

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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

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## MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CITY PLATFORM

Fellowship is life and lack of fellowship is death. Fellowship is heaven and lack of fellowship is hell, and the deeds that ye do on the earth it is for fellowship's sake that ye do them.—William Morris.

Certainly, send the undesirables out of the country. But be sure you get the real ones.

Capitalism and Anarchism are the two isms that go together, not Socialism and Anarchism.

Lady Warwick, the Socialist countess of England, will make a speaking tour of this country within a short time. She is a member of the Social-Democratic Federation of Great Britain.

Against the growth of Socialism the politicians of capitalism employ all their arts of deception and false witness. But every day opens more eyes and lessens their chance of success.

The Chicago Daily Socialist is authority for the statement that the big mail order house of Sears, Roebuck Co. employ men over twenty year of age who get less than seven dollars a week. Who is degrading the American family, we'd like to know?

The cable dispatches report a society of bachelors just organized in Italy. A society of women seeking husbands is also announced. Such organizations are but part of the bizarre fruit of the evil system under which the people of the present live.

The Saturday Evening Tribune very patly remarks that it is the same capital that is referred to as "timid" that exploits child labor so sensibly. Yet it is not surprising. Timidity suggests cowardice and the coward likes nothing better than to goad the weak.

"The lack of opportunity to participate in Adam's curse," is the way one Eastern journal characterizes the present out-of-work situation. But the capitalistic curse, "thou cannot work," is worse than the primal one for the American workingman with a family to support.

The enemies of Roosevelt have not been slow to ascribe the assassination of a priest in Denver by an Anarchist as a crime that results from high-up attacks on the "financiers" of the nation. But the president stands in no danger of being hung for his alleged responsibility for the deed, a la Chicago Haymarket justice.

The Rockefellers and Morgans have not quite caught up with the procession yet, it seems. Over in Russia the Countess Shuvalova has just sold a city of thirteen thousand inhabitants to an Austrian count for two million dollars. The city was once owned by the king of Poland. None of our American owners have yet bought or sold cities, although their wealth increases so rapidly that they may be able to soon.

"We think Chicago a miracle," writes Edwin Mead, in the March Atlantic, "but since 1870 Berlin, Germany, has grown relatively and absolutely faster than Chicago, the Greater Berlin having today over three million population."

Tut, tut! Mr. Mead. Shame upon you. Do you know that Berlin is in the hands of the peaky Social-Democrats of Emperor William's country, and that the politicians claim that any city that falls into the hands of the Socialists cannot prosper? Be a little more careful, please!

Practically from every part of the civilized globe comes word of Socialist advance. The capitalist politicians and their soiled money cannot prevail against this great moral and intellectual upheaval of the people, who have gotten more than they want of capitalist greed and the abominations of the capitalist system.

Nothing can stop that mighty demand for a clean world and the chance to live in a clean way in it. And nothing can withstand the demand of labor that he who produces wealth shall no longer be the despised and famished and degraded of earth.

The things that could have recently happened in Chicago could hardly happen in any other city of the country. Shippey's handling of the unemployed situation has been most stupid as well as brutal.

When the unemployed parade took place both sides seemed nervous and afraid of the other. If Shippey had not tried to arrest the marchers, who were simply exercising a constitutional right, no bad consequences would have probably followed. But the chief, having a bad conscience, did his best, by his conduct and his handling of his men, to produce in Chicago a small imitation of the Russian situation.

And, furthermore, the chief showed also his bad conscience and a deplorable lack of courage when

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

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

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

And our present experience serves again to emphasize the need of a better social adjustment—a higher civilization.

The shadow of a financial crisis is again upon our land. Industries are crippled, factories are closed, and thousands of the unemployed are upon our streets.

Every interest of the people suffers more or less at such a time as this. But the workers suffer most.

This capitalist system not only results in suffering, but also in corruption. For it is to the corruptive power of capitalism playing upon the venality, the uncertainty of the future, and the business instinct of those who have made politics a business, that we owe the corruption of our government. By the average capitalist and business man the bribing of a politician is considered absolutely legitimate if business requires it.

And one party lends itself as naturally and readily to the interests of the capitalist class as the other. And both naturally become corrupt, no matter what change may take place in the personnel of the office holders.

No intelligent man longer believes in the panacea of electing so-called "good men" to office. Plenty of "good men" have been corrupted by the bad system which they have tried to patch up and regulate. All high-sounding clamor by capitalist parties about business principles, "good men," etc., is simply a dishonest bid for votes, and is dictated by capitalist class interest. Business corrupts politics. This also disposes of the shopworn issue of

that Russian boy appeared at his house. Even according to the chief's own story, he himself grabbed and tried to arrest the boy, before that individual had made any threatening move. Thus he scared the boy, who was suspicious and brooding, and who, according to the habits of the Russian terrorists was armed, into using his weapon. The chances are that if the chief had remained calm and unconcerned the boy would never have drawn his revolver. Also, who knows what really took place at the Shippey residence? We have only the Shippey side of it, which is not above suspicion. It may have been deliberate murder.

A pretty good example of predatory dealings by capitalism with the working people is afforded by the case of L. Kissel Sons, manufacturers of Hartford, Wis. This firm operates an extensive manufacturing plant, but it also operates a land scheme by which it forces its employees to buy homes of it at its own figures. And as the employees are thus kept in debt to the firm they lose their independence and for fear of losing their homes have to submit to such labor conditions as the firm may impose on them. Under the capitalist system the working people are always and forever looked upon as legitimate victims by the capitalist class. They fleece them coming and going!

There is nothing quite so shocking as a wholesale accident to little, helpless children. It is almost past believing that in this age of general enlightenment and the interchange of general ideas of public safety a big school building could be provided with doors opening inward and those doors securely locked while the building was full of little children. And in this Cleveland affair it is to be also noted that the majority of the children killed and burned were under ten years of age and were taught on the top story! Such an arrangement is simply inexcusable. And if the dollar were not more sacred than human life under capitalism there would be no class rooms for small children above the ground floor.

That force begets force was well shown in the murderous attack on the chief of police of Chicago. When the unemployed tried to march through the streets some weeks ago Chief Shippey ordered those charged in a most wantonly brutal fashion—so brutally, that

"business men" for the offices

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

The Social-Democratic party goes to the root of the evil. Socialism will some day entirely remove the causes, and they will disappear to the extent that we introduce Socialism.

The Social-Democrats, having this goal in view, possess the new social conscience. Of the many Social-Democrats elected in Germany, France, England and Austria, hardly one has fallen by the way-side.

We can also proudly point to the record of the Social-Democrats in this city. Their scrupulous integrity is not denied even by our enemies.

The mere presence of a few Social-Democrats in the common council and in the county board has proven to be a stimulant to honesty and progress.

The utter inefficiency of the old parties is nowhere more apparent than with reference to the problem of public utilities. It is just now shown by the miserable failure of their boasted "regulation."

For thirty years a federal interstate commerce commission has failed to relieve one single burden of the people. And more recently we have witnessed the pitiable failure of our own state railroad commission. Their investigation of the Milwaukee street car service cost the city thousands of dollars and has not secured a single improvement or lessened the burden of our people one iota. The service today is just as vicious, the cars just as filthy, the rates just as exorbitant and the general operation just as reckless as ever.

The people never will find relief from the tyranny of private monopoly in these public utilities until they shall themselves own and operate them. And until the city is in position to take over the public service utilities we demand their

even capitalist papers were forced to revolt against it. The man who made the attack on the chief at his home last Monday had been in that parade and had been embittered by the treatment received.

It has always been considered wise statesmanship to permit the steam of discontent to escape by finding expression instead of shutting it up and bringing about an explosion. This is the principle of the safety valve on a boiler.

The Literary Digest of Feb. 29 contains some astonishing illustrations of the out-of-work situation in New York City.

One picture shows a noon-time bread line of school children! New York teachers discovered "that hundreds of children go without dinner because their parents are out of work," we are told, and hence the breadlines for children were established. And there the little tots appear in the illustration in a line a block long—and this in our boastful America!

Another scarcely less shocking

utmost extension and the enforcement of good service by the city.

In view of the charter convention, delegates to which are to be chosen this year, we demand that in the formulating of the new charter the city shall be empowered to control its own affairs and meet the needs of its own life.

We ask for complete home rule in municipal matters, and for the initiative, the referendum and the right of recall under proper restrictions.

In the light of the above facts, we make in this spring campaign the following demands:

1. That the city secure the ownership and management of all public service enterprises as far and as fast as the state laws will allow. We demand that the city be given the power to take over such public industries as are now in private hands, by getting permission to raise the bond limit and by issuing bonds secured on the properties; and to inaugurate such new enterprises as the citizens, by a majority referendum vote, may approve.

2. That the common council shall take steps necessary to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes, so that the money necessary to carry out the proposed measures can be raised. The attempt of some capitalist politicians to make an issue of the question of taxation is simply hypocritical pretense. There are millions of dollars worth of property in the city that escape taxation year after year and nothing is said or done about it by the parties in power. The Social-Democrats will in the future as in the past fight to compel every corporation and millionaire to pay a just share of the common burden.

3. The city shall establish and maintain a public works department, which shall perform the necessary work of the city—its building, plumbing, grading, paving, etc., directly at an eight-hour work-day and at the current union wage. It shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work.

Whenever contract work is unavoidable, all contracts shall contain a clause requiring the contractor to employ organized labor at an eight-hour work-day and to pay union wages.

picture is that of a charity mission where a great store room is filled with chairs as thick as they can be placed, and these given over to poor men in lieu of beds, and they sit on them all night, sleeping as best they may, to avoid wandering the streets or committing suicide.

Think of five hundred men sitting night after night on chairs trying to rest their ill-nourished bodies without being able to secure a reclining position! Truly this picture is as horrible as the first, and it may be set down as a fit exhibit from the capitalistic torture chamber—a refined kind of cruelty, if you please!

A glance at the faces in the picture shows few of the hobo type—for you know in capitalist eyes the hobo (who is a man made into a chronic wanderer by capitalistic conditions) is deserving of no consideration as one of our fellow men—and some of the faces show refinement and a familiarity with decent conditions. A midnight bread line is also shown. It is reported that New York City has ninety thousand members of organized labor alone

4. The city shall provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides, the improvement of the streets, the city should push every possible municipal enterprise and afford work to as many of the unemployed as possible. The city to establish a municipal wood and coal yard—also a municipal ice plant; and shall sell wood, coal and ice to citizens at cost price.

5. The free medical service shall be extended. The city to provide at least four municipal hospitals, free from every taint of charity, including a maternity and a tuberculosis hospital. Also a public crematory which shall be free to those applying.

6. The Social-Democratic party does not intend to curtail the few amusements and places of recreation that capitalism has left the working class. The saloon is still the proletarian's club house, but at the same time we demand that our city shall protect our youth and suppress vice.

7. That the city shall increase the number of public baths until there is one in every ward for the benefit of the residents. It shall also provide a system of street closets and comfort stations such as are found in modern European cities. Plumbing and sewerage to be done in all dwellings by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments. The city to cease to throw its sewerage into the lake, thereby creating epidemics of typhoid fever and many other diseases—instead of making the sewage a source of fertility and wealth.

8. That the city shall develop as rapidly as possible a system of small parks in the crowded centers of the city, similar to those now being developed in Chicago and other cities. These parks to have public playgrounds, open air gymnasiums, etc. The city shall condemn all slum habitation, replacing them with model dwellings, to be rented to the people slightly above cost. The city shall also establish and operate a municipal lodging house.

9. That free text books and adequate facilities shall be provided in the public schools. At least one warm meal per day shall be provided for the children free of cost, to be paid for by the city wherever found necessary.

out of work. How many unorganized is not given, but one can guess that it is not a small number.

J. H. Jepson, of Beloit, Wis., asks what is meant by aldermen-at-large in the present Milwaukee campaign. We have had other inquiries along the same line. This is what is meant by the term: Formerly Milwaukee elected two aldermen for each ward and one supervisor. At the last state legislature this was changed so that hereafter, beginning with the election now pending, there will be but one alderman elected by each ward, or twenty-three aldermen in all, representing definite wards, and besides this twelve aldermen who are elected at large, that is, by the electors of the whole city; said twelve aldermen being "supposed" to look after city matters from the standpoint of the city as a whole and regardless of the interests of different wards. There will therefore be thirty-five aldermen in the new council instead of forty-six, as at present. The law also changes the

Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their time to instruction. The salaries of assistant teachers to be raised first, before those of highly paid principals. A retirement fund for the teachers shall be sustained by the city for all teachers who shall have been in the service more than twenty years. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of every nature. All new school buildings to include facilities for social centers.

10. That the city shall build a labor temple, to be dedicated to the business and amusements of the working people. Also that the city shall arrange at least one free concert to be given in every city park at least once a week.

11. That the city shall declare a public holiday on all election days, which shall be compulsory, and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

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

The Social-Democratic party—a class organization of the proletariat and a part of the international Socialist movement—is today also the only party of high moral ideas, because it is in accord with the trend of civilization and with the necessities of the day. It represents, therefore, not only the proletariat, but mankind as a whole.

