-Democrats got an ordinance through the council requiring the street car company to sprinkle between its tracks. The company paid no attention to it, although their cars were whirling clouds of microbic dust into the air, to fill the eyes and lungs of pedestrians and to enter the houses wherever there was a window open. Then City Attorney Kelly was ordered to take the case into court.

He finally did so and then practically abandoned the case, being interested in other and more personal matters. For one thing he was out at Madison lobbying for the public utility bills. What he accomplished there may be judged from the triumphant crow of Beggs after the bill became a law.

"I drew up the amendments that were incorporated into the public utilities bill and got the law passed just where I wanted it, and right under the nose of certain lawyers supposed to be representing the public. I got the law where it protects me and gives me a monopoly in more fields than one—and I don't make any bones about saying so, too." So said Mr. Beggs.

Whether Kelly was playing a game and allowing Beggs to score, or whether, being a fourth rate lawyer, he stupidly played into Beggs' mitts, the reader may judge for himself. The fact is that his work as city attorney, his decisions in favor of monopoly, his neglect of the duties of his office, have all been so flagrant that he is mighty lucky the people have not had the right under the law to recall recalcitrant and suspicious officials.

Will They Please Answer?

How high are the rents on River Street, where the Dahlmann Estate owns property, Mr. Dahlmann? And are you going to reduce the taxes on those properties?

How many Milwaukeeans did you soak with your mining schemes, Mr. Rose?

How many times have you deserted the Republican party, Mr. Kelly?

Are you running on your record in connection with the Milwaukee Heating Company franchise, Mr. Stiglbauer?

How many corporations are you taking retainers from, Mr. Atty. Turner?

How does it feel to have to pay off campaigning debts to the Stalwart baker, Carpenter, Mr. alleged "Half-Breed" Knell?

How does it feel to have to come out in your true colors toward organized labor and in favor of your corporation backers, Mr. Rose?

Why don't you take a shovel and pick and shovel snow and break ice for \$1.75 a day, Mr. Rose? You are unemployed.

What were the connections between the street railway franchise and the founding of Twin Buttes, in Arizona, Mr. Rose?

Why is it honorable to take \$100,000 from capitalists for a crooked deal, and shameful to receive a union wage per week for defending the working class, Mr. Rose?

Would the inspection of bad meat by the city continue if you were mayor, Mr. Dahlmann, or would your father-in-law, Patrick Cudahy, of the Meat Trust, interfere?

If you contrived to get in as mayor, Mr. Kelly, would you provide a head for the city attorney's office who would give as many opinions favorable to the corporations as you have given?

Fake Voters' League.

The Voter League of Milwaukee is the impudent attempt of a small number of capitalists to assume to pronounce judgment on elected officials—administrative offices excepted—from its own personal standpoint. It asks the people of Milwaukee to suspend their right of judgment and to see things through the league glasses. And the people of Milwaukee have thus far treated the league as a joke, as the election returns have shown, both in the case of candidates recommended by the league and those condemned by it.

Two or three years ago the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council appointed a committee (of whom the writer of these lines was one) to write upon the county board and to urge that the present infamous house of correction be abolished in the interests of humanity and decency and a farm and stone quarry be secured out in the country where the prisoners would not be brutalized and be ruined in health, but improved mentally, morally and physically.

From that time on the agitation advanced until finally the county board has secured such a property and is seeking to reestablish the house of correction upon it.

Now comes the Voters' League and throws a question on the land purchased and upon the supervisors who voted to purchase the property. Like every other property that the city or county buys there was someone to make money by the sale, but the Social-Democratic supervisors did not allow this to prejudice them, but went ahead in a painstaking way to decide in their own judgment which of the sites offered was the best for the purpose and the most reasonable as to price.

Supervisors Sheehan, Jeske, Boness, Mies and Geerds not only accompanied the other supervisors every time they viewed the sites offered, but on their own hook and at their own expense, made two inspections of their own of the different sites, devoting a Sunday to it each time and going from one to the other in a buggy. They finally decided that the Castenholz and Zautke site was the best in every way.

None of the others had railroad or street car facilities, or fire pro-

tection from having city water nearby. The tract selected lies just north of North Milwaukee. The city water is within 500 feet of it, a railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, runs diagonally through the land; there is a street car line near by, and in case of fire the North Milwaukee fire department is close at hand.

As to the quality of the stone on the property, samples were sent from all the sites to government experts at Washington, and at the university at Madison and they all decided that the Castenholz stone was by far the best.

It will give Milwaukee good crushed stone for its streets.