The Social-Democracy combats not alone the conditions which exploit and oppress the wage working classes, but every kind of exploitation and oppression whether directed against a class, a party, a sex, or a race. All its measures benefit not only the wage working class, but the whole people, and while the working people are the banner bearers in this fight, in the last analysis everybody—the merchant, the professional man and the small shopkeeper—will profit thereby. Therefore, we invite every honest and well-meaning voter, without regard to occupation, race or creed, to join in our undertaking for the emancipation of mankind.

selection of supervisors so that they will hereafter be elected from assembly districts instead of from wards. As to whether the new arrangement in regard to city law makers is a good one, only a trial can tell. Probably it will work out much better than some of the other tamperings of the "reformers" in the last Wisconsin legislature, although the cardinal principle running through the whole business was that of trying to get officials more and more away from the people and more and more toward small boards and governing commissions—undemocratically named.

The Labor Digest is a new publication from Minneapolis, put out by the editor of the Union. The new publication has features. One of them is a labor cartoon each issue contributed by the cartoonist of one of the Minneapolis daily papers. The first one is an interesting piece of work. It represents a partition wall, labelled "Lack of Confidence." And on one side is a capitalist surrounded by bags of money and packages of bank-bills—a nice fat gentleman, who looks as if he knew how to take it easy. Then on the other side is a lean out-of-work workman, with his kit of tools in front of him, but no bags of coin or packages of bank notes, and he is out of work and starving. On the wall over his head is a sign "What is Labor without Capital?" And over the head of the capitalist on the other side of the partition is a sign reading "What is Capital without Labor?" An interesting cartoon. It is intended by the editor to convey the idea that labor and capital cannot do without each other and that the thing that keeps them apart is—lack of confidence! The old gammon—the old food for gudgeons. But the discerning eye will see more in the cartoon than the capitalism-pleasing editor intends. Those placards on the wall are nicely answered by the cartoon itself, although unintentionally. "What is Capital without Labor?" is answered by the picture below it—a fat capitalist surrounded with bags of coin and surrounded with luxury—that answers the question as to how capitalism gets along without labor in times like these. And "What is Labor without Capital?" is also answered by the picture below—a gaunt workman sitting in poverty—that is the answer true enough. The only way for the working people to have the capital, that is, to own the means of production, is to own it collectively, for

### A Wage Existence!

In cold and heat  
We all must work  
So we can earn  
Our bread and meat  
Just bread and meat  
To make us strong  
Enough to work  
In cold and heat.

—Celia Bernstein, in N. Y. Times.

ingly such ownership for their class is simply impossible. But, that's Socialism, and you better look out, for Socialism is something so awfully that it really seeks to prevent the exploitation of labor. And labor is so used to being exploited, you know!

If you do not believe that it is from labor that profits are taken, the profits above the "wages of superintendence," we would refer you to an advertisement sent business men by the "System Company," a company that is making a business out of suggestions to business men in the line of managerial economics. It is headed "The Man Problem" and refers to the business "handling" of "human wills and dispositions." The business man is told that the company can give him valuable instruction in "how to weigh, test and hire men, and measure them up as an employer—how to marshal and direct them in great bodies as a general manager—how to coach them, entice them, keep them keyed-up to the highest working proficiency—as a superintendent, sales manager, department head—every phase of the man problem," etc. And it also is prepared to instruct the capitalist "on how to develop a strong, a compelling, a dominant personal presence. Big men who have dealt with human nature in its every type, tell how to impress men, arouse them, interest them, soothe them when they are irritated, soften them when they are prejudiced, 'GET NEXT' to them even when they are indifferent or arrogant. And finally persuade, conciliate, convince and mould them to your way of THINKING and acting!"

Accompanying all this tell-tale stuff is a picture of a capitalist sitting at a table with his arms clutching great bunches of workmen, the man a giant, the workers pigmies, and before him a pair of scales on which he is weighing more men to add to his store. And the weights on the scales are money bags! Each man is being weighed to see how much money can be made out of him.

Capitalism is vampirism. The capitalist does as he must under the system, if he would remain a capitalist. The workers submit only as far as they must under the system, struggling with their united strength to raise their wages and citizenship against the counter power of the capitalistic interests that demand as cheap labor as possible. And this exploitation of man by man, this unequal struggle must go on so long as the capitalist system continues.

The hope for the workers lies in the fact that social systems come and go. The man who says capitalism has always been and always will be, is the stupidest of ignoramuses. The capitalist system followed the feudal system and has only been on the stage of events, in full flower, a couple of centuries, more or less. Even now its cornerstone, competition, is beginning to crumble before our eyes, and the next higher phase of civilization, the co-operative principle, is struggling to get on the stage. In the meantime men will be merely wares in the labor market, which the capitalist must gather to himself for the purpose of squeezing all the profits possible out of them. The capitalist can weigh labor but labor cannot weigh the capitalist. And the "System" companies are simply part of the scheme of things by which the capitalist works to get the last ounce of productive energy out of the workers, the so-called "highest working efficiency." In other words, to exploit them to the limit of human endurance. But over the horizon there comes creeping the light of labor emancipation, herald of the time when a man's labor shall profit no one but himself, and when there shall be the most powerful possible incentive to healthful industry; the guarantee to the worker of the possession of his product. Meantime, "systematic" exploitation. Let the worker look to his interests and the interests of civilization by using his vote wisely from his own standpoint.

Unless we are much mistaken there is a fellow living almost next door to you that is wondering why you, a Socialist, do not put some of your literature in his way. Eh, how about it?  
What is your local doing to spread the cause of Socialism? What are YOU doing?

## GIVE US THE SINEWS OF WAR. PLEASE!

SOCIALISM IS NOT A DREAM. It is a living, moving, growing reality. Especially in Wisconsin. And more decidedly so in Wisconsin than anywhere else. The Social-Democratic party in this state is doing things. Every year; every month; every week.

It has fought for and won an eight-hour day for 2,000 telegraph operators in Wisconsin. It has reduced the hours of child labor. It is fighting with the farmers' organization for better conditions for them. It is battling for improvement for the thousands of poorly paid trackmen on the railroads; for the trainmen; for the lumbermen. It is struggling for improved conditions for all classes of working people. And it is steadily and certainly winning in these fights something more every day.

The trouble is a great many people do not know what we are doing. They have a vague idea that Socialism is perhaps an interesting subject and in some ways a good thing. They are not aware that it is a vital, aggressive and practical issue in the immediate situation. The Social-Democratic party is fighting with the whole power of its organization for its most vital interests.

We want to tell them this. The only way to do it is to put our papers into their hands. And this is the best and most effective way.

Our plan, which is being outlined from week to week in this column, affords the greatest possible opportunity to arouse the whole state of Wisconsin to the work of the Social-Democratic party. The money subscribed and sent in now on this fund, will enable us to open the state and national campaign in Wisconsin in the most telling and effective way.

Wisconsin State Board, S. D. P.	
E. H. Thomas, Secretary.	
F. Huntsmann.....	1.00
Joseph D. Fraivillig.....	.50
Central Socialist Club,	
Haverhill.....	5.00
C. W. Hartmann.....	.25
W. F. Dietz.....	.25
G. J. Imhoff.....	.50
Madge E. Waters.....	1.00
A. H. W.....	1.00
Near Socialist B.....	1.00
Ed. Daley.....	1.00
John B. Fellrath.....	1.00
Fred McBowen.....	.35

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 Reason for Socialism

By H. ESELL.

"Always be ready to give an answer to any one who asks your reason for the hope that you cherish." —Epistle of Peter.

## CHAPTER I.

RECENTLY this plain question was put to me: "Why are you so interested in Socialism? Would you be if you were a millionaire?"

I can not answer the second part of the question, because I have no way of knowing. There are millionaires who are Socialists. But ever since this question was asked me I have had a keen desire to answer the first part of it as fully, and as plainly as I could.

### Industrial Evolution—A Reason.

I am living in the year 1908. This is one reason why. There were no Socialists in the year 1808, because there was little or no machinery to do the world's work, and hence no factories where thousands of toilers worked together collectively, produced in abundance collectively, and handed the product over to a few to be disposed of individually; there was no such process as is today known as the division of labor, by which one workman spent all his time making a single part of an article, which part in itself was utterly useless to him or to any one else until it was combined with probably a hundred or more parts made by as many other workmen; there were no railroads upon which society depended for the transportation of those things upon which it must live; there were no telegraph or telephone lines, which society had found necessary to its comfort and existence.

There was individual production with hand tools, and all the parts of every article were made and put together by the same person, and when completed was owned by himself; there was transportation conducted by thousands upon thousands of individuals operating stage coaches and wagons in all parts of the country; there were couriers and heralds, both mounted and afoot; every household was a miniature factory, and made nearly everything upon which the health, comfort, and life of its members depended; and with free access to an abundance of fertile land it was impossible in 1808 for any man or set of men to threaten the life or happiness of any part of society by monopolizing and withholding the necessities of life, or by forcing upon society disease-infected clothing, or adulterated, and health-destroying food.

### An Age When Competition was Beneficial.

This was the age of individual competition, and in 1808 competition was desirable and productive of good, but whether all admit this statement or not, it was the law of that period, and maintained until displaced by a higher industrial development.

It was really more the nature of emulation—each individual putting forth his best efforts in order that he might find a more ready exchange for his surplus output in the very limited market of his time.

The word Socialism was coined and first used about the middle of the nineteenth century, about the time when our present factory system was beginning to shape itself, so it must be plain to all that if I had lived in the year 1808 I would not have been a Socialist either in name or in fact.

### The Effect of Machinery upon the Organization of Society, and upon Competition.

The reader may think by this time that I am trying to plead helplessness in this matter, and that I am claiming that Socialism is being forced upon me. If this is his guess, let him hold fast to it, let it be his constant thought, for he is right, and sooner or later he will find that what is true of myself will also be true of him.

Some evidence will now be produced to show how our environment determines us, and how the manner in which a man gets his living is responsible for his ideas and his thought.

The last half of the nineteenth century surpassed all other periods of the world's history in invention of labor-saving machinery, and in reducing the mode of production of the necessities of life to a system, so that there has been a total change in our industrial and economic life. As a result of this change the home is no longer a factory in any sense of that word. There is hardly anything made in it that its members use. Cloth is manufactured and clothing and shoes are made at the factory on gigantic machines; not on the spinning wheel and the hand loom, or at the cobbler's bench. Plows, horse-shoes, and farm implements are made by machinery on a large scale,

not at the farm blacksmith shop; and what is even more significant the great mass of the population live in cities where they have no access to the soil, and therefore can not produce a single article of food by their own efforts, but are dependent entirely upon the factories in which expensive machinery is employed, and upon the farms where it is almost suicidal to attempt to operate without machinery and scientific apparatus that was formerly unknown. A very small percentage of the families of these cities have any vehicle or other mode of travel or transportation, and few individually own any contrivance for communication.

Now it is utterly impossible for every individual or even any large number individually to own and operate a factory with its immense machines and expensive equipment in 1908, as he owned and used a hand tool in 1808, obviously because if every individual, or any large number of individuals did so own factories there would be no one to work upon the machines in these factories, for it takes thousands working together collectively to do this. It is utterly impossible for every individual, or for any large number individually to go into the business of railroading in 1908, as thousands in every part of the country could operate stage coaches in 1808, obviously because if any large number of persons did go into railroading and each own and operate a mile or two, and cease work as the present owners do, there would be none left to operate these roads, since it requires a large number of men working together collectively and systematically to operate a railroad successfully. It is utterly impossible for every individual to own and operate a telegraph or telephone system in 1908 as he could dispatch a courier on his own horse, or on foot in 1808. It is impossible for every family to own and operate a water works system, and is becoming impractical and unsanitary in towns and cities to even have its own well or cistern in 1908 as it had in 1808. Only a municipality can operate a lighting plant in 1908, while it is becoming quite inconvenient for every family to have its own tallow candles, pine knots, and kerosene lamps as it had in 1808. And so on illustrations without end could be given showing that we have reached an age in which competition is eliminated, and while there are those who are pleading that competition is the making of the race and who want to go back to the good old days of competition, and who are opposed to Socialism because they say it is opposed to competition; nevertheless that form of competition which they seek is gone, having committed suicide. So it matters not whether the Socialist is opposed to it or whether he is not. It can not be brought back.

But the thing that is most important of all, and that is agitating the gray matter in the brain of so many, and that is forcing them to the same state of mind as myself is that since all these things just mentioned are no longer made by myself, in my own home, but are produced by others and controlled by others for their private gain, I am dependent on somebody for the very right to live. My comfort, my pleasure, my happiness, my life is taken out of my own hands and placed at the mercy of a small, and ever decreasing number of men whose recklessness, rapacity, and greed have by recent and numerous investigations and reports been everything but comforting and assuring.

Because I may be making only a part of some article, and not owning that part, or because I am engaged in working at some business in which I do not produce the necessities of life, I am presented day by day, week by week, month by month with bills—gas bills, light bills, water bills, meat bills, grocery bills, rent bills, clothing bills, traveling bills, entertainment bills, tax bills, and so forth, and I can not meet these bills unless I am employed constantly at the thing I know how to do, but under the present private ownership of the means of production and distribution, I have no power to employ myself, and may therefore be dependent upon these merciless money-mongers for the right to work, and they are willing to employ me only when it is profitable for them to do so, and at such wages as they see fit, and besides they do not have enough jobs to go around, or to put it more truthfully they do not want to have jobs enough to go around, for they desire above all things a cheap labor market, so they keep on foot even in the most prosperous times an army of a million or more unemployed, and thus there arises a kind of competition in 1908, that was unknown in 1808—a competition for the jobs, a competition among the workers for the right to work—and if this is the kind of competition which some say the Socialist opposes, then the Socialist pleads guilty, but like that other kind of competition which was eliminated without consulting the Socialist, so this is being rapidly eliminated whether the Socialist opposes it or not, for the workers are beginning to see that whereas the competition of 1808 was helpful, that of 1908 is hurtful. As evidence note the purpose and effect of the labor union as a means of solidifying labor, and teaching the spirit of fraternity and co-operation. As a result of the organized labor movement, the workers are fast learning that they had better accept the plan of the Socialist, which provides for everyone a job and the full product of his toil.

I have said that the competition of 1908, that is the competition among the workers for the jobs, is hurtful. Let me show how. It makes funkeys, lick-spittles, sycophants, and slaves of men, without manly courage, or a decent pride. It causes men to lose confidence in themselves, and look constantly for some leader to solve the problems of life for them. It makes weaklings and cowards, and saps the foundation of progress.

### The Progress of Evolution in the Human Mind.

But the point may be made that there are many other persons living in the year 1908 who are not Socialists, and to this I reply: "Yes, but they are not living in the year 2008." This prompts me to draw a word picture in which I am going to describe the River of Progress, as the boys and girls used to describe rivers when I went to school. It rises in the Mountains of Necessity, flows ever onward, and empties into the Ocean of Human Destiny. It had a small beginning. Year after year the current became deeper and stronger. At first the children of men could play in it, and wade from one bank to another, but ever and anon there are high tides and sweeping currents and about the year 1908 such a current had become so strong that only those who remained in the shallows could escape its onward course. I happened to be caught in one of these currents that had set in during the year 1902. I could not help myself. I had to take this tide at its flood, or accept the doom of having "all the voyage of my life bound in shallows and miseries." And as I go onward, happy in the possession of the truth, and of a knowledge of the laws of progress, and economic developments, I call to you who are still in the shallows and rocky places not to be afraid to launch out; for sooner or later the flood will be upon you anyway, but if not upon you then upon your children and the generation of men after you, for when the truth takes possession of a person, and compels him to fight for it, this person is no more to be praised than is an ignorant, or a blind person to be blamed for the acts resulting from their misfortune. So if you are living in 1908 and do not believe yourself to be a Socialist, you may congratulate yourself that you would feel honored to be called one if you should live in 2008.

From the foregoing the reader will gather that we are all upon this River of Progress. There is no way for any of us to entirely escape. We may occupy different relative positions. Some may be in places where they are being hurt worse than others by reason of their ignorance and prejudice, but we are all being carried onward more or less by the current of events, and this causes me to say that in a sense we are all Socialists, that is, being socialized whether we call ourselves by the name or whether we do not. One gentleman cries out that he sees no reason for our taking on Socialism. How foolish! We are not taking Socialism. Socialism is taking us.

### DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

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

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

"Socialism Made Plain" by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist primer. You should use it to do the same in your own office. 15 cents a copy.

### PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Collectivism 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. They 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 us-

ing these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish markets for the surplus plus 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 pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching thought and 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 legal confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of 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 Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no material boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give 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 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.

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

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

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

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class-division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society, 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.

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 be destroyed. 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 a means of the 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 pressure of a driving force that will 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 in a movement that is Social-Democratic in its nature. The Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic

party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and liberally 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 to users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; and 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 shorter 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; for the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system; and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

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

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall

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

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# PANIC SPECTRE IS STILL HERE

## INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IS WORSE NOT BETTER.

Steel Mills and Big Manufacturing Plants Running on Short Time with Less Than Half the Usual Number of Workers. Planning further Reductions. Roosevelt Permits Navy Workmen to Join the Idle Millions. President is "Sympathetic." Misery and Want in the Midst of too Much.

By Henry T. Jones.

The industrial situation is growing worse instead of better. In every one of the industrial centers I visited recently I found willing workers forced into the ranks of the unemployed by tens of thousands, and there was no indication of the resumption of business activity.

In Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Detroit and Cleveland—in all these cities which I recently visited I find the army of unemployed, and such vast industries as the Carnegie Steel Co., National Tube Co., Jones & Laughlin Co., American Steel and Wire Co., American Steel Foundries, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Western Electric Company, Cramp & Sons Ship Building Co., Laskawana Steel Co., Crucible Steel Co. of America, Illinois Steel Co., and nearly every other large industrial plant, practically idle and making further preparations to increase the number of idle workers. Wages too, have been reduced from 20 to 60 per cent, especially at the Carnegie Company's plants.

In the faces of this great mass of enforced idleness I already see indications of suffering. Men who are willing and anxious for toil are forced to endure hunger and the spectre of apprehension is constantly before them.

And why? Why this wrong? In the midst of so much abundance, must the nation bleed? In the face

of too much food, too much fuel, too much clothing, too much of the products of labor, must any part of the class creating all this wealth go hungry, suffer with cold and be poorly clad? Is there not brains enough among our statesmen and intellectuals to see a way out, and to inaugurate a program that would insure real civilization? Must we go on and starve in the midst of too much?

In December the situation was serious; in January it was worse, and in February the army of unemployed is larger than it was in either of the preceding months despite statements to the contrary in the daily press, and in March the indications are that unless such a "blessing" as the San Francisco earthquake, a Chicago fire, a murderous war between two powerful nations, or some other calamity of equal magnitude, happens, the situation will be more grave than ever.

### Planless Program.

And what is being done by the ruling class? Nothing that even savors of temporary relief. From Roosevelt and Morgan down to the little shopkeepers, the program is planless. Roosevelt attends the meeting of the Gridiron Club just before the close of January and takes part in the mirth and song of the gathering. He also gives a reception at the White House to the diplomatic corps, where the gorgeous display of predatory wealth was much in evidence, notwithstanding the fact that the nation at that very hour was bleeding from the result of the very statesmanship he would and has approved. And following this he sends a message to Congress, a message of vituperation against the very class of which he is a part. But not a word did the message contain about suggesting means to provide employment or the means of life for the millions of suffering humanity who were in the United States at the very time the message was being penned, and whose suffering is in evidence today. Instead, the president, surrounded by all the luxury his station affords, sits at the White House unmoved by the pitiable condition of the millions of workers and permits an order to be issued by the department chiefs which discharged hundreds of civilian workers in the various departments of the government, the navy department especially, because of "lack of funds."

Lack of funds! There was no lack of funds when Wall Street wanted millions from the government. Roosevelt was Sympathetic. The following published in the New York World shows the contempt Roosevelt exhibits for the workers when they appeal to him for relief: "Washington, Feb. 5.—Five hundred have been discharged from the Washington navy yard, and the department says that as many more will have to go. The mechanics, some of them with their families, called at the Capitol to see if congress could not help them. The members were sympathetic, but not sure that they had any power. Later one of the oldest discharged men called on the president, who also was sympathetic, but said that he would have to refer the question to the navy department. It is entirely a question of money, says

(Continued on page 4.)

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# EIGHT HOURS FOR KEY MEN

## NEW WISCONSIN LAW PROVES GREAT RELIEF.

Official Journal of Railway Telegraphers Filled with Letters Celebrating this Change. Thankful to the Socialists.

By Carl D. Thompson.

On the 1st of January the eight-hour telegraphers' law went into effect. Practically all of the railway systems of the state have obeyed it and thousands of telegraph operators are working on the eight-hour shift.

This law, as the readers of the HERALD well know, was one of the victories won for the working class by the sturdy group of Social-Democrats in the state legislature. In the daily press and in some other quarters credit has been given to other persons. And this perhaps is natural in view of the fact that the law went under some one else's name. But it was the Socialists who gathered the information, facts and statistics from every section of the state; made a pains-taking and exhaustive investigation so as to be able to present the arguments; gathered letters from hundreds of the telegraphers, from the officials of the O. R. T. in the state, and at St. Louis; and, finally, stimulated the circulating of petitions in cities and towns from one end of the state to another. It was also the Social-Democrats who at every conflict in the committees and on the floors, stood for the law, met the objections and arguments of the opponents, and especially of the representatives of the railroads.

The law is in effect. The telegraphers are working eight hours a day, and they are very happy about it.

The Railroad Telegrapher of February is filled with letters from the operators of Wisconsin, showing the general satisfaction over the situation. From the first district of the C. M. & St. P. a brother writes: "The eight-hour law went into effect in Wisconsin January 1, 'as advertised,' and our boys on this division fared very well, only two small places—Troy Center and Lyons—being closed. Extra men were needed at Beloit, Clinton Junction, Darien, Delavan, Elkhorn and Springfield, all of which were filled from the extra list. From what I can learn all are pleased with the change, and are giving their best service. The salaries of the old men were not reduced, and the new men got the minimum rate, as stated in our schedule, except at the heavier positions, where \$5.00 more was given."

From the La Crosse division the correspondent writes: "There have been many changes on this division since the State eight-hour law went into effect. It has affected one and all, those young in service as well as the old-timers. Homes have been abandoned at one place and another, and it will take some time to locate all of them. Some small stations have been closed and are now worked by employes, non-telegraphers, secured by the company. As a rule every one seems to be well pleased. They have a chance at least to get acquainted with members of the family at home."

From the same division of the C. B. & Q. a correspondent writes: "Eight hours' work, eight hours' sleep and eight hours to become acquainted with the folks at home. In Wisconsin this is fine business. When it comes to writing on this great benefit to the manipulators of keys, yours truly is not proficient enough to go into details in such a way as to do justice to the subject, but to voice my opinion with that of the multitude, it is truly a very great benefit."

Brothers working on the Chicago & Northwestern system seem especially well pleased. From the Madison, Wis., division a correspondent writes: "Many telegraph stations have been discontinued. Our schedule disregarded; no attention paid to grievances; in fact, the actions of the companies seem to be to discredit the law or make it obnoxious, both to the public and telegraphers by indirect ways. One can hardly pick up a newspaper without finding some 'plate matter' in it. No one but the railroad companies are to blame for the present federal and state laws. When committees from the telegraphers have gone in year after year asking for living wages and reasonable hours, they have been obliged to come home with a few concessions which subordinate officials, in many ways, have tried, and in many cases, succeeded in keeping telegraphers from enjoying. Telegraphers have many warm friends, and when they saw that it would take several generations to accomplish anything the way they were pursuing, they changed their plans and explained the situation to their friends, and asked them to VOTE for men to represent them who were favorable to just laws for them. This was done, and in consequence we have the present laws. These friends will not forsake us, but will be with us again should we need them. We had examples to follow, as year after year the railroad companies would say: 'You vote so and so,

because it will help us, and what benefits us benefits you,' and so controlled thousands of votes. Somehow or other things did not always turn out the way they claimed it would. What was good for them did not seem to be good for us; so, until we get something that helps us the companies can control but few votes, and the politicians are getting wise to that fact. 'How do we like working eight hours? Ugh! Never mention twelve hours again to Wisconsin telegraphers, or you will hear something drop. King Solomon, who is noted for his wisdom divided the day (twenty-four hours) into three equal parts of eight hours, and allotted eight hours for work, eight hours for eating and sleep, and eight hours for improvement of the mind, and the old man knew what he was about; this we are ready to swear to."

The correspondent from the Lake Shore Division writes: "The eight-hour law is apparently working fine and is appreciated by all affected."

The Wisconsin division correspondent says: "The eight-hour law took effect and things seem to be running smooth in the state of Wisconsin, as far as the Wisconsin division is concerned, and the boys are well satisfied, and we hope that their services will be such that our employers can see good results of a shorter workday."

A shorter correspondent in the Northern division remarks humorously: "We understand the depot at State Line, Wis., was moved over into Michigan. I'll bet the boys in that office thought they were going home."

The Wisconsin division of the Omaha sends the following: "Promptly at the beginning of the new year the 'Omaha' inaugurated the eight-hour trick among us telegraphers in compliance with the state law in Wisconsin. It goes without saying that the telegraphers are greatly pleased with the new order of things, and appreciate the lengthened time now afforded them for rest and recreation. The committee has had a conference with the officials, and among other things, telegraphers have been assured that no reduction of pay on account of the eight-hour law is contemplated. We can assure the non-members that it is through no influence of their magnetic personality or good looks that we have been assured square treatment."

A brother from the eastern district of the Wisconsin division (that handles trains) is now working eight hours and drawing the same pay which he formerly did for twelve. The only reduction in salary is the cutting out of the overtime. Some hardship was caused by the enforced moving around of some of the older men whose positions were abolished, forcing them to accept second and third tricks elsewhere. But this could not be avoided. As a general proposition it is the biggest step forward ever made by the telegraphers. The Wisconsin Central forced a reduction of 5 per cent in most places, and more in others; while office after office has been closed. No telegraph facilities left at all in a great many of their offices, while our wages have been left the same, and I know of no one that has been thrown out of employment, or where any office has been entirely deprived of telegraph facilities. Considering everything, from the present conditions, I think the company has dealt very fair with us."

Of course there has been a considerable rearrangement in regard to the telegraph service of the railroads, and this has worked hardships upon some. Complaints seem to be most serious from the Wisconsin Central road. A great many offices have been closed, some of the men have had their

(Continued on page 4.)

### The European Standard.

When last fall General Booth of the Salvation Army arrived in New York to start on his American "Inspection Tour," he introduced himself as the advance agent of the "financial flurry," which was followed by the present industrial depression.

General Booth, in a newspaper interview which was published by many of the leading capitalist papers throughout the country, stated that the American workman must make up his mind that henceforth he can not be any better off than his European brothers, since hard times were near at hand. The General knew what he was talking about.