As to the price paid, the Social-Democratic supervisors could find no evidence of its being excessive. As high as from \$1,000 to \$1,200 have been paid for property just south of the tract by the Vera Chemical Co., and the Avery Scale Works. And they took into consideration that the property had railroad frontage and would be available for factory purposes. If the Lindwurm farm was worth \$1,000 an acre the tract in question would be worth \$1,500 an acre. They considered that as properties go in the market the land was worth the price paid, outside of the stone contained on it. The land adjacent to the railroad could at any time be sold for \$1,000 an acre for factory uses.

So it will be seen that the slam of the Voters' League looks mysterious. The league is said to be mad because the state board of control was not called in to help Milwaukee County decide an affair of its own. But Supervisor Sheehan says he discovered long ago that the board of control was only wise in that it possessed a high sounding name. Members of the board hemmed and hawed when simple questions were asked them as to matters of data concerning various state institutions.

How the Belgim Working Class Became Socialists.

By Robert Hunter.

In 1885 a hundred workmen, representing 59 groups, came together in Brussels to discuss what they should do. It was a remarkable gathering, which ended in the formation of the Belgium Labor Party. To the thought of every one the condition of the workers had become unbearable, and the longing for unity among the working class was profound.

They were sick of dogma and intellect, and came very near excluding that grand old man, Cesar de Paeppe. They gave no thought to program, and the Socialists themselves, with the exception of two or three, agreed that it was better to leave the word Socialist out of the title of the party.

They had reached a stage more fundamentally revolutionary and more full of danger for capitalism

than ever rested in any thought, any dogma, or in any statement of what the future society should be. They intended to unite the working class, no matter what the individuals believed or what the men were. And they wanted the stupid and backward elements as much as the advanced and more intelligent elements.

In this memorable year something more profound than doctrine agitated the souls of the workers, and Unionists, Mutualists, Socialists, Democrats, Republicans, Rationalists, Catholics, Protestants, Revolutionists and Positivists came together and formed a class party. It was a union of oppressed against oppressors, a union of workers against capitalists, a union of exploited against the exploiters. They did then precisely what they are now doing in England.

It was the birth of a party, determined to free itself from all political alliances or connection with capitalist parties. The members did not say they were Socialists; they simply said, "The working class of Belgium is organizing itself politically against its exploiters," and that means in the end that they intend some day to take Belgium into their own hands and administer it in their own interest.

Some of the Socialists were dissatisfied, but they all freely and generously assented to the decision of the congress. But whatever their opinion was at that time, it certainly came later in accord with that of Cesar de Paeppe, who wrote not long afterward: "What more immense and at the same time more simple and precise! Why add the words, Socialist, Collectivist, Communist, Rationalist, Democrat, Republican, and other limiting epithets?"

"He who says Parti Ouvrier says Party of Class, and since the working class constitutes itself into a party, how could you believe that it may be anything else in its tendencies and principles than Socialist and republican?"

In seven years after the formation of the Labor Party a complete Socialist program was adopted, showing that when the working classes once unite themselves against their oppressors they must become increasingly conscious of their only worthy aim, which is Socialism.—Robert Hunter.

A Socialist Actress.

The HERALD received a pleasant call this week from Miss Edna Porter, an actress with the James O'Neill Co., playing at the Davidson Theater. Miss Porter is a New Orleans girl, a very engaging representative of Southern beauty and graceful manners, and her interest in Social-Democracy was shown by the fact that she hunted up the headquarters of the movement she landed in the city. Socialists on the stage are not very numerous, and yet they are increasing every day.

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? What are you doing with literature? What do you do with your HERALDS after reading them each week? What example can other workers get from your individual methods of working for the cause? What do you do to get the HERALD and its "straight goods" into the hands of more people? Drop us a postal. Make it short and worth reading. 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.

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.

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The break-down of the attempt to found a dual national trade union movement makes the present just the time to educate workmen on the true relations of Socialism to the unions. Bebel's pamphlet on "Trade Unionism" is just the thing to use. 5 cents a copy. Get twenty-five for \$1 and put them where they will do the most good. Don't delay. Address this office.

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March 6, 8 p.m.—"The Program of the Working Classes." Victor J. Berger.
March 13, 8 p.m.—"What the Working Classes Ask of the Church." Rev. Carl D. Thon, pastor.
March 20, 8 p.m.—"The Church's Reply." Rev. Soliman F. Delany, Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee.
March 27, 8 p.m.—"The Social Teaching of Jesus." Rev. Wm. Austin Smith, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee.
April 3, 8 p.m.—"The Resolutions of a Synagogue." Rev. J. E. H. Barry, D. D., Dean of Nashobah House.
April 10, 8 p.m.—"The Attitude of the Church toward the Social and Industrial Crisis." Rev. Henry Chas. D. Williams, D. D., Bishop of Michigan.

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