When Booth reached St. Louis he was royally received by the local financiers. At the official reception which took place at the Olympic, General Booth was celebrated as the hero of the day by such great lights as—David Francis, Festus Wade, Rolla Wells, Murray Carleton and others. He was heralded as the friend and savior of the poor. People asked themselves: What does this free show really mean? A few weeks later the "financial flurry" furnished the explanation. General Booth's mission in coming to America was to see that the Salvation Army free soup houses were in 1934 running order and prepared for the coming industrial crisis that would throw a million or more men out of work.

nothing better than the wage workers of Europe!

Booth came from England, and he did not fail to inform us that the voice of hard times was already heard in Europe.

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance and Manufacturers' Association applauded General Booth's prophecy. During the present industrial crisis his words have re-echoed in a hundred different ways from a hundred different sources.

J. Pierpont Morgan only recently repeated Booth's words. Capitalist newspapers advise the workingmen to be "conservative in their demands." Employers are cutting wages right and left, and using the army of unemployed as a club against the men and women who are still at work.—G. A. Hoehn.

### Another Duchess Joins Socialists

London, Feb. 21.—The Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati, is about to proclaim her conversion to Socialism. The Duchess is the English Socialist's most notable recruit in recent years. She is powerful, both from her social position and immense wealth, and leaders of the cult are not disguising their delight at adding her to their ranks. Her conversion was accomplished by the Countess of Warwick. The Duchess has been contributing heavily to the cause for some time. She started a lace factory a year ago near Kylemore Castle, Connemara, Ireland, furnishing employment to a large number of the Irish peasantry in the neighborhood. The establishment has been run under the understanding that no one concerned in the management was to profit by it, each worker receiving the full value of his or her own product. It is understood that the Duchess and the Countess of Warwick have arranged for a series of platform appearances and will tour all the important English, Scotch and Irish towns in behalf of the Socialistic movement. What view the Duke of Manchester takes of his wife's departure is not known, except, perhaps, to the couple's closest friends. The Duchess' father, Eugene Zimmerman, the Amsterdam railroad man and multi-millionaire, will be little in sympathy with it, it is believed, as he has gone so far as to arrange, it is said, to make his future home in Ireland, because he disapproves of the Washington administration's attitude toward capital.

Some Minnesota Straws!  
It is reported that President Cyrus Northrup of the University of Minnesota, in order to ascertain as nearly as possible the sentiment among his students toward the various Presidential possibilities, recently ordered a straw ballot taken. Representatives of the daily press had been duly summoned to report the result. It was intended to give in detail the votes cast for the leading old party candidates, and to group all others under the inclusive word "Scattering." When prepared (omitting the exact figures for each separate individual) the report read, "Total number of votes cast, 920, distributed as follows, Roosevelt, Taft, Fairbanks, Hughes, Foraker, Knox, La Fallette, Bryan, Johnson, Hearst, combined 180; scattering 740."

This did not balance well. It seemed like the tail wagging the dog, and after an extended consultation between the perplexed president of the University and the reporters it was decided that it was not much of a news item anyway, and the report was carefully consigned to the waste basket.

A correct report would have read: "Socialist possibilities 740, scattering 180." No wonder the old party papers didn't print it. Evidently President Northrup does not care to have it announced to the world that such a large preponderance of the students under his charge are "undesirable citizens," and it is rumored that hereafter the faculty of the state university will discourage the practice of taking straw ballots.

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# HYGIENE AND SOCIALISM.

By Dr. H. L. Nahin.

Hygiene is the science which treats of the art of preserving health. It aims to promote individual and social growth, and to prevent human decay; to prolong life and render death as far remote as possible; it indicates the rules how to train the body, the intellect, and the moral faculties in order to keep them in a perfect and balanced order.

Socialism, likewise, aims to prolong life, to secure bodily health, moral and mental vigor, favor pleasure and happiness of the people, and make the world more beautiful and sanitary for every one. Socialism does not only subscribe to the above enunciated principles, but is also suggests the proper ways and means by which to enable the individual to follow these rules. Socialism realizes the absolute helplessness of the individual to execute many of the principles as laid down by the science of hygiene. Hence it indicates the political channels and the economic avenues through which the fountain of hygienic life should be accessible to all.

The human body is an automatic constant-working machine. In the process of its activities vital forces are wasted, and various tissues and elements consumed. And in order to preserve the body in a healthy state, it is necessary to maintain a perfect equilibrium between the income and the outgo of the bodily forces.

The science of hygiene is of comparatively recent origin. In primitive times this science was unknown. Our progenitors did not talk about hygiene, but they lived in it. Their residences were built on large tracts of land, surrounded with trees and shrubs. They had plenty of fresh air, sunshine, and clean and healthy water. Each prepared his own food, clothes and shelter, and had enough and variety of physical and mental exercise. All these conditions favored healthy growth.

But today conditions have changed. Civilization has brought masses of people into large and thickly populated cities. In the latter the atmosphere is constantly charged with dust, smoke, and decayed organic and inorganic matter. The residences are huddled together so that the sunrays cannot penetrate into the houses. The hills, valleys, and forest—the air purifiers, or the lungs of nature—have been converted into sites for shops and factories. All these conditions rendered the air—the chief life-giving element in life—injurious to human health.

Again the cheaply and quickly prepared food we eat is adulterated with various poisons. The water we drink is contaminated and polluted with waste matter, which is hourly poured into the sources of our water supplies.

Furthermore, the labor and conditions under which such is performed is highly injurious to human life. One man stands, the other sits, the whole day long. One exercises his physical power, the other his mental faculties during long labor hours. In some industries only certain groups of muscles are daily moved in a monotonous way, or only specific brain centers are called upon to functionate. One works in extreme heat, the other in extreme cold. One works on a structure several hundred feet

above the sea level, the other several hundred feet below the surface ground, where there is no air or sunshine. In short, air, water, nutrition, rest, and healthy exercise—all essential elements of life—have been metamorphosed in the large cities to such an extent as to injure life and health. Hence the study of practical hygiene, in order that we may counteract the destructive tendencies of the present mode of life, is an absolute necessity.

## 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.

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above the sea level, the other several hundred feet below the surface ground, where there is no air or sunshine. In short, air, water, nutrition, rest, and healthy exercise—all essential elements of life—have been metamorphosed in the large cities to such an extent as to injure life and health. Hence the study of practical hygiene, in order that we may counteract the destructive tendencies of the present mode of life, is an absolute necessity.

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

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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.

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**OTHER CIGARS**

best, is now being used by the old party politicians in an attempt to injure organized labor.

The Retail Clerks report successful meetings and good progress in organization.

The Electrical Workers want the city to establish the office of electrical inspector so as to lessen the danger from defective wiring due to incompetent men.

The strike on the Caswell building was amicably settled Tuesday and the sixty trades unionists who were on strike for seven weeks returned to work. Under the agreement, Max Goldstein, owner of the building, will employ only union men at the union scale, and contribute a sum of money to the building trades section to reimburse the men who were on strike. Work in constructing the building will now be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Bakers' Union has passed a resolution denouncing Sheriff William R. Knell for not purchasing union made bread with which to feed prisoners in the county jail. The union alleges that Sheriff Knell agreed to buy only union baked stuffs, but that he has failed to keep his agreement.

## LABOR NOTES.

Secretary Reichert has received a report of the cigar industry for 1907 showing that twenty million less cigars were made during that year than the year before. The larger part of the falling off was at the end of the year, due to hard times.

The Painters' District Council has opened a register for unemployed painters at the headquarters. It is estimated that there are about fifty barbers who are workless in Milwaukee at the present time.

An effort is being made to lure city men out into the country with promises of work. Is it a plan to disfranchise them in the city election?

The agents of the Missouri Pacific road in Milwaukee have lost their positions.

F. C. Seideman, whose record while an organized painter is represented to have been none of the

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 March 12. "Frontier Days in the Territory."  
 March 19. "The Making of a Commonwealth."  
 March 26. "Half a Century of Statehood."

**Lectures by Prof. A. E. Winship**  
 Wednesday, March 26. "Rescuing Rosalia"—West Division High School.  
 Thursday, March 27. "Developing Personality"—East Division High School.  
 Friday, March 28. "The Making of Manly Boys"—North Division High School.

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## Organized Labor



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

**Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.**  
 Milwaukee, Feb. 29, 1908.—Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The Executive Board met. J. J. Handley was chosen chairman.

A request to endorse an appeal by the Painters' Union No. 316, was considered, and the secretary was ordered to answer as per instructions.

The following resolution was adopted: WHEREAS, The prohibition movement is dealing only with effects and not with the cause of what they contend is the greatest social evil, and, therefore, will have no influence to improve or remove any of the social or economic defects of society, but merely drive the people in their established habits from a temperate indulgence to a secret debauchery, and in the last analysis from open and public manufacture and use to secret and individual production of alcohol;

and, WHEREAS, These fanatics propose legislation which will destroy the weekly earnings of tens of thousands of wage-earners, thereby breaking up their homes and disrupting their family ties;

THEREFORE, RESOLVED, By the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor that we recommend to the next convention to declare its position on this fanatical prohibition wave and its attending sumptuary laws now passing over the country and our state.

On motion, the business was suspended to hear arguments by F. J. Weber, Mr. Humphrey of the state board of arbitration, and a delegation from the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25, the E. B. decided that it had no jurisdiction at this time.

In answer to a circular from the A. F. of L. to induce all political parties to insert a plank in their platforms to eliminate prison labor from coming in contact with labor outside of the state prison, the state secretary was instructed to forward to Bro. Gompers a copy of the resolution adopted at the Eau Claire state convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity.

A request from Kenosha Metal Polishers' strike committee to allow a general conference, was referred to Weber and Brockhausen.

Upon request, the credit of the Machinists' Union of Madison was extended.

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

Fraternally submitted,  
 Fred. Brockhausen, Sec.

## Union Barber Shops UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

**West Side.**  
 Austermann, A., 559 3rd St. e. Walnut.  
 Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.  
 Benzer, J. C., 672 7th St.  
 Benz, George, 1175 11th St.  
 Betzholtz, Chas., 488 11th St.  
 Breitwisch, P. C., 1167 21st St.  
 Breutzmann, Ben., 2121 Walnut.  
 Bruenzel, J., 724 Third St.  
 Detmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut.  
 Dickstein, J. S., 448 11th St.  
 Eberl, J., 2023 Clyborn St.  
 Engel, Max, 1920 Cherry St.  
 Fabry, J., 73 13th St.  
 Felscher, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.  
 Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut.  
 Frey, Adam, 1339 Cherry.  
 Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.  
 Hantschka, Albert, 2423 North av.  
 Herz, Harry, 1510 North av.  
 Hayden, J., 479 27th St.

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Hilze, Chas., 503 Chestnut st.  
 Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd st.  
 Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.  
 Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.  
 Jansen, Otto, 419 Chestnut St.  
 Kammlies, A. G., 273 4th St.  
 Kastner, Louis, 2627 Walnut.  
 Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut  
 Klingler, D., 1920 Chambers St.  
 Lange & Walls, 381 Third st.  
 Mandt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.  
 O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th St.  
 Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st.  
 Polaski, J., 614 35th st.  
 Pruessing, G., 345 Third st.  
 Reiple, Val, 1531 Cherry st.  
 Rietz, A. E., 1329 State.  
 Rudel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.  
 Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.  
 Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.  
 Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.  
 Schoenecker, J. C., 1215 Viet.  
 Sery, J., 2816 Clyborn st.  
 Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac ave.  
 Unrau, G., 627 Grand Av.  
 Urban, George, 2006 Lisbon av.  
 Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.  
 Weissborn, T., 2323 State St.  
 Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.  
 Wolf, W., 1021 27th St.  
 Zeidler, M. W., 89 16th st.  
 Zima, Jos., 703 Walnut St.

**East Side.**  
 Borngroch, A., 637 1/2 E. Water st.  
 Curtis, R. A., 205 Wisconsin st.  
 Grosse, F., 573 East Water st.  
 Hellman, Chas. P., 86 Masor st.  
 Klett, Edward, 669 Market.  
 Kozinski, Frank, 84 Franklin st.  
 Korte, E., 384 Brady st.  
 Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan st.  
 Schmidt, B., 683 Market st.  
 Schmidt, C., 338 Brady st.  
 Trieb, Emil, St Charles Hotel.

**South Side.**  
 Agent, P., 116 Clinton st.  
 Bauer, A., 424 National ave.  
 Boos, Geo., 201 Grove.  
 Brockmann, H., 504 11th ave.  
 Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.  
 Davey, W., 534 National av.  
 Baganz, Al. F., 1002 Kinnickinnic Av.  
 Drensen, J. W., 137 1/2 Reed st.  
 Frank, M., 682 Scott st.  
 Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.  
 Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic av.  
 Gauer, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnic av.  
 Hautz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.  
 Holmes, Wm., 317 Ellen st.  
 Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.  
 Kammerer, P., Oklahoma & Howell avenues.

Kemper, E., 307 Florida st.  
 Kempis, H., 452 Reed st.  
 Picnic, S. S., 272 Reed st.  
 Retz, W. F., 319 Florida st.  
 Roth, Geo., 499 Clinton st.  
 Senft, W., 383 1st av.  
 Shaw, J. M., 16th and National Av.  
 Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.  
 Thomas, C. C., 1222 Kinnickinnic.  
 Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic, Cudahy, Wis.

Fořan, J. A.  
 Fisher, Wm., Puckert av.  
 South Milwaukee, Wis.

Albers, C. J. Ronkowski, C. Holt, J. Hofer, J. M. Kalb, W. J. Milwaukee House.

Sheboygan, Wis.  
 Bahler, Fred., 724 South 14th st.  
 Schwitzgoebel, John, 213 N. 15th St.  
 Manitowoc, Wis.

Hartford, Wis.  
 Kaufmann, Jno., 1204 Washington.  
 Ahrendt, A. Spender, A. A. Hill, Geo. Corliiss, Wis.—Marcouiller, A.

## UNION HACK DRIVERS.

The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their bays are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:

Miller, Sam R., 277 Milwaukee st.  
 Crocker, C. J., 277 Milwaukee st.  
 Strand, Richard G., 1105 Fourth st.  
 Tegen, William, 609 Tenth st.  
 Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth st.  
 Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth st.  
 Juneas Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.  
 Schmidt, 2425 Vliet st.  
 Mock Livery, 256 Hamilton st.

## UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:

Jacobs, Third and State streets.  
 U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank.  
 Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets.  
 Moll & Thane, East Water and Michigan streets.  
 Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and

# WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

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 FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 218 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Sec'y-Treas., 858 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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 Feyh, Wm., 2603 Lisbon Ave.  
 Fleischer, Alvin, 922 5th St.  
 Goller, George, 2725 North Ave.  
 Graeven, Louis, 367 National Ave.  
 Grattenthaler, George, 463 12th St.  
 Hach, Caspar, 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.  
 Hackbarth, O. E., 373 Lincoln Ave.  
 Henninger, Robt., 692 25th St.  
 Herschkowitz, Louis, 451 1/2 Sixth St.  
 Hertzberg, Ed., 2812 Lisbon Ave.  
 Hinger, J., 558 Greenfield Ave.  
 Holl, Albert, 607 State St.  
 Kauter, David, 760 Forest Home Ave.  
 Kunz, George, 672 Third St.  
 Lemberger, Jos., 980 19th St.  
 Lindner, Paul, 2103 Cherry St.  
 Lueneburg, Wm., 685 Pearl St.  
 Maur, Lor., 486 Maple St.  
 Mews, Chas., 1629 Galena St.  
 Oswald, William, 1201 Chestnut St.  
 Ott, Martin, 1207 Cherry St.  
 Wm. Radtke, 1124 Lincoln Ave.  
 Scheidecker, Louis, 506 6th Ave.  
 Scheidecker, Ernst, 1249 9th St.  
 Schlanthan, Karl, 1161 Sixth St.  
 Skrbek, Aug., West Allis.  
 Schins, Fred., 241 4th St.  
 Singer, Fred., 291 Lake St.  
 Trettin, Ernst, 1409 Wright St.  
 Weingart, Fred., 1140 11th St.  
 Weiser, Julius, 617 3d St.  
 Wendler, Ang., 668 Mitchell St.  
 Wilde, A., 776 15th St.  
 Baumgartner, Adolph, Hartford, Wis.

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 MY BRANDS: No. 1—Sanitator de Cuba, City League, No. 2—Cigars—Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 3—

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ALL KINDS OF GALVANIZED IRON WORKS  
 718 Walnut St., Milwaukee

EVERY VOTH UNDERTAKER  
 65 1st St.

E. BACHMANN  
 821 THIRD STREET

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES WILL THEY PLEASE ANSWER?

**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 Dannenfelser.  
 7th Ward—Louis Hallback.  
 8th Ward—Edward Basenberg.  
 9th Ward—Henry Riea.  
 10th Ward—Wm. 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. Brinn.  
 17th Ward—Louis A. Arnold.  
 18th Ward—Alfred A. Weise.  
 19th Ward—Jacob Rummel.  
 20th Ward—August W. Strehlow.  
 21st Ward—Charles L. Weiley.  
 22d Ward—John Hassmann.  
 23d Ward—Emil Ruhnke.

**SUPERVISORS.**  
 1st District—William Leady.  
 2d District—Andrew Buehler.  
 3d District—Edward Basenberg.  
 4th District—Joseph Renner.  
 5th District—Martin Mies.  
 6th District—Max Wrege.  
 7th District—Albert Moorbeck.  
 8th District—Frank Bonnes.  
 9th District—George Mensing.  
 10th District—James Sheehan.  
 11th District—George Moerschel.  
 12th District—Albert E. Gumz, Sr.

**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 Baumle**  
**Victor L. Berger**  
**Robert Buech**  
**Thomas Feeley**  
**Winfield R. Gavlord**  
**John J. Handley**  
**Frederic Heath**  
**George A. Knapp**  
**Nicholas Peterson**  
**Ferdinand Rehfeld**  
**William Schwab**  
**Dr. W. C. Young**

**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.  
 3d District—William H. Gladding.  
 4th District—Otto Schwarz.  
 5th District—Richard L. Eisner.  
 6th District—Richard A. Beyer.  
 7th District—Carl P. Dietz.  
 8th District—Joseph Corcos.  
 9th District—John C. Kramer.

**CONSTABLES.**  
 1st District—Charles M. Hopwood.  
 2d District—William J. Gilboy.  
 3d District—Joseph Baloun, Jr.  
 4th District—Jacob Cambler.  
 5th District—George Kirchner.  
 6th District—Herman Kanitz.  
 7th District—Frank Korsch.  
 8th District—Edward Bunschowski.

**DELEGATES TO CHARTER CONVENTION.**  
 Victor L. Berger.  
 Ald. E. T. Melms.  
 Frederic Heath.  
 Ald. Emil Seidel.  
 Winfield R. Gavlord.  
 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 Eisner.  
 Supervisor Jas. Sheehan.  
 Thomas Feeley.  
 John J. Handley.  
 Supervisor Chas. Jeske.

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? Why did you try to graft your pavement expense on to the Twenty-second Ward, Mr. Dahlmann, when all other citizens were meeting the expense themselves? How many Milwaukeeans did you soak with your mining schemes, Mr. Rose? Are you running on your record in connection with the Milwaukee Heating Company franchise, Mr. Stiglbauer? Were you taught in school, Mr. Dahlmann, that it was justifiable to tell a lie if the truth did not serve your purpose, because "the end sanctifies the means"? 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? Why did you have that photograph of yourself as lieutenant of the Darlington Rifles spirited away from the wall of the Allis works office some years ago, Mr. Rose? How does it feel to have to come out in your true colors toward or-

ganized 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 is your opinion of trades unionism, Mr. Dahlmann? Do you have more regard for it now than when you have so frequently refused to employ union men on your buildings in the past? 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 had meat by the city continue if you were mayor, Mr. Dahlmann, or would your father-in-law, Patrick Cudgahy of the Meat Trust, interfere? Are you worried because the Social-Democratic party keeps track of its men after they are elected, and helps them in their investigations into better methods of government, Mr. Dahlmann? Do you approve of the capitalist party method of making election promises just to catch votes and not being held to them after election?

## State Organizer's Department.

It is astonishing how the people are waking up on Socialism. At Fond du Lac this week the comrades adopted a municipal platform and put up a ticket. The platform was much the same as the usual Socialist municipal platform. But it seems to create a very deep and favorable impression in Fond du Lac. The papers published the platform in full and the reporter wrote a most remarkable editorial in regard to it. This editorial commends the party because "it stands for something." Furthermore, the editorial points out the weakness of non-partisan efforts in municipal affairs. On the whole it is one of the most remarkable editorials we have seen in the Wisconsin press outside of Milwaukee. It is so good that we are going to publish it in full next week.

**ASHLAND.** Hon. Merrill has written us for the list of good Socialist books. He says a great many people are asking him for reliable information on the subject in the library. This is certainly a very fair and commendable spirit.

**STURGEON BAY.** The comrades are preparing a strong municipal platform which they will have printed and circulated as the principal literature for their campaign. The nomination papers are all in circulation and the candidates are as follows:

Mayor, G. W. Allen; Aldermen: First Ward, F. J. A. Fenger; Second Ward, N. Z. Wagnier; Third Ward, J. E. Harris; Fourth Ward, P. Hagman.

Comrade Harris writes that there is much dissatisfaction with the present administration, but no organized effort is being made for betterment except what is being done by the Social-Democrats.

Comrade Harris is preparing some short articles on "Working for Socialism" which he proposes to send in to the HERALD later on. These articles are to contain some suggestions as to what can be done by Socialists in small cities of less than 5,000 population.

The pastor of the Congregational Church of Sturgeon Bay, Rev. W. C. A. Waller, has driven another truth home to the heart of the capi-



**Take a Good Look**

at our WOMEN'S \$3.00 OXFORDS and see if they are not as stylish and shapely as any you ever saw. If you have an eye for the beautiful, if you appreciate good service, if you know good value, then we ask you to try these OXFORDS. They are \$3.00 because they are worth every cent of it.

**THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE**  
 LOUIS RUPPE  
 575-577 MITCHELL STREET

## LOBSTER SOCIAL

LATEST NEW YORK NOVELTY SOCIAL CRAZE!  
 N. S. Turn Hall, Tuesday, March 10  
 Recreation Club Hall, Wednesday, March 11  
 Army Hall, Thursday, March 12  
 Recreation Club Hall, Saturday, March 14

**SPRING TERM** For Lady and Gentlemen Beginners just opened. Join the class on any of the above dates.

**PROF. A. C. WIRTH**  
 Residence 114 Fifteenth Street  
 PRIVATE LESSONS. Phone Grand 1937

Milwaukee to South Dakota and back, and \$25 besides for his work, and yet managed to clear \$15 above all their expenses.

**Out of Work—Benefit.**  
 The Machinists are all working hard to make the theater benefit performance a grand success at the Shubert Theater, March 10, but the public is not responding as might be expected, considering that it is for the benefit of several hundred machinists who have been out of work several months.

The fact that the theater has been donated and the different theater managers have contributed a sufficient number of professional acts to make up a high class vaudeville show, should appeal to every person who may purchase tickets, that they will not only be doing a great good for many machinists, who have for months been seeking work in vain, but will also receive the full value of their money if they attend the performance.

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

## NOTICE OF Primary Election

State of Wisconsin, County of Milwaukee—ss.

Notice is hereby given that at a Primary Election to be held in the several Towns, Villages, Wards and Election Districts of the County of Milwaukee, on Tuesday, March 24th, 1908, the following candidates for the office of Supervisor are to be nominated:

Candidates for Supervisor for the First Assembly District, consisting of the First and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Second Assembly District, consisting of the Second and Sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Third Assembly District, consisting of the Seventh and Ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Tenth and Twelfth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Fifth Assembly District, consisting of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Sixth Assembly District, consisting of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Seventh Assembly District, consisting of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Eighth Assembly District, consisting of the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Candidates for Supervisor for the Ninth Assembly District, consisting of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

## Milwaukee County Notes.

Edmund T. Melms, Organizer.

Comrade Emil Seidel is kept busy these days delivering addresses before the trades organizations, and also on a number of occasions has spoken at political meetings.

One of the largest gatherings that was ever held in the Eleventh Ward was the gathering at which Comrade Seidel spoke last Friday evening. Almost 150 people being present, at Seidel's hall to listen to his lecture on the public schools.

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

A large number of tickets have already been disposed of by the Eleventh Ward Branch for its seventh grand 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 distributed among the winners.

The Twenty-second Warders have arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament to be held tomorrow afternoon, Sunday, March 8, at Nic Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue. Many valuable prizes have been secured for this tournament, and the comrades are cordially invited to attend.

The East Side Women's Club donated \$15 to the Social-Democratic campaign fund last week. This makes \$40 that has come to us from the women in the last six weeks, which goes to show how the women's Socialist clubs can aid the party whenever it becomes necessary.

In addition to this, the various clubs are going to help to arrange for meetings and aid in the work of distributing literature.

The Socialist Maennerchor has made all necessary arrangements for its grand entertainment and ball to be given at the North Side Turner Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 15. The committee has secured an excellent program and an enjoyable time is promised those who will be present.

The first payment of twenty-five tickets to the monster concert to be held by the various Socialist Singing Societies at the South Side Armory Hall, Sunday, April 12th, was made by the Tenth Ward Branch. From present indications we are assured that this concert will prove a grand success.

Nevertheless we urge all branch secretaries as well as the individual comrades and party members to take off their coats and hustle for this concert. Remember that the entire proceeds will go to the campaign fund. The singing societies are willing to do all in their power to make this occasion a magnificent one, but the party members must help them to procure a large gathering. We do not know of any better way by which this can be done than to sell as many tickets as possible. Do this now and send all money for these tickets to Comrade E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth Street.

The East Side Socialist Women's Club, together with the Sixth Ward Branch, Social-Democratic Party, have arranged for a prize card party tonight, Saturday, March 7, at Schiltz Park Hall, corner Eighth and Walnut Streets, at which they invite you to be present.

Fifty thousand pieces of literature were distributed from the headquarters last Sunday morning; almost all the branches in Milwaukee County are now in the brunt of the battle. The secretary of the campaign committee requests the branches, however, to order their literature not later than the Wednesday afternoon preceding the Sunday at which they want to distribute the literature, because we must have your order here a few days before you call for it. We also would like to request the

## THE ALDERMEN.

Milwaukee: In a long message prepared by his private secretary, the kid mayor of Milwaukee, Monday presented to the city council a veto of the resolution of Ald. Buech (S.-D.) providing for a commission to inquire into the subject of a municipal lodging house. The mayor followed up the address he made to the Trades Council committee by more stuff about labor demagogues and denying that there was need for such a lodging house. The veto was picked to pieces by Ald. Buech, who pointed out that the police records showed that in December, 1906, 214 people applied for lodging to the police department, while this last December the records showed 552 applicants. There were others who would be served by a municipal lodging house who would have scruples against applying for shelter to the police. The veto was then sent to the committee on finance and judiciary, and Ald. Buech then introduced another resolution providing for a commission to be appointed by the president of the council instead of the mayor.

The new resolution calls for three aldermen and four other citizens. An attempt to pass it under suspension of the rules forced the old party aldermen, who have been pretending a sympathy for the unemployed, to show their hands. Whilst they all voted in favor of Ald. Buech's first resolution they Monday refused to suspend the rules to pass the second one, although the situation was in no way altered. Those who voted against suspension of the rules were Borst, Braun, Buchholz, Connelly, Corcoran, Deuster, Douglas, Fitzgerald, Gerhardt, Kaminski, Kane, Lemanski, Leedom, Koerner, Manz, Meisenheimer, McKinley, Monroe, Ratz, Reilly, Rittler, Schmitt, Smith, Stoetzer, Steffen, Tarrant, Walter, Weil, Wittig, Yockey, Yunker, Ziener.

Ald. Buech showed that there were such lodging houses in some of the big cities and that in Chicago last December 2,513 men were given shelter. Ald. Seidel (S.-D.) said that in spite of the fact that hundreds were lodging in the police stations the mayor had the face to say that a municipal lodging house was not needed. He said that even a home for dogs had been started in the city by the humane society. But men were more important than dogs.

This is the first time in the history of the council that a veto has been referred to a committee. Ald. Hassman (S.-D.) introduced a resolution instructing the city attorney to mandamus the street railway company in order to compel it to obey the instructions of the city council as to running cars on North Avenue from Twenty-eighth Street to Thirty-fifth Street.

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

# Milwaukee Institute

A MODERN Fully Equipped Institution FOR THE Successful Treatment of Acute and Chronic Disease OF BOTH SEXES. TERMS VERY MODERATE. For Further Information Call or Write.

**Milwaukee Institute OF NATURAL HEALING**  
 738-40 W. 24th St. Telephone West 2046

The Institute's Various Therapeutic Measures Are:  
 1—Hydrotherapy (the various baths and sprays, douches, tub, friction and rubbing, electric light, sun baths, chemical baths, and baths, sulphur baths, compresses, regional packing, etc.)  
 2—X-Ray Treatments.  
 3—Massage.  
 4—Gymnastics—Swedish Movement, apparatus for muscular development.  
 5—Heat Cure (open-air treatment).  
 6—Physical Culture (breathing, exercises, etc.)  
 7—Hot Care (open-air treatment).  
 8—Medical or Surgical Attention, if necessary.  
 9—Electricity.  
 10—Orthopedics (for correction of spinal curvatures, wry-neck, bow-legs, knock-knee, club-foot, etc.)

## Lake Shore and Fox River Valley Notes

By Chas. Sandburg, Care Daily Tribune, Manitowoc.

One important fact that every Social-Democrat ought to think over every day is that our propaganda has reached as yet only a small proportion of the voting population. This is one of the most impressive facts about the Socialist movement of today. We have made headway. We are far stronger than ever before. We have got to be reckoned with in every political forecast. But there are cities and towns and big sections of farming country where the people don't know Socialism from theosophy. They have not been educated to the fact that no matter how many parties there SEEM to be in the field, there are in reality only TWO. It is up to us to increase our efforts and make every possible endeavor to spread our principles. The question for each comrade to ask himself is: What am I doing for the cause, and can I do more? Remember that there are thousands who are Social-Democrats, but they don't know it! We must reach them! Attend every meeting of your local branch. Read the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD from beginning to end each week—you will find many practical ideas that you can use in your own neighborhood. Talk to your friends about the HERALD. Show them what a live, human periodical it is and how splendidly it is fighting for better conditions. Get your public library to put in Socialist books. Write the district or state organizer about your difficulties or any plans you have. It is this matter-of-fact, day-by-day work that wins. Without ORGANIZATION we would be back in the woods along with the single taxers and anarchists. We are fighting an enemy that is alive and organized. There can be no let up, no lagging. We must extend

and strengthen our organization! A live meeting was held in Appleton on Feb. 28. Three new applications have been received. Comrade Perazzo of the Wire Weavers' Union is doing good work. Martin Boldt of Local Appleton carries three guns. He has paid up cards in the Social-Democratic party—the Carpenters' Union, and the American Society of Equity. Comrade Boldt is a walking arsenal and knows which way he's going. Meetings were held at Sturgeon on the 5th, and at Mountain on the 6th. District Organizer Sandburg spoke on the subject, "The Social-Democrats—Who They Are and What They Want."

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

"The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Laurence Groslund was long ago referred to as Karl Marx's interpretation of the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 50 cents.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—C. UNTY COURT, in Probate. State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, in and for the Estate of Alvin Elmer, Deceased: On the 25th day of February, A. D. 1908, upon reading and filing the petition of John Sommer, residing at Alvin Elmer, late of the county of Milwaukee, died testate on or about the 16th day of February, 1908, and praying that Gottlieb Wulke 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 1st Tuesday of April, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. 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 successive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing. By the Court: JOHN O. KAREL, County Judge. Widule & Manning, Attorneys for Estate.

## 18-Carat Seamless WEDDING RINGS

Also full line of SILVER WARE, CUT GLASS, and other specialties. OUR SPECIALTY: LOCKS suitable for Wedding-Gifts—at the LOWEST PRICES possible.

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 (HENRY F. STECHER, Mgr.)  
 276 Third Street JEWELERS  
 Third Door South of Cor. State St.

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Do you need CLOTHING? We carry a full line of Ladies', Men's and Boys' Clothing—on EASY PAYMENTS, at regular cash store prices. Give us a trial. New spring styles are visible at our store now. Call at

**McGREAL'S CREDIT CLOTHING PARLOR**  
 441-443 National Avenue  
 Open Evenings, Mondays and Saturdays.  
**\$1.00 PER WEEK**

## Classified Advertising

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

**FOR SALE**  
 RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER**—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants in a book for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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 CORN and ingrown toe nails cured. H. SCHREIBER, 114 North Ave., near Barham.

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# NOTICE OF Primary Election

County of Milwaukee, City of Milwaukee—City Clerk's Office—

Notice is hereby given that a Primary Election will be held at the regular polling places in each precinct of the City of Milwaukee on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1908, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the City Election to be held on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1908:

Candidates for Mayor, in place of Sherburn M. Becker, whose term of office will expire on the third Tuesday in April, 1908.

Candidates for City Treasurer, in place of William H. Gruebner, whose term of office will expire on the third Tuesday in April, 1908.

Candidates for City Comptroller, in place of Paul Bchtner, whose term of office will expire on the third Tuesday in April, 1908.

Candidates for Twelve Aldermen-at-Large, pursuant to Chapter 566, laws of 1907.

Candidates for Alderman, one from each of the following wards: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third.

Candidates for Supervisor, one from each of the following Assembly Districts:

- First Assembly District, comprising the First and Eighteenth Wards.
- Second Assembly District, comprising the Second and Sixth Wards.
- Third Assembly District, comprising the Seventh and Tenth Wards.
- Fourth Assembly District, comprising the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards.
- Fifth Assembly District, comprising the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.
- Sixth Assembly District, comprising the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.
- Seventh Assembly District, comprising the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards.
- Eighth Assembly District, comprising the Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards.
- Ninth Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.
- Tenth Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.
- Eleventh Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards.
- Twelfth Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards.
- Thirteenth Assembly District, comprising the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards.
- Fourteenth Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards.
- Fifteenth Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Wards.
- Sixteenth Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Wards.
- Seventeenth Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Wards.
- Eighteenth Assembly District, comprising the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Wards.
- Nineteenth Assembly District, comprising the Forty-first and Forty-second Wards.
- Twentieth Assembly District, comprising the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Wards.
- Twenty-first Assembly District, comprising the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Wards.
- Twenty-second Assembly District, comprising the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Wards.
- Twenty-third Assembly District, comprising the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Wards.

All to be voted for at the City Election to be held in said City of Milwaukee on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1908.

Further notice is hereby given that at the Primary Election to be held as stated above, conformably to Chapter 568 of the Laws of the State of Wisconsin for the year 1907, there will be elected 49 Delegates to a Charter Convention, apportioned as follows:

- 11 Delegates, members of the Democratic Party; 1 Delegate, member of the Prohibition Party; 21 Delegates, members of the Republican Party; 16 Delegates, members of the Social-Democratic Party. Total 49.

Notice is further, hereby given that the polls of said Primary Election will be open on the 24th day of March, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening, at the regular polling places of said City.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1908.

EDWIN HINKEL,  
City Clerk.

**WE CAN HELP YOU**

to be properly attired. To show your individuality and personal character for to best advantage, leave it to us. No "mixins" made here.

Walter P. Stroesser  
The Tailor 316 State Street

## A LETTER FROM THE WEST

Dear Milwaukee Comrades! If I were to describe to you some of the scenes which I have just witnessed on these border-towns of civilization, you may wonder and marvel whether I saw correctly.

In a town of 300 population (some living in tents), there are 28 saloons; and all but four run gambling halls as openly as beer is sold in your city. Many a miner, farmer or cowboy comes, sees the game, goes against it, and "leaves his tail-feathers," as they call a thorough fleecing of a lobster. They used to say in your town that a sticker is born every minute. Well out here they skin more than 60 per minute, and the supply comes in with every train.

**Rawhide, Nevada.**

Comrades, have you ever heard of Rawhide?

That is the name of a new gold camp, 45 miles from here. An automobile trip is \$15, and after you get there you will find more fakirs than at the Wisconsin state fair. The price of living is higher than at the Hotel Pfister. Beer is 15 cents per glass and a quart bottle makes eight glasses, I paid ten bits for a very poor dinner; and comforts are out of question.

The Sunday papers will print stories of fabulous strikes from Rawhide; and stories of Goldfield and Cripple Creek and the Klondike will pale into insignificance. Dave Rose's stories of Arizona-copper are tame compared to what you will hear about Rawhide. *Free gold* is all the talk out here and as Free Silver beat W. J. Bryan in 1896, the free gold business may beat W. H. Taft in 1908, should the whole country get the disease which they have out here.

Not a business man of any push can be found who has not been at Rawhide to look over the ground with a view of opening a branch store or of moving his stock from Tonopah, Goldfield, Carson, Reno, and Hazen.

The saloons have bars the entire length of the shacks. I saw one bar 70 ft. long and six bar-keepers were dishing out the "real dope." Faro banks are running opposite the bars. Some of the safes contain \$40,000 to \$100,000 in gold and silver coin. Gamblers pay \$100 per month for this privilege, for each roulette wheel and each poker table.

Governor Sparks has let the gamblers have all the liberty they want. They all love John Sparkes—the tool of the Mine Owners' Association; the servant of the gamblers and fakirs. The members of the Western Federation of Miners do not love him quite as much as the gamblers do. You have doubtless heard that Goldfield was under "Martial Law." Well, I was there a few days ago and thought the town was dead; except for the presence of a few hungry men and the United States troops. I was sent here with several thousand dollars of collections and did not collect a dollar. I did not sell a dollar's worth of goods in the town; and I thought of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" and left for Rawhide.

The Mine Owner's Association think that the Western Federation of Miners is crushed, and that they have stamped Socialism out of Nevada. Hoot! Hoot! Senator Newlands. Hoot! Governor Sparkes. Hoot! Mine Owners.

Nevada is a desert. Grass and trees don't grow here unless irrigated. Sheep and goats might exterminate grass from Nevada; but crushing the Miners' Union and crushing out Socialism is a different problem.

The king of Portugal tried to crush Republicanism, and stamp out Socialism; but the dailies today bring the story that he suddenly quit, as did his eldest son.

*Sic semper Tyrannis.*

I would rather be a peer among peers, than a king among slaves; or a slave among kings.

John Mitchell, the conservative president of the United Mine Workers, does not believe in a real co-operative union of the miners. He possibly gets his ideals at banquets pith the plutes at which times he is told what a great man he is, and what a real blessing to humanity it is, that he was born. Mark Hanna once told him so and he really believed that Hanna told him the truth; at least John has never been sent to jail or tried for some trumped-up offenses.

Had Debs and Moyer and Haywood accepted invitations to banquets and learned to drink both champagne and the sweet praise of our plutes, they might have kept out of jail. See!

What do you say, comrades?—Fallon, Nev. *William H. Ferber.*

## AT THE THEATERS.

For several seasons past it has been the practice of the management of the LaSalle Theater Stock Company of Chicago to try out its new musical plays in Milwaukee before presenting them for an extended run in the popular little Windy City playhouse, making the production invariably, up to the present time, on the stage of the Alhambra Theater. The new LaSalle piece, "Honeymoon Trail," will be given its first performance on any stage at the Alhambra, beginning March 15.

**DAVIDSON**

"The Girl Question," Hough, Adams and Noward's clever musical comedy, comes to the Davidson Theater Sunday night for an engagement of one week, with the customary Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

In presenting this offering, Manager Sherman Brown will depart from the established rule of the house, and will offer it as a popular priced attraction. This is the last time the offering will be seen in Milwaukee. The company goes into rehearsal for the next LaSalle production shortly after this engagement. The show comes intact, including the famous LaSalle broilers.

**ALHAMBRA**

George Primrose and his mammoth minstrel company will hold high carnival at the Alhambra next week, beginning with matinee tomorrow (Sunday), giving a genuine high-class, black-face minstrel entertainment. The company this year numbers sixty singers, comedians, dancers and musicians, including such favorites for comedians as George Primrose, Neal Abel, Billy Beard, John Burke, Steve Grady, Kennedy Brothers, the world's champion soft and wooden shoe dancers, and twenty other song and dance artists. The big second part this year contains a number of interesting and decidedly funny novelties, opening with a humorous negro sketch in which all the company participates.

**BIJOU**

The comedy element is strong in "Kidnapped for Revenge," which comes again to the Bijou tomorrow, being clean cut and natural, and does not destroy the dramatic interest which predominates. The great ferry boat scene will appeal to every one. The scenery, mechanical and electrical effects are most complete, together with the strongest acting company appearing at popular prices. Mr. Blaney has supplied Will H. Vedder with a well-balanced cast and gives him many opportunities to display his versatile talent.

John Murry's new college play, "At Yale," will be presented at the Bijou March 15 and all week.

**STAR THEATER**

At the New Star Theater this week, the Merry Melodians Company

will be the offering. This is one of the best burlesque shows on the road. "The Heir to the Hoopla" will be the opening burlesque. The entire company is composed of capable people, who do and say things in a way to excite the merriest laughter. In the olio will be seen Pat Carney, the singing soubrette, Lewis and Thompson, Clayton and Drew, the Big Quartette and Lulu Beeson, champion buck dancer.

**GAYETY.**

The Fred Irwin Big Show, known as one of the best organizations of its kind ever seen in this city will be the attraction next week at the popular Gayety. The company contains forty people, most of them being shapely and handsome show girls, with two entirely new burlesques, namely: "The Great White Way" and "Ladies' Day at the Actor's Club," and an olio of six vaudeville acts of the first rank.

**CRYSTAL**

At the Crystal next week one of the most notable acts before the vaudeville public will be given, Rose Royal's ten thousand dollar beauty "Chesterfield," the statue posing horse. Then there'll be Rogers & McIntosh in their comedy sketch "Out of Sight"; Forrest Dabney Cary the basso cantane singer, and other big acts. Della will sing "Senary," and the Crystalgraph will pull off some unusual stunts.

### FROM OUR READERS.

**That Resolution on Tax Payments**

To the Editor: Although it was adopted by a large majority at the convention, various remarks made indicate that many do not fully comprehend its importance. A few pointers are therefore due our readers because it pertains to a special feature of our city's financial affairs, which we have not discussed heretofore.

The first paragraph referring to the city's deposit of so large an amount in the banks during January and February, creating an abnormal temptation for speculation, is not taken seriously by most people. This is as true of the "business man" as of others. It requires simple-pure elementary Socialism to make a person sensitive to such ailments.

Without arguing we will simply cite a remarkable instance, well known in history, to illustrate the harmful results.

About thirty-five years ago, France and Germany were at war. France was whipped physically, but Germany suffered most eventually, by the collection from France of an immense amount of money within a short space of time. German banks received very large deposits. The banker sought investments.

Every customer who thought he could increase the profits of his business by adding capital in one form or another, was encouraged to do so by his banker, and a loan was made. Millions were invested in additions to working capital all over Germany, to be returned with interest to the banker. Germany had already burdened its labor for all it could carry, and to expect that same labor to produce a profit on French capital as well, brought on disaster.

When pay-day came Germany was in trouble, while France was in prosperity. You can ruin almost any business man in five years by giving him unlimited credit. This is why the resolution refers to the mid-winter collection of taxes as putting the banks in an abnormal condition.

Politically however, it is our business to look after our municipal welfare and the workingman taxpayer individually.

Our city is now borrowing money on bonds at 4 per cent. We have sold many thousand dollars worth this winter at that rate.

At the same time we are putting hundreds of thousands of dollars in the banks on which we receive 2 per cent (that is, if our treasurer does not pocket it). This is the sort of financing which is done by the influence of "business men."

The poor people begin to pay their tax in December. By the end of January all who are able have paid their tax, the city has more than it needs for the time being, and places the large surplus in the banks at 2 per cent. The last four or five days of taxpaying time is used by the corporations and heavy taxpayers who usually go to the banks and borrow of them at 6 per cent the very money we placed there at 2 per cent.

The idea of this resolution is to divert this stream of 6 per cent on our own money into our treasury and not give two-thirds of it to the banker, who puts his surplus, when he has any, into our bonds at 4 per cent. The citizen who would borrow money for taxes at 6 per cent may just as well pay that interest to the city as to the bank, much the same as "premium loans" are made on life insurance. For instance, your tax is \$100. You may pay it in January and have it done with, if you prefer; but if you are short, you may pay \$50 in January and \$50 in July following.

The long and the short of it is: There are thousands of dollars of interest paid on our tax collections which go to the banks now, that the city should make for itself. And it is ridiculous for our comptroller to be selling 4 per cent bonds now while we have surplus money to put out at a per cent. This does not mean down with the tax, *à la* Dahlmann, or others of our opponents. It means stop the bleeding process of our "business man" for his own sake.

### Party Member.

**On Their Guard!**

To the Editor: A candidate for mayor has said that the two chiefs in Milwaukee are the best in the country, although they should not mix in politics. Well, he may think so, but there are thousands of respectable citizens who will hardly agree that the chief who went before a grand jury and perjured himself, or the chief who does not hand out even treatment to dives, are men who are entitled to the big name he gives them, certainly not in the eyes of the taxpayers. What the people want is clean operation of all departments and in the fire department especially every honorable citizen believes that the men should all have honest trials before being at the mercy of the chief. These mayor aspirants who have unearned money to blow the same as Becker did, and soft soap to throw around are only waiting their efforts. The people got caught once with a Becker, who was simply made up of wind and money, and they will be careful not to get caught again. As to the firemen they know they haven't had fair trials ever since Rose got control in Milwaukee, nor since Becker had the control! And they don't know where all that money comes from that Rose and Dahlmann are putting out, but they know that they themselves work hard and run big risks for the little money they have, and have their suspicions about these flush fellows. Dahlmann looks like another Becker, and Rose they know of old.

*A Fireman.*

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

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**McNEALS' CREDIT CLOTHING PARLOR**

Spring styles for Ladies, Men and Boys now ready for inspection. Open your account now at \$1.00 PER WEEK. We let you say how you'll pay.

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—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.

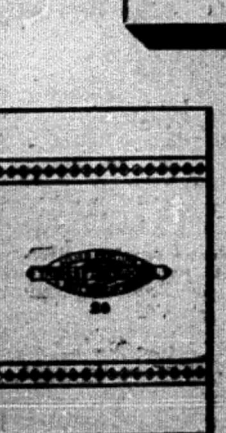
For the sake of argument—supposing you did pay a little more for your printing: What difference would that make? If there were any difference it would be in YOUR favor. It would be to YOUR benefit—because all the profits made are used in YOUR interest, for YOUR class, to strengthen YOUR influence. But, 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**



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DRESS UP, Mr. MAN

Easter Will Soon Be Here



We've got just what you need to wear. The best of everything—at prices that will just suit you. Here are a few: Kohn Bros' Union-Made Suits—made to wear and hold their shape—Prices \$9.00 to \$20 Adler's Collegian, in all the new shades of brown and olive—Prices \$8.00 to \$22 Come in to see them.

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CITY CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Of all the abuses of the right of private ownership of a public service that of the local electric light and street railway is the most glaring, and WHEREAS, The said company has mulcted our city for high-priced electric light year after year, has refused to give adequate and decent service on its lines, has interfered in the administration of city matters in a way that has not been to the profit or the honor of the administration involved, has refused to take action for the prevention of murderous accidents, and has accepted as a matter of course the death and accident rate of its employees as well as the general public, amounting to positive slaughter, and has systematically bulldozed and browbeaten its employees by compelling a service out of all possible proportion to the wages paid; therefore,

RESOLVED, That we again demand that the city cease to tolerate these shamefully inadequate, murderous and arrogant operations of the local company and pledge ourselves to use all the power that may come to us to force the company to absolutely meet its obligations to the people. WHEREAS, The working people of Milwaukee, through no fault of their own, are in large numbers deprived of the opportunity thus to work, imperiling their welfare as well as the welfare of those dependent upon them, and WHEREAS, This state of unemployment has now continued for weeks and months, every day bringing workers to more straightened circumstances and toward the end of their resources, therefore,

DAVIDSON SUNDAY AND ALL WEEK Mort M. Singer Presents Adams, Hough & Howard's Successful Musical Comedy

RESOLVED, That we demand that our city officials take such immediate action as will result in supplying public work to as many of the unemployed as possible, failing which our city runs the great danger of bread revolts and other regrettable forms of uprising. The Social-Democratic Party of Milwaukee, representing the working class, must imperatively protect the property of the working class. Life, health and human flesh and bones are the only possessions they have. These they must keep in good working order, or else starve. Hence we favor the establishment of all such social institutions as will tend to safeguard life and health, promote comfort and happiness, and prevent disease and suffering. We therefore favor the establishment as soon as possible of the following institutions:

THE GIRL WHO ASKED THE QUESTION Chicago Cast and Production PRICES—Best Seats \$1.00

1. City hospitals in the congested districts for the free care and treatment of general diseases. The present County Hospital is inadequate, and its distance makes it altogether unsafe and inconvenient for the transportation of the sick. 2. Free dispensaries for the treatment of tubercular patients. This will enable workmen with incipient consumption to work, and

BIJOU Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30 Matinee Wednesday and Saturday THE EVENT! Mrs. E. Massey's Young Actor Mr. Wm. H. Vedder In the Great Melodramatic SUCCESS Kidnaped for Revenge WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST OF 35 PEOPLE—including Miss Sadie Connelly and Miss Catherine Rowe Palmer WEEK BEGINS MARCH 15 AT YALE A DISTINCT NOVELTY FOR THE BIG BOATRACE!

ALHAMBRA Commencing Tomorrow (Sunday) Matinee—Other Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday GEORGE PRIMROSE'S MAMMOTH MINSTRELS ..50.. JOYFUL JOYMAKERS Great Company of the World's Foremost Minstrel ARTISTS The Same Daily Production and Company that has been Presented in All the Great Theatres Will Be Here Here. Prices 10c-25c-50c-75c

sustain themselves and families, and at the same time receive scientific instructions, care and treatment with ultimate chances of recovery. 3. Free maternity hospitals for the care and treatment of confinement cases. The poor have no means with which to engage the services of a trained physician, and their squalid hovels are altogether unsafe, unhygienic and unsanitary for giving birth to children: Hence the state should protect its future citizens against any possible ill-effects. 4. We favor the creation of a "Board of Industrial Hygiene and Public Sanitation," with police power to watch and regulate matters pertaining to the physical and moral well-being of the industrial army. WHEREAS, The working people, especially in the recurring capitalistic hard times, are systematically the victims of usurious loan sharks, who operate not only under their own names, but even in the name of philanthropy, and WHEREAS, Public loan offices have for years been successfully op-

erated for the relief of the working classes in the various countries of Europe; therefore, be it. RESOLVED, That this convention hereby declares itself in favor of provision being made in the new Milwaukee charter for the establishment of public loan offices, under proper and necessary regulations. WHEREAS, The collection of taxes in January fills the treasury to overflowing, the surplus being deposited in banks, giving them an abnormal amount to loan and generating unhealthy speculation, for which the city receives only 2 per cent; therefore, be it. RESOLVED, That we favor a clause in the new city charter making it optional with the taxpayer to pay the full amount of his taxes for January, or to pay one-half at that time and the balance July following, with an additional 3 per cent for six months, thereby virtually loaning to the public what we have been letting the banks have at 2 per cent, so that it would come due as soon as the city would require it.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The Voters' League is one of the worst pieces of humbug going. It is sheer impudence for a little handful of "thrifty" business men and lawyers to set themselves up as self-constituted judges in an election. The people propose to do their own judging. And they have not delegated that prerogative to the half dozen Voters' League directors, one of whom is Alvin Kletzsch, who took a ten thousand dollar bribe from the Independent Telephone Company not so very long ago.

failed to grasp the true situation. Becker was simply led weakly into sanctioning the thing. A street clock with painted hands and no "innards" deserves to bite the dust, but the fire chief's raid on the ornamental and useful street timepieces is little short of vandalism. Some claim Clancy was plugged to do it to discredit the little mayor in order to give Rose a chance to claim it would have gone different if he had been mayor.

There is no question about it—Dahlmann's face is not his fortune. Dahlmann is a bogus candidate. Even a bogus union label is used by him on his big lithographs.

Knell, alleged half-breed goes, as soon as he is elected, to Baker Carpenter, stalwart, to go on his bond. Cary, another alleged half-breed, did the same.

How did it feel to burn your fingers in that break you made about the Twenty-second Ward Social-Democratic aldermen, Mr. Rose? Dahlmann has been uttering nightly lies about the Social-Democrats. Yet not one of his long string of accusations has had a shred of truth in it. He is a hardened liar, even for a lawyer.

Before election making faces politically at the corporationites and telling the voters that their interests lie with "reform," and after election "throwing off the mask" and the voters be damned!

Now the Free Press city hall man would have us believe that the school teachers are delighted to have the school department used as a collection agency and that Director Welch is "way off." What next?

At one of Dahlmann's meetings a Social-Democrat "called" one of his lies and he straightway backed it up with other lies of the smoothest sort. He quoted Assemblyman Thompson as saying that the central committee of the Social-Democratic organization had "supreme power" and consisted of twenty-three men, etc. When this statement was challenged, what did the unblushing Dahlmann do but actually claim that he had stenographic notes of the St. James church meeting at which Thompson spoke! What do you think of that?

It was Ald. Weil who insisted that the mayor should be given the appointive power in the matter of that commission to look into the subject of a municipal lodging house. Let him take the responsibility for the delay that has followed.

Well, something is moving at last. The auditorium contracts have been let, and some labor will get employment there before long. It used to be said that "Charity suffereth long and is kind." It should now be said that "labor suffereth long and is patient." Nowhere, as in Milwaukee, has the army of unemployed showed so much patience. Perhaps this is because in Milwaukee the laboring men understand economics and realize that it is the capitalist system that is oppressing them instead of individual capitalists.

Whew! What do you think of the latest campaign dodge? Arizona mining stock is now represented as going up. And yet such a thing was only to be expected considering that Rose is running for mayor and his unsavory stock deals might stand in his way!

Mr. Dahlmann is respectfully reminded of the fact that Schmitz, far from being a Socialist, was a member of Mr. Dahlmann's own party, the Republican party. Here's another of your chickens come home to roost, Mr. Dahlmann! Try again!

Milwaukee is obliged to maintain an auxiliary police force for its public schools, better known as "truancy officers." And a chief has just been appointed whose salary has been fixed at \$1,800 per annum. The fact that it has become necessary to improve this service does not speak well for the management of the schools.

Other meetings arranged for during the coming week by the Social-Democratic party are as follows: Saturday evening, March 7, North Milwaukee Village Hall; Sunday morning, March 8, Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213, Klinger's Hall, Third and Walnut Streets; Sunday morning, March 8, Brewery Teamsters' Union, Union Hall, 602 Chestnut Street; Sunday afternoon, March 8, Slavonian Social-Democratic massmeeting, 257 First Avenue; Friday evening, March 13, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Klinger's Hall, Third and Walnut Streets; Saturday evening, March 14, Carpenters' Union No. 1053, Paschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut Street; Saturday evening, March 14, Town of Granville, Brown Deer, Schweitzer's Hall. At most of these meetings Comrades Seidel, Melms, Collins and Thompson will be the principal speakers.

Some of the stunts that the poor superintendent has been pulling off lately calls attention to him as a man that will bear watching. A man who will get off a lot of incendiary Anarchist stuff even after the pitiful flat-out of the attempt of Chicago's corrupt police force to prove a great Anarchist conspiracy, is hardly the kind of man to be in authority over the poor.

Mr. Dahlmann got his education in the Jesuit Marquette College. You would expect a man having had a religious schooling to be at least somewhat respectful of the truth and careful not to bear false witness against his opponents. But we have watched this lawyer politician throughout the campaign and he has established himself as a constitutional prevaricator—a man to whom the truth is of no service. And he has learned the great trick in lying: To tell his lies with such " candor " and assurance that to the uninformed they appear wholly believable.

Joseph Carney, long time Democratic office-seeker and labor fakir, has bobbed up again. He and the fellow Seidemann ought to form a partnership! Carney makes use of his employment as a foreman, and the fact that he is a boss of printers, to throw periodical spears into the labor organizations in the interests of Dave Rose and his own office-seeking proclivities. But organized labor long ago set him down for what he is.

What a fine mayor he would be—for the crooked interests who want a usable mayor! Just take a look, Mr. Citizen, at how the great, beneficent capitalist parties choose their standard bearers! Note what is going on in the present scramble for the Republican and Democratic nominations in Milwaukee. Are the two old parties picking the best men they have for the majority nominations? Not at all.

The brutal way in which Chief Clancy had the city clock carried out simply shows the spirit of vandalism that lurks in the breasts of czarish officials. In some instances the clocks were practically ruined, and one would have supposed that they were something abominable in the sight of men instead of being a public convenience and ornamental. The fact that the jewelers revenged themselves by putting placards in their windows slamming at the little rose-wee mayor, shows that they

And mind you, there are still reputable citizens who will keep step to this boodle music on primary day. They consider themselves good citizens, but are they? Can a man be a good citizen who, by his countenance of this assault upon the purity and the sac-

redness of American institutions, makes it possible for money to be supreme in party politics? The labor organizations claim that there are fifteen thousand men out of work. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has just made an investigation and admits that there are nine thousand who are idle. We are surprised they admit so many, but let us take them at their own figures—nine thousand fellow citizens, together with their wives and little ones makes a pretty formidable line-up. What is Milwaukee going to do about it? Is it going to let these citizens starve?

The latest sensation-mongering official in Milwaukee to make a bid for cheap notoriety is the superintendent of the poor, a man named Spindler. This is what the fellow told a reporter: "I have had applications for aid from professed 'reds.' Their manner was insolent and they appeared primed for desperate deeds!" Such infernal rubbish! Still, it gives us a line on the character of the man the old parties have placed in authority over the poor people of Milwaukee County. Such talk is a cheap echo of conscienceless and rabid capitalist newspaper editorializing.

And his ignorance is shown by the terms he uses. The color "red" does not belong to the Anarchists at all. Black is their emblem, according to all the information we have been able to get on the subject. The "age-long banner of labor is red," says Osborn Ward in his historic work, "The Ancient Lowly." According to Louise Michel and other Anarchists, the flag of Anarchy is black. But, of course an ignorant old party job holder could not be expected to know this.

And now comes the report that the powers that be in the school board want to change school books again, this time the arithmetic being the book selected for the new raid on the pockets of parents. Of all times, to change school books during an industrial depression, when many parents are even wondering where the food for their families is to come from, much less the money for another text book upset! This is about the limit. Year after year this game of swinging back and forth from one set of school books to another is carried on and the most apparent advantage that one can see from it is that different book publishers—trust or independent trust, there's little to choose between them—get their turn at sliding their hands into the people's pockets. There will be a point beyond which the patience of parents will not endure, and then the city will come to its senses and provide for the supply of books for the children as a function of the city government.

COMING MEETINGS. Other meetings arranged for during the coming week by the Social-Democratic party are as follows: Saturday evening, March 7, North Milwaukee Village Hall; Sunday morning, March 8, Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213, Klinger's Hall, Third and Walnut Streets; Sunday morning, March 8, Brewery Teamsters' Union, Union Hall, 602 Chestnut Street; Sunday afternoon, March 8, Slavonian Social-Democratic massmeeting, 257 First Avenue; Friday evening, March 13, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Klinger's Hall, Third and Walnut Streets; Saturday evening, March 14, Carpenters' Union No. 1053, Paschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut Street; Saturday evening, March 14, Town of Granville, Brown Deer, Schweitzer's Hall. At most of these meetings Comrades Seidel, Melms, Collins and Thompson will be the principal speakers.

Daniel W. Hoan, a Waukesha comrade, late with the law firm of Stedman & Soelke, in Chicago, has taken up his residence in Milwaukee and associated himself with the law firm of Timlin & Grogan, and the firm name will be hereafter Timlin & Hoan, with offices on the seventh floor of the Pabst building. The three members of the firm were in the same law class at the University Law School years ago and have been successful in their respective fields. The firm will do a general law business.

A large massmeeting has been arranged by the Nineteenth Ward Branch, Social-Democratic party, at Eckelmann's Hall, 3100 Lisbon Avenue. Comrade J. Collins of Chicago will be the principal speaker at this meeting.

Dahlmann's Latest! PUTS OUT POSTER WITH A COUNTERFEIT UNION LABEL.

A mild sensation was sprung at the meeting of the Federated Trades Council last Wednesday evening, when it was shown that the big lithographic poster gotten out by Dahlmann, candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor, the ones having his big face all over it, bore a fake union label. Inspection of the poster shows that the old lithographers' union label has been roughly counterfeited so as to deceive union men who are voters in Milwaukee, it being supposed that they would not take the trouble to make a close inspection. The label bears the initials of the lithographers' organization, but instead of having the name of the local and its number, the outer space top and bottom is taken up with the words: "American." "Manufacture."

In the center the words "Union Label" appear, showing that the attempt to deceive is deliberate. Union men were much incensed by the announcement of the fraud at the council meeting, and resented the attempt to perpetrate a fraud upon them as voters. "But it's no surprise," said Business Agent Heise of the Carpenters, "Dahlmann has always employed scabs from cellar to garret in building his houses these past seven years." Business Agent Frank J. Weber presented a copy of the true label to the executive board for the purpose of comparison, and the council ordered a reference to the fraud in the minutes so that all unions might be put on their guard.

Will You Help in the Campaign?

Never did the prospects look brighter for the Social Democrats than at the present moment in Milwaukee County. Thousands of voters are ready to accept the principles of the Social-Democratic party if it can be put before them. The Social-Democratic party is ready to do this work of education. There are hundreds of volunteers to assist in the distribution of literature if it can be printed. Every house will be besieged with printed arguments if the money for the preparation of these arguments can be secured. This money must come from those who believe in our party principles. The Republican and Democratic parties get their funds from sources that will protect them as long as these parties remain in power. You know how our funds have been raised in each campaign. Well, we will proceed to raise them along the same line this spring. Do you believe in the work that has been accomplished by our representatives in our state legislature, common council, county board, etc.? If so, we know that you are willing to help. Not much is expected from anyone, but a little is asked from each. This is your fight as well as ours. Therefore, pull off your coat and get into this battle. Send all contributions to Edmund T. Melms, Secretary Social-Democratic Campaign Committee, 344 Sixth Street.

Campaign Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the Campaign Fund, including G. Bossert (5.00), F. Neubold (1.00), V. L. Berger (5.00), East Side Women's Club (15.00), E. Broddie (.50), F. B. (.25), J. A. Eddort (.25), Dr. Nahin books (.40), A. Prey (1.00), From Carnival Committee (140.00), From Picnic Committee (7.82), Seventeenth Ward Branch (10.00), Eighth Ward Branch (24.00), W. H. Gladding (1.00), Edward Kluckow (25.00), Herman Kluckow (2.00), H. Weiskopf (1.00), Jos. Raphael (.25), Frank Behling (.25), Ed. Bischoff (.25), Wm. Bretz (.25), J. J. McNally (10.00), E. Gaulke (.15), Collection at Freie Gemeinde Hall (17.85), Dr. Nahin Books (1.85), J. J. McNally (2.00), No Name (.25), J. Skocek (.15), F. W. Henricks (.10), F. Janik (.10), C. Wangerin (.10), E. Geiger (.10), O. Reimer (.10), O. Hintz (.10), Frank Kluckow (.15), Aug. Wisotzke (.15), Joe Januckowski (.15), John J. Fix (.15), Henricks (.15), J. Kabish (.10), A. Hnstig (.15), Ed. Miller (.25), R. Mauch (.25), R. Trachsel (.10), X. Y. Z. (.25), Gustav Friedrich (.50), Joseph Hoppmann (.50), A. G. B. (.10), R. K. (.10), Alb. Rutz (.10), W. K. (.25), Wm. Koenig (.50), Paul Friedrich (.10), Ferd. Kebbekus (.25), State Board, S. D. P. (13.48), Ernst Harthun (1.00), H. Ries (1.00), Fred Jonas (.50), Aurora Singing Society (2.00), Pete Schuer (1.00), John Hassmann (2.00), S. Haay (.50), Town of Greenfield Branch, books (3.00), Comrade L. L. (5.00), A. Heumann (1.00).

ception. Hundreds of men flocked to that part of the city, but there was no "Schmidt" to be found and no one knew of any work. Crowds of men kept coming and going all the afternoon—while their families had been temporarily cheered in their gloom with the hope that at last the husband and father was to be restored to bread earning. Simply a cruel game on the part of someone.

St. James Church "The Church of the Working Classes" A Course of FREE Lectures During the Friday evenings of Lent—in the Parish House (side entrance on Grand Avenue) to St. James Church. The public invited. Representative speakers will deliver these lectures on this important subject. March 6, 8 p.m.—"The Program of the Working Classes." Victor L. Deryn. March 13, 8 p.m.—"What the Worker Classes Ask of the Church." Rev. Carl D. Thompson. March 20, 8 p.m.—"The Church's Reply." Rev. Selden P. DeBansy, Dean of All Saints Cathedral, Milwaukee. April 3, 8 p.m.—"The Beatitudes of a Synthesizer." Rev. J. B. H. Barry, D.D., Dean of Nashotah House. April 10, 8 p.m.—"The Attitude of the Church Toward the Social and Industrial Crisis." Rt. Rev. Chas. D. Williams, D.D., Bishop of Milwaukee.

GAYETY WEST WATER ST., NEAR GIMBELS Week Commencing Sunday Matinee MARCH 8 The Fred Irwin BIG SHOW Matinee Daily—Ladies' Mat. Thurs.

NEW STAR 24th & Lake Week Beginning Sunday, March 8 THE MERRY MAIDENS Co. LADIES' DAYS: Wednesday and Friday

CRYSTAL July 1-2:30 7:45-8:30 WEEK OF MARCH 9 ROSE ROYAL'S \$10,000 BEAUTY N. B. E. "CHESTERFIELD" ADMISSION 10c Reserved Seats 25c

Grand Entertainment and Ball GIVEN BY THE Socialist Männerchor (ERNEST PARSE, DIRECTOR) Sunday, MARCH 15, 1908 AT THE North Side Turner Hall 1918 WALNUT STREET ADMISSION TICKETS 10c—AFTER 8 O'CLOCK, 25c